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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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OF THE

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TO THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

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THIRD SESSION, FIFTH PARLIAMENT, 1885.

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2. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1884, compiled from official returns. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Hon. M. Bowell.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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3. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

4. Annual Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1884. Supplement No. 1—Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1884. Supplement No. 2—Eleventh Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, 1884. Supplement No. 3—Report on Adulteration of Food, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Hon. J. Costigan—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

5. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

6. Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ended 30th June, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th February, 1885, by Hon. J. Carling—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

7. Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th February, 1885, by Hon. J. P. R. A. Caron..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

8. Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1884. Report on Historical Archives. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics, for the year 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope..... .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

9. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th February, 1885, by Hon. A. W. McLelan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

9*a*. Preliminary Report on the Fisheries of Canada, for the year 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1885, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9*b*. First Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9*c*. Report of the Fish-breeding in the Dominion of Canada, for 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1885, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

10. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1884, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

11. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1884, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th February, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

11*a*. Reports of the Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, for the year 1883-84. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

12. Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1885, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th January, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

14. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1884—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

14*a*. Abstract of Statements of Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th March, 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1884.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

14*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the liquidators of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, from date of appointment up to this day, giving in detail the names of shareholders who have paid instalments, the dates and amounts of payments made, the balances due, the amount now owing by each shareholder, and the amounts for which they were liable when the company was put in liquidation; also a detailed statement of the sums paid by the said liquidators, the names of the persons to whom payments were made, the dates thereof, the object for which such payments were made, and all other information necessary to show precisely the financial condition of the said insolvent company, including a statement of the affairs of the company when it was placed in liquidation. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1885.—*Mr. Amyot* ..... *Not printed.*

15. Annual Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

15*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Inspectors or the Warden of the Penitentiary of British Columbia, in regard to the suspension, in whole or in part, of any of the rules of said institution. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1885.—*Mr. Shakespeare*..... *Not printed.*

16. Annual Report on the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th January, 1885, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

17. Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st of December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

17*a*. Memorandum respecting the estate of the Bank of Upper Canada. Presented to the Senate, 25th February, 1885, by Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell..... *Not printed.*

18. Dominion Police Commissioners' Return to Parliament, 1884, required by 31 Victoria, chapter 73. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Not printed.

19. Return of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament on account of 1883-84 and 1884-85, in accordance with 41 Victoria, chapter 7, section 32, sub-section 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley.
Printed for Distribution only.

20. Statement of payments charged to Unforeseen Expenses, by Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1884, to date, in conformity with Act 47 Victoria, chapter 2, schedule B. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd February, 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley..... *Not printed.*

21. Report of the Commissioners appointed to consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd February, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald.
Printed for Distribution only.

22. Statement of name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age, length of service, the allowance granted him on retirement, cause of his superannuation, and whether the vacancy has been subsequently filled, and, if so, whether by promotion or new appointment, and the salary of the new appointee, under 46 Victoria, chapter 8, section 15, from 1st January to 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd February, 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley..... *Printed for Distribution only.*

22*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for a statement showing for the time elapsed since the period covered by the Order of the House of Commons

of last Session, with reference to the Superannuation Fund: 1. The number of persons on the list for the year as entitled to the benefit of the Act. 2. The number superannuated during the year under the Act. 3. The number retired during the year on a gratuity under the Act. 4. The total amount paid into the fund from the beginning by those who were during the year superannuated or retired on a gratuity; distinguishing between those whose superannuation was caused by the abolition of office, those who were superannuated otherwise, and those who retired on a gratuity. 5. The number of persons on the list for the year who died in the service. 6. The total amount paid into the fund from the beginning by those who during the year died in the service. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

22*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for a Return: 1. Showing the number of persons on the list of Civil Servants on the 1st day of January, in the years 1879-80-81-82-83-84 and '85, separately, contributing to the Superannuation Fund. 2. Showing the number of persons on the list of Civil Servants on the 1st day of January, 1885, entitled to the benefit of the Superannuation Act, by annuity in case of retirement. 3. The total amount paid into the fund from the beginning by each of those superannuated during the year 1884, also the respective amounts paid in by those granted a gratuity during the year 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

22*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, complaints, reports or other documents in connection with the supension, superannuation or retirement of W. F. Whitcher from the Public Service. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th June, 1885.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

23. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1884, for return of all sums paid to the *Gazette* Publishing Company of Montreal, and other newspapers, for printing and advertising during the years 1874 and 1883. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

23*a*. Return (*in part*) to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a Return showing the several sums paid and dates of payment made by the Government between the 1st day of January, 1884, and the 30th day of June, 1884, and between the 1st day of July and the 31st day of December, 1884, to the several printing and publishing companies of the Dominion, or to editors, agents or proprietors of newspapers, or publishers of any kind, for any work done or material furnished. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

24. Official Return of the distribution of the Dominion Statutes of Canada, being 47 Victoria, 2nd Session, 5th Parliament, 1884—Vols. 1 and 2 separately, and 1 and 2 together; English and French versions. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th February, 1885, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

25. Articles of agreement entered into between Andrew Onderdonk and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to furnish and erect a combined passenger and freight building at each of the following places on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, viz.:—Yale, Lytton and Ashcroft. Also between John Philip Bacon and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c., to construct nine water tanks on Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, between Emory's Bar and Savona's Ferry. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th February, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Not printed.

25*a*. Return (*in part*) under resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the return. 10. Copies of all

Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the Railway Company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th February, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

25*b*. Annual Return *in re* the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1884-85, under resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th February, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*c*. Supplementary Return to a Standing Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1882, for full information on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway up to the latest date, and particularly all details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or the reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest date before the presentation of the return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the Railway Company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1885, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for a statement and plan showing the grades and curves on the temporary or permanent line actually constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the foot of the Rocky Mountains as far as the rails are laid; and the proposed grades and curves on the continuation to Kamloops; showing also the proposed grades and curves on the permanent line at a point at which a temporary line of about nine miles has been constructed. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for map or maps showing: 1. The location of the Canadian Pacific Railway, so far as approved of or constructed. 2. Its location, so far as proposed to Government, but not yet approved. 3. The location of any branches constructed or acquired and of any now contemplated by the company, so far as the Government is advised. 4. The lands set apart for the company, but not yet granted. 5. The lands granted. 6. The lands applied for, but not yet set apart. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*f*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of: 1. Correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the North Shore Railway Company, for the purchase, by the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the said North Shore Railway from St. Martin's Junction to Quebec, or to obtain control of the same, or to make such arrangements as would allow the said Canadian Pacific Railway to extend its railway to Quebec. 2. Of all correspondence between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company concerning the extension of their railway from St. Martin's Junction to the Harbor of Quebec. 3. Of all correspondence between the Government and any other persons for the purpose of incorporating such persons for the construction of a railway from the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at St. Martin's Junction, to the Harbor of Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

25*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a copy of separate report or finding of Judge Clarke, one of the arbitrators on the claims for damages of contractors for Section B, Canadian Pacific Railway, in regard to such claims or to the award in reference thereto, signed by Messrs. Brydges and Light, the other arbitrators. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

25*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a copy of the case submitted by the Government to counsel, and opinion given by counsel consulted by the Government, as to the validity of the award of damages to contractors for Section B, Canadian Pacific Railway, and as to the action that should be taken in reference to such award. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

25*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a statement of sums paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to date, for constructions on those portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, the contract for which has been transferred to them from the original contractors, with dates of payment; also, copies of estimates on which such payments have been made, showing quantities and rates. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

25*j*. Supplementary Return, under resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of money. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council, and of all correspondence between the Government and the Railway Company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

25*k*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for a statement showing the date and rate at which the ten million dollars of Canadian Pacific Railway stock formerly pledged for a loan of about $4,950,000 was sold, and the net amount received by the company in respect of such sales. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not Printed.*

25*l*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for copies of all reports of Government engineers, made previous to and on this day, in relation to the survey of the several proposed lines for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to a port on the Atlantic Ocean. Also the instructions and the official correspondence which passed between the several engineers and the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1885.—*Mr. Lesage*.....*Not printed.*

25*m*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a plan of the proposed route or routes of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Port Moody, or the neighborhood thereof, to English Bay or Coal Harbor, showing the point at which the route chosen diverges from the main line, and the distance thereof from the present terminus at Port Moody; also an estimate of the cost of constructing the proposed line to the new Pacific terminus, and of the cost of the terminal accommodations there. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*n*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for copies of the report of Mr. Van Horne, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of September last, and of Mr. S. B. Read, C.E., of the same month, with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia; and also reports of engineers of high standing, as to the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the point where a temporary line has been built, referred to in the letter from Mr. Van Horne to the Minister of Railways and Canals, of 19th May, 1884, and for any report of Mr. Fleming on the subject, in the possession of the Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—

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25*o*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a copy of the claim put in by the contractors of Section B, on which the award to them of $395,600 was based; and of Order in Council of 2nd April, 1883, in reference to submission to arbitrators. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

25*p*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a copy of the case submitted by the Government, as to the validity of the award of damages to contractors for Section B, Canadian Pacific Railway, and as to the action that should be taken in reference to such award. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1885.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

25*q*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, reports and Orders in Council not covered by the previous Address, relating to the allowances proposed to be paid to the Canadian manufacturers of certain goods required by the Canadian Pacific Railway; of all applications for such allowances, and correspondence in connection therewith; a statement of the calculations on which the allowances have been based, and an estimate in detail of the probable sums payable out of the Treasury in respect of each class of goods, assuming them to be made in Canada, to the extent of the company's requirements, and of the *ad valorem* percentage of all allowances on each such class. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*r*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a statement showing the names and addresses of all shareholders in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with the amount of stock held by each, as of the date of 16th February, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*s*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a copy of the report of the engineers appointed to re-measure and re-classify the work on Section B, Canadian Pacific Railway, in connection with the claims of the contractors for said section for increased remuneration for such work and for damages. Also all reports of the engineers in charge of said section, or of the Engineer-in-Chief or any other Government engineer, in reference to the questions of measurement, classification or damages at issue between the Government and the contractors. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. Casey*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

25*t*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for a statement showing the number of passenger trains, freight trains and mixed trains, distinguishing each class, run daily, or weekly in cases in which there was not a daily train, over each division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in each week of the years 1883 and 1884 respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*u*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all memorials, letters and other representations, in writing, received by the Government on the subject of the non-payment by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of amounts due to contractors, sub-contractors or laborers engaged in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1885.—*Mr. Charlton*—

Not printed.

25*v*. Supplementary Return to a Standing Order of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, for full information on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway up to the latest date, and particularly all details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of the moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

25*w*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a statement in detail of the present position of land grant and the land grant bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, showing, by the number of the section, the township and range or other description, the lots granted to the company. Also the lots sold by the company. Also the amount of land grant bonds in the hands of the Government; the amount in the hands of the company; the amount in the hands of the public; the amount pledged by the company for loans, or otherwise, with details, and the amount cancelled; showing also the sum received by the company for lands sold in each calendar year and in the course of the present year; and the amount now due to the company in respect of lands sold, with a separate statement showing the amount received by the company from sales in town sites, and

the amount now due on such sales, distinguishing between the receipts and debts on account of town sites comprised in the land grant, or in any arrangement with the Government, and the receipts and debts on account of other town sites. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*x*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of all reports, plans, specifications, estimates, contracts, correspondence and other papers in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway wharf and freight shed at Port Moody, B.C., and relating to its deterioration and repairs or reconstruction. And like papers as to the bridge on the railway near Spuzzum, B.C. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*y*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for any information in the possession of the Department as to the character of the work done near Lytton, B.C., on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on that portion of the road for which Mr. Hugh J. Keefer had a sub-contract, and which was under the inspection of his brother, Mr. George Keefer, Government engineer; also copies of any statements as to the character of the material allowed as rock or as other than earth, in this part. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

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25*z*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for all reports, plans and other information in the possession of the Department in reference to the work on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Maple Ridge, a short distance above Hammond, on the bank of the Fraser, B.C.; for all reports and information in the possession of the Department as to the condition of the work on the Government sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia; and as to the extent of work remaining to be done before the completion of the contract; also for all correspondence with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as to the taking over by them of these sections of the railway; also for a statement of the names, salaries and period of service in that region, of the Government engineers who have been employed on the Government sections in British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the dates at which any of them were relieved, a statement of the cause of their removal, and of their present occupation, if any, under the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*aa*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd of March, 1885, for copies of all applications, statements, estimates or letters sent from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Government, or any of its officials, in relation to the change made by the Government between 7th April, 1884, and 16th May, 1884, in the dealing with rolling stock in progress estimates and payments in the Eastern Section, Western Division, and copies of all correspondence and papers upon the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

25*bb*. Supplementary Return to a Standing Order of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, for full information on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway up to the latest date, and particularly all details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. Progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the Railway Company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

25*cc*. Letter and statements from George Stephen, Esq., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, accompanied by Mr. Miall's condensed balance sheet on the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the 1st January, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1885.—*Sir J. A. Macdonald*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

25*dd.* Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for a Return of the names of persons in the employ of the Government along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the year 1884, the date of their engagement, the length of time employed, the work assigned them and the salary, fee or allowance paid; also the amount of travelling expenses paid to each. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

25*ee.* Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of all applications, statements, estimates or letters sent from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Government or any of its officials, in relation to the change made by the Government between 7th April, 1884, and 16th May, 1884, in the dealing with rolling stock, in progress estimates and payments in the Eastern Section, Western Division, and copies of all correspondence and papers upon the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1885.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

25*ff.* Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of all the estimates, in detail, furnished to the Government by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and by the Government engineer, upon which the estimated cost of $23,000 per mile was based for the portion of the Eastern Section from the 100th mile to the 120th mile west of Callander, giving quantities, classification and prices; also for a statement of the actual quantities, description and classification of the work from the 100th mile to the 120th mile west of Callander on the 12th August, 1884, when the subsidy and loan were paid by the Government as a completed line. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1885.—*Mr. Edgar*....*Not printed.*

25*gg.* Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of the report of survey by Vernon Smith, C.E., in relation to the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Canadian ports on the Atlantic. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1885.—*Mr. Lesage*.....*Not printed.*

25*hh.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copy of all offers made to the Government for the construction of a railway connecting the Ontario railway system, at or near to Gravenhurst, with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th June, 1885.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*ii.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a Return showing the amounts contributed to the Canada Central Railway between Ottawa and Brockville, either by the Government of Canada, the Provincial Government of Ontario, or by the municipalities along that line of railway. Also showing what securities were taken for the amounts so advanced to the said railway company, and what disposition has been made of the said securities. Also for similar returns concerning the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway from Ottawa to Prescott, together with the conditions upon which such grants were made to both railways; also statement showing the present train service on both lines of railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th June, 1885.—*Mr. Landerkin*....*Not printed.*

25*jj.* Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for map or maps showing: 1. The location of the Canadian Pacific Railway, so far as approved of or constructed. 2. Its location, so far as proposed to Government, but not yet approved. 3. The location of any branches constructed or acquired, and of any now contemplated by the company, so far as the Government is advised. 4. The lands set apart for the company, but not yet granted. 5. The lands granted. 6. The lands applied for, but not yet set apart. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th June, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*kk.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Quebec and the Government of Canada concerning the application of the sum of $960,000 reserved by the statute 47 Victoria, chapter 8, for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway from its terminus at St. Martin's Junction to the Harbor of Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1885.—*Mr. Laurier*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*ll.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for a statement showing the gross earnings, expenses and net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for each month of the years 1883 and 1884, distinguishing between the main line and the lines now

worked under the lease from the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company; and distinguishing also between the main line east of Port Arthur or Fort William and the main line west of that point, giving in each case the mileage open for traffic during the month specified. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*mm.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a statement showing: 1. The expenditure by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company upon its main line of railway between Callander and Port Arthur and between Selkirk and Kamloops, since the expenditure of $23,078,950, shown by the letter of Mr. Stephen to the Minister of Railways and Canals on the 15th January, 1884. 2. The materials on hand in respect of the described main line of railway. 3. The receipts by the company since the account given in the said letter in respect of—(*a.*) Cash subsidy; (*b.*) Government loan; (*c.*) Land grant bonds or land sales, or from the pledging of land grant bonds. 4. The amount, if any, due by the company in respect of construction of the described main line. 5. Estimates of the cost of the work of construction remaining to be done on the described main line, showing whether the materials on hand are taken into account in such estimates or not. 6. An estimate of the whole cost of construction of the described main line when completed. 7. Statement of the cost of equipment of the described main line at the date of the account in Mr. Stephen's letter. 8. Statement of the cost of equipment of the described main line since that date. 9. Estimate of the further cost of equipment of the described main line when completed. 10. Estimate of the complete cost of equipping the described main line. All such statements and estimates being separate for each of the described divisions, viz., (*a*) that between Callander and Port Arthur, and (*b*) that between Selkirk and Kamloops. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*nn.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for a statement of the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to a point 615 miles west of Winnipeg, divided under the usual sub-headings of cost of railway construction; or in case the company has not recorded the expense under the usual sub-headings, then divided in such a way and in such detail as the company has recorded it. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*oo.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1885, for a Return showing the date of completion of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to Brandon, from Brandon to Moose Jaw, from Moose Jaw to Calgary, the dates on which each section was opened for traffic, the dates on which such section was inspected by the Government engineer, with all Orders in Council, papers and correspondence affecting the tariff rates for passengers and freight upon such line, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1885.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Not printed.*

25*pp.* Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 25th February, 1885, for all correspondence had since the 1st January, 1884, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Quebec, concerning all sums of money granted by the Government of Canada to the Province of Quebec, and all claims of the Province of Quebec, by way of indemnity on account of the construction of the North Shore Railway, heretofore called the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, together with a copy of all memorials presented to the Federal Government during the same period by the Government of Quebec, respecting all claims or demands of indemnity for the same cause. Presented to the Senate, 16th April, 1885.—*Hon. Mr. Trudel*,.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*qq.* Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1885, for a statement showing: 1. The total number of permanent timber trestles and the total number of wooden bridges constructed, or under contract for construction, upon the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. 2. The length, in feet, and the maximum height of each of said trestles and of each of said bridges. Such statement to identify the trestles and bridges by numbering them consecutively from Sudbury westward. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

25*rr.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for: 1. A statement of the present position of the debt of six hundred thousand dollars, due last Session

by the North American Contracting Company to the Canadian Pacific Railway, with information as to whether the same has been settled, and if so, when and upon what terms, and if unsettled, what steps have been taken, or are being taken, to procure a settlement; also a statement of the present position of a sum of about six hundred thousand dollars invested by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in stock of the Canada North-West Land Company, with a statement of its value, at the average price for the month of January, 1885. 2. Also plan and statement showing the grades and curves on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as constructed, including all the Government sections, but exclusive of the line constructed by the company from the foot of the Rocky Mountains to Kamloops. 3. Also a copy of the prospectus, advertisement and other papers in connection with the recent proposal for the issue of bonds of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company, guaranteed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with a statement of the amount sold and the average rate. 4. Also an estimate of the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Callander and Port Arthur, divided under the usual heads of sub-divisions in railway construction, with separate estimate for equipment. 5. Also a like estimate, in similar form, of the cost of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Calgary and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the junction with the Government section, each separately, with a statement of the items in which a saving of four million dollars upon the estimate of last Session is calculated by the officers of the company. 6. Also a statement of the expenditure by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on any account, except the construction and equipment of the contracted line between Callander and Port Arthur, and between Selkirk and Kamloops. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*ss.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for: 1. A statement of the expenditure of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company since the account in Mr. Stephen's letter to the Minister of Railways and Canals, 15th January, 1884, upon branch lines, specifying each line, the expenditure thereon, the purpose thereof, and the additional mileage beyond 269 miles completed at the date of Mr. Stephen's letter. 2. Statement of the cost of equipment of such branch lines; (*a.*) At the date of said letter; (*b.*) Since that time. 3. Estimate for any further cost of equipment for such branch lines so far as completed. 4. Statement in detail of the further sums paid in respect of the extensions or branches east of Callander, since the date of said letter, when they amounted to $3,203,050. 5. A statement of the present condition of the account for advances towards acquiring a line to the seaboard, and for other purposes, alleged to be within the charter, shown by the said letter at $3,482,251; with a detail of any further payments of a like character. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th July, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

25*tt.* Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence and agreements between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the subject of immigration to Manitoba and the North-West, together with a statement showing the amount expended by the company in promoting such immigration, giving amounts paid, with dates, to whom paid, and the nature of service rendered; also estimate of the company of number of persons from foreign countries who have actually settled there in each year since date of charter. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th July, 1885. —*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*

25*uu.* Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for: 1. A statement of the present position of the debt of six hundred thousand dollars due last Session by the North American Contracting Company to the Canadian Pacific Railway, with information as to whether the same has been settled, and, if so, when and upon what terms, and if unsettled, what steps have been taken, or are being taken, to procure a settlement; also a statement of the present position of a sum of about six hundred thousand dollars invested by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in stock of the Canada North-West Land Company, with a statement of its value at the average price for the month of January, 1885. 2. Also plan and statement showing the grades and curves on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as constructed, including all the Government sections, but exclusive of the line constructed by the company from the foot of the Rocky Mountains to Kamloops. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

26. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for a Return of the receipts and expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st July, 1883, to the 31st January, 1884, and from 1st July, 1884, to 31st January, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th February, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—

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27. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for a statement showing the amount of money on deposit to the credit of the Government of Canada on the 1st February, 1885, whether in Canada or elsewhere, together with the names of the banks wherein the said moneys are deposited, with the amount in each bank respectively; also the amount at interest and the rate of interest allowed on the said deposits in each case. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th February, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—

Printed for Distribution only.

28. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1884, for copies of all Orders in Council, despatches, correspondence and telegrams relating to the negotiations between Canada and British Columbia, not already brought down; and for a statement of the estimated net cost to Canada of the dry dock in British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

29. Return (*in part*) to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1884, for copies of all Orders in Council, reports and correspondence, not already brought down, in reference to the exercise or non-exercise of the power of disallowance as to any Provincial Acts; with a statement of the dates of prorogation of each of the Provincial Assemblies; and of the dates at which the Acts of the Session were received at Ottawa; and copy of the despatches addressed to the Lieutenant-Governors on the subject of the transmission to the Government of Canada of such Acts. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

30. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1884, for a detailed statement of all moneys expended upon the Dominion steamer "Sir James Douglas," in connection with the hauling out, lengthening of, repairs to, and launching of said vessel, from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1883. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Baker* (*Victoria*).....*Not printed.*

30*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1884, for a statement showing numbers of officers and crew of steamer "Sir James Douglas," their names, rank, pay and date of first appointment, the average cost per month of maintaining said vessel for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883, nature of service in which she has been engaged for the period mentioned, increased speed obtained by lengthening, date on which she was last swung for adjustment of compasses and copy of deviation table made therefrom. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Baker* (*Victoria*).....*Not printed.*

30*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for all correspondence of a date subsequent to 1st January, 1883, upon the subjects of repairs to, hauling out, and launching of the steamer "Sir James Douglas," in the early part of said year, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and their agents at Victoria, B.C., or between the Department and any other person or persons, in the Province of British Columbia, upon said subject; also copies of reports sent in to the Department by the agent of the Department in British Columbia, and the master of the steamer above referred to, in connection with the serious and unpleasant difference of opinion which arose between them, reflecting discreditably upon themselves and the Department. Also all correspondence upon that or any other subject between the Department and any British Columbia member or other person, in any way reflecting upon the agent of the Department in British Columbia, to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Baker* (*Victoria*).....*Not printed.* *See* 30*d*.

30*c*. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 9th April, 1884, for copies of all documents and correspondence in possession of the Government relating to the establishment of a line of steamships between France and Canada. Presented to the Senate, 24th February, 1885. *Hon. Mr. Pelletier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

30*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for all correspondence of a date subsequent to 1st January, 1883, upon the subject of repairs to, hauling out and launching of the steamer "Sir James Douglas," in the early part of said year, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and their agent at Victoria, B.C., and between the Department and any other person or persons in the Province of British Columbia, upon said subject; also copies of reports sent in to the Department by the agent in British Columbia, and the master of the steamer referred to, in connection with the serious and unpleasant difference of opinion which arose between them, reflecting discreditably upon themselves and the Department; also all correspondence upon that or any other subject between the Department and any British Columbia member or other person, in any way reflecting on the agent of the Department in British Columbia, to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1885.—*Mr. Baker (Victoria)*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

30*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for copies in full of the accounts and vouchers of all provisions, coal and other supplies furnished the Hudson Bay steamer "Neptune" at Halifax, in July last, and copies of all the tenders upon which all the contracts were based. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1885.—*Mr. Vail*.....*Not printed.*

30*f*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for copies of all reports, correspondence, contracts, Orders in Council and other papers, in connection with the arrangements under which public moneys have been paid by the Government to the Halifax Steam Navigation Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

31. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for a statement showing the present constitution of the North-West Council, the number of elected members, the district for which they are elected, the number of votes polled, the names of the candidates, and the qualifications required of the voters. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1885.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

32. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for a statement of all moneys paid by the Dominion Government to the Local Government of Ontario since Confederation; stating the amounts in each year and stating on what account. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Farrow*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

33. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for: 1. Correspondence, papers, draft, notarial transfer and telegram respecting Survey Contract No. 10, of L. J. E. Garon, of the season of 1881, by which Joseph Adhemar Martin, merchant, of Rimouski, has received the sum of $800. 2. Correspondence, papers, draft, notarial transfer and telegram, between the Minister of the Interior and the said Joseph Adhemar Martin, concerning the balance remaining due on the said transfer of the said Survey Contract No. 10, of L. J. E. Garon, of the said season of 1881. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1885.—*Mr. Billy*.....*Not printed.*

34. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1884 for copies of all correspondence between the several Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government, respecting the readjustment or increase of the money subsidies paid, or to be paid, by the latter to the former, in pursuance of the confederation agreement, or of any other arrangements since made. Also copies of all petitions from the several Provincial Legislatures to the Government, or to the Parliament of Canada, and of any memorials received by the latter from the several Provincial Governments, asking for aid or assistance in money or otherwise. Also statement showing all that has been granted in money, or otherwise, by the Government of Canada to the several provinces since 1867. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Ouimet*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

34*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House any correspond-

ence or papers touching applications by Local Governments for advances of money on debt account, and for any papers throwing light on the reasons for the pending Bill on that subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

34*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence since 1st January last, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, in relation to an increase or readjustment of the Dominion subsidy to the province, including any letter written to that end by one of the said Governments to the other, or by any of the Ministers thereof in relation to the subject; also of any such correspondence with any of the other Provinces of the Dominion. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

35. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st February, 1884, for copies of all correspondence and papers relating to any proposed or suggested reduction in letter postage in the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

36. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1884, for copies of all correspondence or complaints to the Postmaster-General, relative to delays or neglect of postmasters in transmitting newspapers and periodicals to the office of destination, since 1st January, 1883. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1885.—*Mr. Sproule*—
Not printed.

37. Reports relative to the manufacturing industries in existence in Canada, submitted to the House of Commons for its information. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th February, 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

37*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for copy of the commission or other authorization, Order in Council, correspondence and instructions in relation to the commission issued for the investigation of certain facts as to the condition of the industries of Canada during the last recess. Copy of the report of the commissioners, and the evidence and data obtained by them. Statement in detail of all moneys paid in respect of the commission, and an estimate in detail of all moneys payable, but as yet unpaid; dated 11th February, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1885. *Mr. Blake*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

37*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for all returns, statements or correspondence in possession of the Government, showing the number of operatives employed in factories in the Dominion in 1878 and in 1884, together with the amount of capital invested and wages paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th February, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*

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38. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence relative to any payments, claims or allowances on any account whatever, in respect to the office of High Commissioner, not already brought down; and separate statement in detail, with dates and sums of all payments made on any such accounts in respect to the office, during its tenure by the present incumbent; an estimate in detail of all sums payable on any such accounts up to this date and yet unpaid; also copies of all correspondence not yet brought down, as to the letting or purchase of a residence for the High Commissioner, and as to the repairs and furnishing thereof, with copies of all accounts in connection with the same; a statement in detail of all sums paid in respect of such letting or purchase, or furnishing or repairs; and an estimate of all sums payable, but not yet paid, in respect thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

38*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1884, for a copy of all correspondence between this Government and the High Commissioner in England or the representatives of the Belgian Government in this country, or from the Belgian authorities at home,

or any other correspondence and papers concerning the International Exhibition in Antwerp; and also copies of the existing tariff between Belgium and England. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1885.—*Messrs. Bergeron and Amyot*.....*Not printed.*

38*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a copy of any further commission or Order in Council, or correspondence touching the position or salary of the High Commissioner of Canada, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

38*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a Return showing amount paid out on account of High Commissioner to London since the creation of the office; showing separately the amount paid on account of residence, furniture and all fittings and additions thereto, and amount of salary paid to 1st January, 1885, and all items or allowances on account of taxes, light, fuel, travelling and other expenses, including salaries of private secretary and other servants or attendants, each item separately set out up to 1st January, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th April, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

39. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the several Governments of the Australian and Tasmanian colonies, or anyone acting on their behalf, in relation to the establishing of a more direct communication and extension of trade between these colonies and Canada; also all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the British Government on the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1885.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

40. Report of the operations and money expended, since the report of last Session, for the year 1884, with respect to the Census of 1881, in accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Census and Statistics Act; also relating to mortuary statistics. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

40*a*. A form of Census Return for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th February, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

41. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for amount of sums advanced to the Government of the Dominion by way of loan by any banks or persons in Canada or England, as appearing on the 1st February, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th February, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

41*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for a Return giving names of all newspapers in which the loans of 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878 and 1884 were advertised, together with statement of length of time during which the said advertisements appeared. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th February, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—
Not printed.

41*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for copy of the prospectus of the loan recently issued in London; also a statement showing the amounts of the commission and other charges paid thereon, and to whom paid, together with the amount of the said loan subscribed for by the financial agents of the Dominion, or by the Bank of Montreal, with the dates of the said subscriptions, and copies of all Orders in Council connected with the said loan. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th February, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

42. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, petitions or other documents relating to the abolition of the duty on grain, flour and coal during 1884 and up to the present time. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th February, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Middlesex*).....*Not printed.*

42*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a Return of the amount of duty collected on wheat, flour, cornmeal and corn, in the several ports of the Province of Nova Scotia, between the 30th June, 1884, and 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1885.—*Mr. Vail*.....*Not printed.*

42*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for: 1. Duties imposed on various articles in the old Province of Canada and duties now imposed. 2. Tariff in force in British Columbia and in Manitoba, respectively, at the time of Union. 3. Length of time such tariff continued in force after Union. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1885.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Not printed.*

42*c*. Papers and telegrams respecting the Imperial Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into this colony and its dependencies. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th July, 1885, by Hon. M. Bowell.....*Not printed.*

43. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting to the House of Commons copies of all petitions, resolutions, correspondence and memorials on the matter of bankruptcy, which have been submitted to His Excellency in Council for consideration. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th February, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Not printed.*

44. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for copy of memorial from the county council of Grey, praying for a refund of bonuses paid by municipalities of that county in aid of railways which are now used for Dominion purposes or tributary to such. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th February, 1885.—*Mr. Landerkin*—
Not printed.

44*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1885, for copies of petitions from the county council of the county of Elgin, presented to the Governor General in Council or the Minister of Railways and Canals, praying for a general measure of relief to municipalities of Ontario which have aided railways declared to be for Dominion purposes, by granting bonuses to them; and of all correspondence in reference to such petitions. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th April, 1885.—*Mr. Wilson*.....*Not printed.*

44*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1885, for a copy of the memorial presented to the Government by the county council of the county of Simcoe, Ontario, praying for a refund of bonuses granted by the different municipalities of that county to railways that have been declared by this Parliament to be works for the general advantage of Canada, together with copies of all correspondence and other papers relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1885.—*Mr. Cook*.....*Not printed.*

44*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of the memorials presented to the Government by the delegates who waited on the Government in reference to the bonuses granted to railways declared to be for the general advantage of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1885.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Not printed.*

45. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a Return showing the quantity and value of wheat and flour imported into, and exported from the Dominion, by Provinces, during the six months ending 31st December, 1884—distinguishing, in the imports, the quantity entered for home consumption; and, in the exports, the product of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th February, 1885.—*Mr. Paterson* (*Brant*)...*Not printed.*

45*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for a Return showing the quantity of wheat, flour, corn and cornmeal imported into and exported from the various Provinces, from the 1st of July to the 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th February, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Middlesex*).....*Not printed.*

46. Return of the names and salaries, &c., of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ended the 31st December, 1884, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted under the Canada Civil Service Act, 1882, section 55, sub-section 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th February, 1885, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

46*a*. Report of the proceedings of the Board of Examiners for the year 1884—presented to Parliament in terms of section 55 of the Canada Civil Service Act, 1882, 45-46 Victoria, chapters 4-7. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th February, 1885, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

46*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all officers of the Civil Service, from the resident Dominion Government agent down to the messenger, in each and every Department (by Departments) in British Columbia, giving full Christian and surnames, their ages, present rank, pay, allowances, dates of appointment and promotion, made up to the 31st December, 1884, or nearest possible date. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1885.—*Mr. Baker* (*Victoria*).....*Not printed.*

47. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for copies of all correspondence, reports of engineers, with maps and plans, relating to the improvements required to be made in order to secure a better supply of water to the Rideau Canal, as well as to open up a large section of the country bordering on lakes in the counties of Frontenac and Addington. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1885.—*Mr. Bell*.....*Not printed.*

47*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for copies of all correspondence and reports of engineers, with maps and plans, relating to the extension of the Rideau Canal from the village of Morton to Charleston Lake and the village of Gananoque, in the county of Leeds. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1885.—*Mr. McDougald*.....*Not printed.*

48. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for all papers relating to the resignation of Capt. Ludger Bolduc, after the collision which occurred on the 20th May, 1884, between "La Canadienne" and the brig "Alliance," of Jersey; covering complaint, enquiry, report, &c., and all correspondence relating to the matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1885.—*Mr. Landry* (*Montmagny*).....*Not printed.*

49. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for a statement showing sums expended on capital account, from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of February, 1885, and the purposes for which said sums were expended. Also for statement of the gross amount of the debt of the Dominion on the 1st day of February, 1885; and a statement of debts and assets to that date, as given in Public Accounts, pages 13 and 14. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—

Printed for Distribution only.

50. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for a copy of the resignation of the Hon. Judge Meredith as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and of the correspondence which followed that resignation. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1885.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

50*b*, 1884. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1884, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and departmental orders, with reference to the granting, cancellation and suspension of licenses to cut timber on lands of the Indians near Fort William, on the Fort William reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th April, 1884. —*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

51. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1884, for: 1. A copy of all Orders in Council, departmental orders and correspondence, respecting the sale, lease or other disposal of the grist and saw mill owned by the Dominion and situate south of Calgary, North-West Territories, to whom disposed, when, at what price, and how paid or payable? 2. Statement showing the original costs thereof, the costs expended thereon, when the same was erected, including working expenses. 3. Statement showing the quantity of agricultural land or timber limits disposed of with said mill or mills, or to the person who purchased or obtained the same. 4. All applications for the purchase or leasing of said farm, lands and limits. 5. Statement of the machinery in said mill or mills, and the cost thereof. 6. All other correspondence in respect to said mill or mills, land and limits. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Huron*).....*Not printed.*

52. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for all correspondence between the Hon. P. Mitchell and the Minister of the Interior, in relation to a timber limit or limits on Jack Head River, with the plans submitted in connection therewith; also in relation to timber limits on the Lake of the Woods. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1885.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

52*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1884, for a Return showing: 1. The total number of timber licenses or permits applied for and granted or refused, since 1st February, 1883; the estimated area covered by each license or application, and the total number of square miles estimated to be covered by the timber licenses issued during the period named. 2. The amount of bonuses or premiums per square mile, and on the aggregate, paid to and received by the Government on each such license, and the total amount of bonuses or premiums received. 3. The name and residence of each applicant for a license. 4. The date of application for each license and the number of years each license is granted for. 5. The Crown dues or stumpage charged or chargeable on each license, and the kind and estimated quantity and quality of timber on each area so licensed. 6. Whether in each case, where a license or permit was granted, the berth was put up at public auction, after public notice inviting tenders was given, and was sold to the highest bidder, or whether granted upon application or tender from the grantee without inviting public competition. 7. Copies of all claims made on the Government for any such area or timber by any persons, and all petitions, remonstrances or communications sent or made to the Government respecting such areas, licenses or timber, and copies of all correspondence had with the Government respecting such claims, or in any way respecting such areas, lands, licenses or timber, and the action of the Government therein; also a copy of all maps and plans showing the location or areas of such licenses or permits. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1885. —*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

52*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a Return showing: 1. The total number of applications made, and not granted, for licenses or permits to cut timber, saw-logs, cordwood, ties and poles, within the territory lately in dispute between the Province of Manitoba and Ontario. 2. The date of each rejected application and the name and residence of each applicant. 3. The geographical location of the area applied for and not granted. 4. The offer of bonus, and of Crown dues or stumpage, in each or any case accompanying such application. 5. The reason assigned for refusal in the case of each of such rejected applications. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

52*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a Return showing: 1. The total number of timber licenses and permits to cut timber, sawlogs, cordwood, ties or poles, on lands not within the disputed territory, applied for and refused since 1st February, 1883. 2. The date of each rejected application, and the name and residence of each applicant. 3. The geographical location of the area applied for and not granted, and the area of the same. 4. The offer of bonus, and Crown dues or stumpage in each or any case accompanying such application. 5. The reason assigned for refusal in the case of each of such rejected applications. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

52*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence and regulations, not already brought down, respecting timber for settlers' fuel, applicable to the neighborhood of Moosomin, N.W.T. For all correspondence as to the demands made during the winter of 1882-83 by the Mounted Police, of twenty-five cents a load for settlers' firewood. For all correspondence concerning the demand made by a sub-agent of Mr. Stephenson during the winter of 1883-84, for fifty cents for a permit, in addition to the charge of twenty-five cents a cord. For all correspondence as to the demands made during the winter of 1884-85, including the demands of the present sub-agent, of twenty-five cents for affidavits as to how much wood each settler had burned since he first came to the locality; and for all letters and instructions from the Department or from the Winnipeg office upon these subjects. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

52*e*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for copies of all permits, liberties or other papers given to any person or persons to cut timber in any part of the territory declared by the Order of the Queen in Council to be within the Province of Ontario; and of all Orders in Council, departmental regulations or orders relating to the matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th July, 1885.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Not printed.*

52*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for copies of all permits, licenses or liberties given to any person or persons to cut timber in any part of the territory declared by the Order of the Queen in Council to be within the Province of Ontario. Also the name or names of the person or persons obtaining such permission, the extent of territory embraced, the amount received by the Government, and the amount, if any, still unpaid by the party or parties for such permission. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th July, 1885.—*Mr. Mills* .....*Not printed.*

52*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a Return showing: 1. The total number of applications for timber licenses or berths in the Province of British Columbia, and within 50 miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the date of such application; the place from which it was made; the name and address of the applicant; the area applied for and the geographical situation of the same; whether the application was rejected or granted, and, if rejected, the reasons assigned for the same. 2. The total number of applications for timber licenses or berths in the Province of British Columbia and transmitted to the Department of the Interior at Ottawa; the date of such application; the place from which it was made; the name and address of the applicant; the area applied for and the geographical situation of the same; whether the application was rejected or granted, and, if rejected, the reason assigned for the same. 3. A summary statement showing the number of licenses or permits granted either upon applications made at Ottawa or made at Victoria and transmitted to Ottawa, designating when the application was made, the date of the application, and the name and address of the grantee. 4. The geographical location of the area covered by each license or permit issued, and the number of square miles embraced in each, and the aggregate amount of the same. 5. The amount of bonuses or premiums received upon each and the aggregate amount of the same. 6. Full particulars as to the Crown dues or stumpage charged or chargeable upon each license or permit issued as to whether by percentage of values or specific charges. 7. A statement in case of each license or permit issued as to whether the Government had caused a survey to be made of the same and was in possession of estimates made by its own surveyors, woodsmen or bushrangers, as to the kinds, the quantity and the quality of timber upon each area covered by such license or permit. 8. Whether in each case where a license or permit was granted, the berth was put up at public auction, after due public notice was given inviting tenders, and was sold to the highest bidder, or whether granted upon application or tender from the grantee without inviting public competition. 9. In case of application by two or more parties for the same berth, and competition between them for the purchase of the same, the name and residence of each applicant and the particulars of the tender made by each. 10. Copies of all claims, petitions, remonstrances, letters or communications made to the Government respecting such permits or licenses applied for or granted, also a copy of all maps or plans showing the location and areas of such licenses or permits. 11. A minute of all assignments of such licenses or permits recorded with the Government, with the names and residence of the assignor and the assignee and the consideration in each case paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th July, 1885.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

53. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1884, for copies of all documents, statements, &c., of a nature to afford the information asked for by the following questions:—Whether the Government has, by sale, grant, location or otherwise, disposed of the lands belonging to it in the county of Richelieu? If so, what are the lands; what is the extent of each lot; to whom was it disposed; what are the conditions of each such grant, location or sale; what are the prices paid in each case, and when and how were the amounts paid? Also of all documents relating to the subject matter of the said questions, and of those evidencing the said transactions. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1885.—*Mr. Amyot*—*Not printed.*

53*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a list of all the unsold Indian lands in the township of Toronto, in the county of Peel. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1885.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*

53*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a statement showing all properties, islands and other lands, whether built upon or not, belonging to the Dominion Government, and situated within the limits of the county of Richelieu, the names of

the parties occupying the said properties as tenants or otherwise; the time for which such properties are leased, the annual rent and the arrears due, if any, on each such property, up to the 1st January, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1885.—*Mr. Massue*—*Not printed.*

53*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a statement showing: 1. All sales of coal lands since 23rd April, 1883; the name and residence of each party to whom sales have been made; the number of acres sold to each; the price per acre received from each; the location of the land sold; the total number of acres sold, and the total amount received from such sales. 2. All leases of coal lands made since 23rd April, 1883; the name and residence of each lessee; the number of acres leased to each; the payments made by each; the location of each leasehold; the total number of acres leased; and the total sum derived from such leases, the considerations paid and royalties collected; and also from all other charges, if any. 3. Copies of all applications, correspondence, protests and written communications, in relation to coal lands sold or leased since 23rd April, 1883. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1885.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

53*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a detailed list of all the unsold Indian lands in the township of Trafalgar, in the county of Halton. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1885.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*

53*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1885, for a return of all properties owned by the Government for military purposes in New Brunswick disposed of or leased, since the transfer from the Imperial Government; the parties to whom sold and at what price, and as to leased properties, to whom leased, for what period and at what rents. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1885.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*

53*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for a statement showing the several amounts collected by the Dominion Government for lands sold or leased; for timber, logs or staves, cordwood, telegraph poles or other product of the forest; with the names of persons making such payments, within the bounds and limits of the western part of Ontario, as determined by the decision of the Privy Council against the claim of the Dominion Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Mackenzie*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

53*g*. Order in Council, of the 4th June, 1883, respecting allotment of lands of various colonization companies under the land regulations, and to accord to railway companies the privilege of purchasing land south of the 54th parallel of latitude, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Not printed.*

53*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a return giving copies of all regulations or orders issued by the Department of the Interior concerning the sale or management of agricultural lands, timber lands, pasture lands, mineral lands and town sites, since 26th February, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

53*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence and petitions of railway companies in Manitoba and the North-West, praying for grants of land, or modifications in the condition and extent of the grants of land already conceded to them; and of all Orders in Council or agreements or letters, not already brought down, affecting or in any wise relating to any railway company in Manitoba or the North-West other than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

53*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a return showing: 1. The names of grazing land lessees who have cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the date of the lease, the geographical position of the area covered by each lease, the number of the lease, the number of cattle reported on each leasehold, the date when the leasehold was first stocked with cattle, and the aggregate number of acres

covered by such leases. 2. The names of grazing land lessees who have not placed cattle upon their leaseholds; the number of acres in each leasehold; the geographical position of the area covered by each lease; the number of the lease and the aggregate number of acres covered by such leases. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1885.—*Mr. Charlton*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

53*k*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1885, for: 1. Copy of all Orders in Council or departmental orders respecting south-east ¼, section 2, township 10, range 19, west. 2. Copies of all claims made to said land, and the action of the Government thereon. 3. Copies of all petitions, papers and correspondence with the Government by one Joseph Bell and one J. E. Kavanagh, and all other persons, and all replies thereto, respecting said land. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Huron*).....*Not printed.*

53*l*. Copy of an Order in Council, under date the 4th June, 1883, respecting an area of land having been allotted to colonization companies under the land regulations, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th June, 1885, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

53*m*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and papers, not already brought down, touching the surrender or definition of the claims of Canada upon any of the railway lands in British Columbia, or touching any change as to the relations of Canada and British Columbia in reference to such railway lands. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

54. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for a statement showing: 1. The Christian and surnames of the present employés of the Immigration Office at Quebec, and the nature of their employment. 2. The amount of the yearly salary paid to each such employé on 31st December, 1884. 3. The amount of the yearly salary attached to the said offices on 31st December, 1877. Also all correspondence respecting the increase or non-increase of the salary of any employé of the said office between the two dates above named. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th February, 1885.—*Mr. Landry* (*Montmagny*)—

Not printed.

54*a*. Message transmitting the Report of the Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration, and the evidence taken thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1885, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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54*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for a copy of the commission and the names of the commissioners appointed to proceed to British Columbia to enquire into and report upon the Chinese difficulty in that country. The date of the commissioners' engagement, the salary or other allowance paid them, and the amount of travelling and other expenses up to the 1st February, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

54*c*. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 26th March, 1885, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a detailed statement of the expenditure incurred in connection with the recent visit of the Hon. the Secretary of State to British Columbia and California. Presented to the Senate, 13th April, 1885.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.....*Not printed.*

55. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1883, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the change of mail service between Durham and Walkerton; also a statement showing the cost of the old and new service, and the comparative efficiency of each. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*

55*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1884, for copies of advertisement calling for tenders for carrying mails from Kamloops to Spencer's Bridge, B.C.,

dated 13th June, 1883; also copies of tenders received for such service; also copy of contract based on such tenders, and the hours of arrival and departure of mails from both places. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Mackenzie*.....*Not printed.*

55*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1884, for copies of any correspondence, memorial or other documents from the Board of Trade in the city of St. John, or other parties, in relation to the conveyance of mails on the night train on the St. John and Maine Railway to St. Stephen and Woodstock; also as to the conveyance of mails over the Grand Southern Railway to St. George. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Gillmor*.....*Not printed.*

55*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1884, for copies of petitions and all correspondence between the Dominion Government and any person or persons, upon the subject of a daily mail service between Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, and Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, being substituted for the semi-weekly service at present existing. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Baker (Victoria)*.....*Not printed.*

55*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1884, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, returns and papers, of any nature whatsoever, respecting the establishing of a daily mail service in the parishes of St. Giles, St. Patrick and St. Sylvester, in the county of Lotbinière. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Rinfret*.....*Not printed.*

55*e*. Agreement made 15th day of May, 1884, between Andrew Allan, Esq., of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, shipowner, and Hon. John Carling, Postmaster-General of the said Dominion; and an Order in Council in relation thereto, respecting the conveyance of mails. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th April, 1885, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

55*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a statement in detail of the annual cost in connection with the ocean mail service, for salaries, allowances of mail clerks and conductors, or railway post office clerks in charge of the British mails; also for all correspondence as to the landing of the post office bags containing the British mails outward bound from Canada at Derry, and the saving of loss of time effected thereby. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

55*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a Return showing the nature of the mail service on the Canada Southern Railway between Essex Centre and Amherstburg; also the annual amount paid to the Canada Southern Railway for mail service. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1885.—*Mr. Wigle*.....*Not printed.*

56. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence and papers relating to certain charges or complaints made against J. E. Gaboury, Esquire, as postmaster of St. Césaire, and to his subsequent dismissal from the said office of postmaster. 2. A copy of the instructions given to the person who investigated the charges against said J. E. Gaboury, if any investigation took place, and a copy of the report made by such person. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Béchard*—*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a statement of the receipts of the post office at St. Stephens, N.B., for the calendar year 1884; also a statement of the value of postage stamps sold at the said office. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Burpee (Sunbury)*.....*Not printed.*

57*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return showing the postal revenue at Victoria, B.C., from all sources, specifying the amount from each source, month by month, for the eight months included in the period 1st July, 1884, to 28th February, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Baker (Victoria)*..*Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1883, for copies of all letters, reports and other documents relating to any complaint preferred against Stephen G. Burpee, postmaster at Florenceville, N.B., since 1st January, 1879. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Irvine*.....*Not printed.*

59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for a return of all sugars imported at Halifax from Jamaica from the 1st of January, 1883, to the 31st of December, 1883; also a return of all sugars from Jamaica entered for the same term at Montreal, either direct or *viâ* Halifax, giving name of vessel, number of pounds landed, value for duty of each cargo, and rate of duty per 100 lbs. of each shipment. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Mr. Vail*.....*Not printed.*

59*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1885, for a Return of all sugars imported at Halifax from Jamaica, from the 1st January, 1883, to the 31st December, 1883; also a return of all sugars from Jamaica entered for the same term at Montreal, either direct or *viâ* Halifax, giving the name of vessel, number of pounds landed, value for duty of each cargo, and rate of duty per 100 lbs. of each shipment. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Vail*.....*Not printed.*

60. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for a Return in the form used in the statement usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1883, to the 1st day of January, 1884, and from the 1st day of July, 1884 to the 1st day of January, 1885, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

61. The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons two approved Minutes in Council, dated respectively the 20th May, 1884, and the 23rd January, 1885, regarding the terms of the provisional settlement of the claims of the Province of Manitoba. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald.—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

62. A detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, under 31 Victoria, chapter 37, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th February, 1885, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

63. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1885, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence between the Federal and Ontario Governments, and the Imperial Government, on the subject of the Imperial Act 21-22 Victoria, chapter 90, known as the British Medical Act, 1858; the Imperial Act 31-32 Victoria, chapter 29, known as the British Medical Amendment Act, 1868; the Imperial Act 41-42 Victoria, chapter 33, known as the Dentists Act, 1878; and the amendments proposed to be made thereto during the present Session of the Imperial Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1885.—*Mr. Bergin*—

Printed (condensed) for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for a Return of all reports of Government engineers respecting the construction of a harbor of refuge at Port Stanley and Port Burwell, on the north shore of Lake Erie, together with the estimated cost of each. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1885.—*Mr. Wilson*.....*Not printed.*

64*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a copy of any memorials that may have been addressed to the Government with respect to the construction of a harbor of refuge at Port Rowan, in the Province of Ontario. Also for a copy of Richard Stevens' report made to the Department of Public Works on the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th April, 1885.—*Mr. Jackson*.....*Not printed.*

64*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for a Return of all reports of Government engineers respecting the construction of a harbor of refuge at Port Stanley and Port Burwell, on the north shore of Lake Erie, together with the estimated cost of each. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th April, 1885.—*Mr. Wilson*—

Not printed.

64*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for copies of all reports and communications made to the Government by the Port Credit Harbor Company; and all memorials, petitions, reports of engineers and correspondence in reference to the condition and state of repair of the said harbor. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1885.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*

65. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1885, for copies of all reports and correspondence not already brought down, relating to the construction of the post office, Inland Revenue and Custom house at St. Thomas, giving the amount expended to date; also the names of all persons to whom any portion of the expenditure has been paid; together with the amount paid to each, and for what. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1885.—*Mr. Wilson*.....*Not printed.*

66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for a copy of the report made in 1884 by the chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, on the Church Point and Trout Cove piers. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1885.—*Mr. Vail*.....*Not printed.*

67. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, documents and reports of engineers relating to improvements of the entrance into McIsaac's Pond, Inverness, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Inverness*).....*Not printed.*

68. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a statement of the amounts paid by the Government to Messrs. George and Andrew Holland, or any other persons, for services as official reporters of the Senate, or for the short-hand work of any kind outside of parliamentary reporting, since 1st January, 1882. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1885.—*Mr. Auger*.....*Not printed.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for a Return showing the number of dredges, tugs and dumping scows built in the United States for the Government of Canada during the years 1883 and 1884, showing where they were built, giving the contractor's name, and the price paid for the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1885.—*Mr. Jackson*.....*Not printed.*

69*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence and contracts entered into relative to the purchases of tug-barges, dredge and machinery used on Red River; a detailed statement of the cost of the same, the time when the work of dredging was commenced and discontinned, the quantity of dredging completed and the depth of water drawn by the Government tug " Sir Hector." Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for copies of departmental instructions and correspondence on the subject of apportionment of sea lots to individuals desiring to place lobster traps in the open sea off the coast of Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—

Printed for Distribution only.

71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a statement of the amount expended in repairing the breakwater at Tracadie, Nova Scotia, from 30th June, 1884, to 31st January, 1885, giving the names of all persons to whom any portion of the expenditure has been paid, together with the amount paid to each, and for what. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. McIsaac*.....*Not printed.*

71*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a copy of the report made by the engineer since January, 1884, on the cost of erecting breakwaters at New Harbor and Indian Harbor, in the county of Guysboro', Nova Scotia, and also copy of report on White Haven boat canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Kirk*.....*Not printed.*

71*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for copies of all tenders for the construction of breakwater at Parrsboro' lighthouse station, in the county of

Cumberland, N.S.; copies of letter from Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries accepting the tender of one Neil McRay, and of telegram postponing the work; also all letters objecting to the said Neil McRay as contractor and to the bondsmen offered by him, and letters tendering other names as bondsmen if required, and all other correspondence on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Robertson* (*Shelburne*).....*Not printed.*

71*c*. Return to Order, correspondence, reports of engineers and others, in reference to the construction of a breakwater at Salmon Point, together with lists of tenders and amount of each, and all other documents in the possession of the Government relative to the above mentioned work. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a statement for the last fiscal year of the cost connected with the heating of public buildings (including wages as well as fuel) now paid under a lump vote, such statement to show the costs under the same sub-headings as those in which it was formerly included in the Public Accounts before the change in the system. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for a statement showing the number of seizures made at each port of entry in the Dominion during the last fiscal year; also during the six months ending the 31st December last; the amount of fines exacted at each port during each of the said periods; and the manner in which the said fines were disposed of, giving the names of the officers receiving any portion thereof, and the amount received by each of such officers out of the said fund. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

73*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a statement showing the seizures made at the port of Winnipeg by the Department of Customs or any of its officers or officials, between 1st January, 1883, and 1st January, 1885; giving the estimated value of each of such seizures, the amount of fine imposed in each case and the manner in which the said fines were disposed of, and stating, in detail, the amount paid to each officer or employé of the Government, the name of such officer or employé, and when paid, also the salary paid to each such officer or employé; the disposal made of all such goods seized, and if sold—when, for how much, and how the proceeds were disposed of. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1885.—*Mr. Paterson* (*Brant*).....*Printed for Distribution only.*

73*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a statement showing the number of seizures made at each port of entry in Nova Scotia during the last fiscal year; also during the six months ending the 31st December last; and the names of the parties from whom such seizures were made, the amount of fines exacted at each port during each of the said periods, and the manner in which the said fines were disposed of, giving the names of the officers receiving any portion thereof, and the amount received by each of such officers out of the said fund. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1885.—*Mr. Stairs*—

Not printed.

73*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return showing seizures made at the Port of Winnipeg by the Customs officers or officials between 1st January, 1883, and 1st January, 1885, in which deposits were forfeited or goods sold after seizure; giving the amount of each sum forfeited and the amount realized in each case in which goods were sold; and stating in detail the name of each officer to whom any portion of the money so realized was paid, and the amount in each case thus paid to the said officer; and also stating the salary paid such officer. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th July, 1885.

Mr. Paterson (*Brant*).....*Not printed.*

74. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., in connection with the weighing and measuring of potatoes and other roots in the Province of Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Macdonald* (*King's*).....*Not printed.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a Return of all claims presented for drawback on materials used for shipbuilding, for the year ending 30th

June, 1884; also for the six months ending 31st December, 1884; giving the name of the applicant, the name and tonnage of the vessel, the amount claimed and the amount paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Burpee (Sunbury)*—

Printed for Distribution only.

75*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a Return of all claims presented up to the 1st February, 1885, for drawbacks on goods manufactured for export (since the date of the last return made to that House), showing the names of all applicants, their place of business, the articles on which the drawback was claimed, and the amount of each claim, distinguishing between the claims which have been allowed and those which have been disallowed, and those under consideration and not yet decided, and giving the reason for such disallowance. Also copies of all regulations made by the Department with reference to such claims, together with a copy of one allowed claim and the sworn declaration thereto of each exporter. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1885.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*—

Printed for Distribution only.

76. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1884, for copies of any correspondence, documents, contracts or agreements with the Pullman Palace Car Company, in relation to the company's cars running over the Intercolonial Railway; also any contract or agreement with express companies as to conveyance of express matter over the said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Weldon*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

76*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1885, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of the Order in Council appointing Mr. L. K. Jones secretary of the Intercolonial Railway Commission, also a copy of the recommendation on which such Order in Council was based. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Not printed.*

76*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a return of the casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collision, broken rails, or otherwise, for the calendar year 1884; the respective causes and dates; the amount of damages (if any), in each case, to property; the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Burpee (Sunbury)*—

Not printed.

76*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a comparative statement of the cost of working the Intercolonial Railway for each of the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, and the number of miles operated in each year, giving for each year the cost for locomotive power, under the seven sub-headings given in the Minister's report, appendix, page 37; for car expenses, under the seven sub-headings given in the same report, same page; for maintenance, way and works, under the ten sub-headings given in the same report, page 37; for station expenses, under the three sub-headings given in the same report, same page; and for general charges, under the seven sub-headings given in the same report, page 39. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

76*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a statement of the revenue and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway, accrued for the six months of the year ending 31st December, 1884, under the several divisions, similar to Annual Statement B, Intercolonial Railway, in the Public Accounts. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1885.—*Mr. Burpee (Sunbury)*.....*Not printed.*

76*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Intercolonial officials or the Government and the Canada Shipping Company, or the Beaver line of steamships, with reference to the terms for through rates of freight over the Intercolonial. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

76*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of the claim of J. B. Plante, of St. Charles, Bellechasse, in relation to certain horses which he alleges

have been killed by a train of the Intercolonial Railway, and of which he demands the value; copies of the order referring the said claim to the official arbitrators, and of their enquiry, report and award; of the second reference to the said arbitrators, and of their enquiry and further report; also all documents and papers relating to the matter in question. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Landry* (*Montmagny*).....*Not printed.*

76*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the six months of the year ending 31st December, 1884, giving each kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought, and the cost of each kind; also a statement showing what has been built during the year in the Government workshops, giving each kind. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. Burpee* (*Sunbury*).....*Not printed.*

76*h*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for copies of all Orders in Council, instructions to and correspondence with the commissioners under the commission issued in connection with the claims arising out of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and a statement of the matters referred to them, and of the moneys paid to them and to the secretary, and of the number of days during which the commissioners sat, all subsequent to the period covered by the return to the Address of last Session. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1885.—*Mr. Burpee* (*Sunbury*).....*Not printed.*

76*i*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all memorials or correspondence presented to or sent the Government by the mayors or city councils of the cities of St. John and Portland, relating to the interruption of traffic between these cities by the railway crossing on Mill Street, and for the erection of a bridge across the said street. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th June, 1885.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*

76*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for all papers, documents and correspondence respecting the claim of John D. Robertson for compensation for taking his factory, premises and land for the Intercolonial Railway, last May, at St. John; the report of Alexander Christie, as appraiser; the report of C. W. Fairweather, and others, as valuators, and the evidence taken before Mr. Compton, or any other arbitrator before whom the claim was heard. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th June, 1885.—*Mr. Mills*—*Not printed.*

76*k*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of the freight earnings of the Intercolonial Railway for the year ending 30th June, 1884, similar to the descriptive statement of the freight earnings of the Prince Edward Island Railway, to be found on page 84 of the report of the Minister of Railways, with the addition of such other articles of freight not contained in said descriptive statement as were carried on the Intercolonial Railway. Also a comparative statement of the operation of the Intercolonial Railway for said year, showing: 1. Passenger earnings per mile of road in operation. 2. Freight earnings per mile of road in operation. 3. Gross earnings per mile of road in operation. 4. Net traffic earnings per mile of road in operation. 5. Percentage of expenses to earnings. 6. Passenger earnings per passenger train per mile. 7. Freight earnings per freight train per mile. 8. Earnings per passenger per mile. 9. Earnings per ton per mile. 10. Average distance per passenger. 11. Average distance per ton. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th June, 1885.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*

76*l*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a Return of all contracts made by the Government for the erection of wire fences on the line of the Intercolonial Railway and the names of the contractors and the number of miles put under contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th June, 1885.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*

76*m*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for a statement of all free passes over the Intercolonial Railway issued to persons not actually employed as officers or workmen on this road during the year 1884, distinguishing between annual passes, passes for a more limited period, and single or return trip; with the names of the persons to whom, the dates when, and the occasion for which the same was issued. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. Gillmor*.....*Not printed.*

76*n*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1885, for a Return showing: The number of free passes or reduced fare tickets granted to parties to travel on or over the Intercolonial Railway from the 1st January, 1884, to the 1st February, 1885; the names of the parties to whom granted; the date of issue; the length of time to remain in force, and, in case of a reduced fare, the reduction made. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th July, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen* ..... *Not printed.*

77. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the Queen against Robinson, so far as relates to the rights of the Provincial Governments to control the inland fisheries of the Dominion; and also for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and that of the Province of Ontario in relation thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. O'Brien* ..... *Not printed.*

77*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a Return: 1. Of all contested cases judged upon the merits in the Supreme Court of Canada, during the twelve months ending 1st February instant. 2. Of the dates of final arguments. 3. Of the dates of final judgment. 4. Of the divisions, when such have been, among the judges at the rendering of the final judgments. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1885.—*Mr. Curran* ..... *Not printed.*

77*b*. General Rule, No. 265, of the Exchequer Court of Canada, pursuant to section 79 of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1885, by Hon. J. Costigan ..... *Not printed.*

77*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all judgments rendered by the Supreme Court, from the period when it was first established up to this date, reversing decisions of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Quebec, with a succinct summary of the reasons given by the judges. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th July, 1885.—*Mr. Landry* (*Montmagny*) ..... *Not printed.*

78. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a Return showing all sums of money paid and the dates of payment to A. F. Wood and J. A. Wilkinson, or either of them, from the first day of January, 1879, to the first day of January, 1885; the work done or services rendered as valuators or otherwise during each year, showing the number of days, weeks or months employed and the number of valuations made on the Murray Canal; the amount paid to the several parties on the recommendation or joint recommendations of them or either of them; the length of time the claims had been in existence; the amount claimed and the dates of payment, and the amount paid and the travelling and all other expenses connected therewith and paid to the said Wood and Wilkinson, or either of them, or to any other person or persons on their or either of their accounts. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen* ..... *Not printed.*

79. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all Orders in Council, leases, correspondence and other documents in possession of the Government in reference to the leasing of the piece of property in the city of Kingston known as the Tête du Pont Barracks. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1885.—*Mr. Platt*— *Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for copies of all documents, correspondence and contracts between the Government or its officers and the several parties tendering for the supplying of wood to the lightship at the Lower Traverse, for the years 1883 and 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1885.—*Mr. Casgrain* ..... *Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a statement showing the names and places of residence of all militiamen of 1812 who received their pension during the last fiscal year, and the amount paid to each of them. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Bourassa* ..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

81*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a copy of the charges against Lieut.-Colonel O'Malley, of the 25th Battalion, Ontario; date of O'Malley's suspension; date of the court of enquiry into the charges; also a copy of the evidence taken before said court of enquiry, together with the report of said court to the Major-General commanding the militia; also copy of report of the Major-General commanding the militia in reference to the charges against Lieut.-Colonel O'Malley, 25th Battalion Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1885.—*Mr. Wilson*..... .....*Not printed.*

81*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a Return showing the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men comprising "A," "B" "C" Batteries, the Cavalry and Infantry Schools; also the pay and allowances of the commissioned officers of said batteries and schools, with their rank and names, and distinguishing such of said commissioned officers as are graduates of the Royal Military College, the date of appointment of all said officers to the schools and of their commissions in the militia, as well as showing their qualifications and the Provinces from which they come; also return showing the expenditure on account of "A," "B" "C" Batteries, the Cavalry and Infantry Schools, from the 1st July, 1884, to 1st January, 1885, distinguishing the disbursements on account of pay and allowances, and the names of the parties to whom payments were made. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*

81*c*. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a return showing: 1. Number and names of the students having passed or graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in each year to date. 2. Total number of marks received by each, together with the total number possible to be obtained in each year, respectively, and the percentage of such total obtained by each pupil. 3. Number and names of those cadets who, after passing through said college, are now employed in the service of the Dominion, together with statement of the position occupied by each. 4. Number and names of cadets who have been offered employment in the service of the Dominion, and have declined the offer, together with statement of the position offered and declined by each respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

81*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for a return of all rifle associations in the Dominion, their headquarters, the annual grant to each, with the names of the members of each of such associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885.—*Mr. Bergin*.....*Not printed.*

81*e*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a Return showing: 1. Number and names of the students having passed or graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in each year to date. 2. Total number of marks received by each, together with the total number possible to be obtained in each year, respectively, and the percentage of such total obtained by each pupil. 3. Number and names of those cadets who, after passing through said college, are now employed in the service of the Dominion, together with statement of the positions occupied by each. 4. Number and names of cadets who have been offered employment in the service of the Dominion, and have declined the offer, together with statement of the position offered and declined by each, respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

81*f*. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 8th July, 1885, on a memorandum of the 30th June, 1885, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting certain regulations relating to gratuities and pensions to be granted under the provisions of section 68 of the Consolidated Militia Act of 1883, to officers and men of the active militia who have been or may be killed or wounded on actual service after the 20th day of March, 1885, or who have died since that date, or may die hereafter, from illness or injuries contracted on actual service. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th July, 1885, by Hon. J. P. R. A. Caron—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

82. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd February, 1885, for copies of the petition of J. Hickson, Esq., and others, relative to the continuation of the pension of the late

John Martin to his widow, and all papers in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1885.—*Mr. Curran*.....*Not printed.*

83. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, for copies of all Orders in Council, memorials and representations, on the subject of the bounty on manufactures of iron, not already brought down, together with all letters, accounts and vouchers in respect of claims made for such bounty; and statement in detail of all sums paid or allowed in respect thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

84. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for copies of all papers and correspondence between the Government and D. J. Hughes, county judge of Elgin, or any other person or persons, relating to charges preferred by certain petitioners of said county, asking for a commission of enquiry into the official conduct of the said judge. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1885.—*Mr. Wilson*.....*Not printed.*

85. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a Return of all certificates for liquor sold under section 99, clause 4, second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, by the physicians of the several counties now under the said Act in Nova Scotia, giving the names of each physician and the names of the persons to whom certificates were granted, and the quantity supplied in each case, from 1st January, 1884, to 1st January, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1885.—*Mr. Kirk*.....*Not printed.*

85*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for: 1. A copy of the Order in Council respecting the submission to the Supreme Court of the case agreed on between the Government of Canada and the Government of each of the Provinces under the Liquor License Act of 1883, and the Act to amend the Liquor License Act of 1883, as to the competency of Parliament to pass the said Acts in whole or in part. 2. A copy of the said case of the factum of the Government of Canada and of the factum of each of the said Provinces, the arguments of counsel in such case and the notes of the shorthand reporter taken during such argument. 3. A copy of the report of said court in said case. 4. All correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of each of said Provinces touching said case, and the submission thereof, and the report thereon; and all correspondence between said Governments before and since said report, respecting the same and the matters in dispute and so referred. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Huron*) .....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

85*b*. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a statement from the records of all the votings held in various counties and cities under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, showing by electoral districts and the various sub-divisions thereof, the total number of names on the electoral lists, the number of votes polled for the adoption of the Act, and the number of votes polled against the adoption of the Act, with the number of the population of each such electoral district at the time of the taking of the census next preceding the vote in such electoral district. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1885.—*Mr. Fisher*.....*Not printed.*

85*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for all correspondence between this Government and the Local Government of the Province of Quebec about the working of the License Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Bergeron* .....*Not printed.*

85*d*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for: 1. The amount of revenue derived from the importation of wines, spirits, ale, beer, porter, cordials and other liquors, during the last fiscal year. 2. The amount of revenue derived from the manufacture of the same for the same period. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Bergin*.....*Not printed.*

85*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for a Return of all certificates for liquor under section ninety-nine, clause four, second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, by the physicians of the county of Halton; giving the name of each physician and the name of each person to whom certificates were granted from the first of May, 1884, to the first of February, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1885.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*

85*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a statement from the records of all the voting held in various counties and cities under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, showing by electoral districts and the various sub-divisions thereof the total number of names on the electoral lists, the number of votes polled for the adoption of the Act, and the number of votes polled against the adoption of the Act, with the number of the population of each such electoral district at the time of the taking of the census next preceding the vote in such electoral district. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. Fisher*.....*Not printed.*

85*g*. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 20th February, 1885, for a return of the amounts of revenue received from duties or excise on wine, beer and spirits, for the year ending 31st December, 1884. Presented to the Senate, 13th March, 1885.—*Hon. Mr. Plumb*....*Not printed.*

85*h*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between Charles H. Lugrin and the Secretary of State, in reference to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada to test the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, between the dates of 31st May, 1879, and 31st May, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Burpee* (*Sunbury*).....*Not printed.*

85*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for a Return showing the number of persons who applied in the year 1884 for licenses under the Liquor License Act of 1883; the total number of licenses granted in Canada, the total number in each province and in each electoral district; the total number refused a license and the reason for refusal; the total number in each province who paid part of the fee but did not take out a license; the total amount received by the Government for such licenses in Canada, in each province of Canada, and also in each electoral division; together with a statement showing what salary was paid the commissioners, inspectors and sub-inspectors under the Act, and giving the names and addresses of said commissioners, inspectors and sub-inspectors in every electoral district of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1885.—*Mr. Landerkin*—*Not printed.*

85*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1885, for a Return showing the names and residences of all officials appointed by the Government or the Board of License Commissioners under the Liquor License Act of 1883, and amending Act; the salary, fees and emoluments paid to each, and the aggregate costs incurred up to 1st January, 1885, under the said Act, and for carrying out and enforcing the same. 2. A statement of the name and residence of each person who obtained a license under the said Act, as well as under any local law. 3. A statement of all sums received by the Government or any persons appointed under the said Acts, up to 1st January, 1885, as license fees or otherwise, and the name and residence of the person from whom received, and the disposal made by the Government or the officials of the Government of such sums. 4. A full and detailed statement of all costs, charges and expenses paid by the Government up to 1st January, 1885, under the said Acts or in connection therewith, or arising therefrom for the purpose of carrying said Acts into effect and enforcing the same and testing the constitutionality of the said Acts. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Huron*).....*Not printed.*

85*k*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, in relation to any proposed alteration or relaxation of the provisions of the present Prohibitory Liquor Law of the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th July, 1885.—*Mr. Foster*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

86. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for: 1. A statement showing all tolls of the Northern Railway Company of Canada, the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company, and the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company, respectively. 2. Copies of the respective by-laws of such companies fixing and regulating such tolls. 3. Copies of any Orders in Council approving of any of such tolls. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1885.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*

87. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a Return showing the number of islands leased in the river St. Lawrence, the names of such islands, the party or

parties to whom leased, and the yearly rental payable for each of the said islands respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1885.—*Mr. Wood* (*Brockville*)....*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence relative to the proposal to have the waters of the Muskoka lakes connected with the proposed Trent Valley Canal system by the construction of a short canal from Gravenhurst Bay to the waters of the Severn River. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1885.—*Mr. Cockburn*.....*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a statement of the various amounts of money paid by the Government of Canada, or any of the public departments, since 1882, to Henry J. Morgan, for services of any kind, or for copies of a certain book, called the "Annual Register;" together with copies of the certificate of each public official to whom such books have been delivered. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1885.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*

89*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a statement of all payments during 1882-83 and 1883-84 for the *Dominion Annual Register* to anyone except H. J. Morgan, with the names of the persons who received the money, and a statement of the manner in which the number of books were distributed. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1885.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*

90. Report of Progress of the Geological and Natural History Survey and Museum of Canada, containing reports and maps of investigation and surveys, for 1882-83 and 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald—

Not re-printed for Sessional Papers.

91. The Annual Report of the Life Association of Canada, for year ending 31st December, 1883. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885.....*Not printed.*

92. A statement of affairs and list of shareholders of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on the 31st December, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley.....*Not printed.*

93. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of all papers connected with the sale of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road by the Government on the 15th day of March, 1884, including previous applications by any municipality or private parties for the purchase or other acquisition of the road, the conditions under which the road was offered for sale; statement, in detail, of the expenses incurred in connection with the sale, to whom sold, the amount realized and the amount and dates of the payments made by the purchaser, and the balance, if any, remaining unpaid at the date of this Order. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1885.—*Mr. Paterson* (*Brant*)—

Not printed.

94. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a statement showing in the case of each election which has taken place since the general election of 1878: 1. The date of certificate of the judge or court showing the election was void, or of the communication from members that there was a vacancy, or of the member's warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, or of any other instrument under which primary action was taken towards a new election, specifying in each case the nature of the instrument. 2. Date of receipt by the Speaker or Clerk, as the case may be, of above instrument. 3. Date of the issue of Speaker's warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ. 4. Date of the receipt of the Speaker's warrant by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. 5. Date of the issue of new writ by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. 6. Date of despatch of new writ to Returning Officer. 7. Dates named in new writ for nomination and polling respectively. 8. Dates on which nomination and polling took place. 9. Date of return. 10. Date of receipt of return by Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

94*a*. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for a statement respecting each election which has taken place since the general election of 1878; dated 20th March, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—

Not Printed.

95. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for: 1. Copies of the petition praying for the deepening of Bras St. Nicholas, in the county of Montmagny. 2. Statement of the amount expended in the said work, the names of the persons to whom the same was paid, the work for which such sum was paid, the date of payment, and the report, estimate or account upon which each payment was made. 3. Statement of the amount paid to Jules Bélanger in connection with the said work. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

96. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, leases, agreements and statements of payments for rent or taxes, or allowances to any Government employé for the same, for a building occupied by the engineer or assistant engineers of the Trent Valley Canal on part of lot 2 west of Colborne Street and north of Frances Street, in the village of Fenelon Falls, Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Cockburn*.....*Not printed.*

96*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, reports to Council, Orders in Council, reports of engineers on the ground, engineers in charge, and of the chief engineer, plans and estimates of cost, in connection with the proposed Trent Valley Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

96*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for copies of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, specifications, Orders in Council, correspondence and other papers in connection with George Goodwin's contracts in respect to the Trent Valley Canal navigation, including all accounts and letters with reference to claims for extras on such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*...*Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a statement of subsidies in cash and subventions, of whatever kind, on railways in the Province of Nova Scotia, including the island of Cape Breton, chargeable to capital account, since the date of Confederation, whether in aid of construction or acquiring of said railways, and the number of miles located in each county. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. McDougall* (*Cape Breton*).....*Not printed.*

97*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for copies of all Orders in Council, reports, correspondence and papers respecting the grant or payment of any subsidies to railways other than the Canadian Pacific Railway, not already brought down; and statements, in detail, of all such payments to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

97*b*. Orders in Council recommending the grant of Dominion lands to the Alberta and Athabasca Railway Company, to the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company, to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company, and to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

97*c*. Papers, correspondence, etc., relative to grants of Dominion lands to the following railways:—Manitoba South-Western Railway Company, Manitoba North-Western Railway Company, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company, Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company, North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, North-West Central Railway Company, Qu'Appelle and Wood Mountain Railway Company, and the Portage, Westbourne and North-Western Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

97*d*. Copy of an Order in Council, under date the 6th May, 1885, respecting the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1885, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a statement showing the earnings and working expenses of the Eastern Extension Railway, from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, for each month of the calendar year 1884, respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Inverness*).....*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of all petitions, letters and other correspondence between the Government and any other parties, relating to the payment of wages due the laborers employed on the construction of the Cape Traverse Branch of the Prince Edward Island Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1885.—*Mr. Hackett*.....*Not printed.*

99*a*. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 20th March, 1885, showing, in detail, the total cost of the Cape Traverse Branch Railway; including the sums paid to engineers and for superintending its construction, the rolling stock, stations and other buildings. Presented to the Senate, 20th April, 1885.—*Hon. Mr. Botsford*.....*Not printed.*

100. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia or any other person and the Dominion Government, in reference to the troubles among the Indians at Metlakatla, in the year 1884; also all correspondence, including the Order of Council, referring to or recommending the commutation of the sentence passed by the court in British Columbia upon the murderer of Mrs. Yeomans. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1885.—*Mr. Shakespeare and Mr. Gordon's amendment*.....*Not printed.*

100*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for: 1. Copy of form of tender for Indian supplies in the North-West for the year 1884. 2. Copies of all tenders received by the Government for such supplies in 1884. 3. The action or decision of the Government on such tenders, and the reasons therefor. 4. Copies of all contracts made by the Government with parties whose tenders have been accepted. 5. All correspondence with the Government respecting all tenders and contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1885.—*Mr. Paterson* (*Brant*).....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

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101. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a Return of all fish taken in the bay and river of Miramichi and its branches for the year ending 1st February, 1885, defining the separate quantities of each kind by weight, the places to which they were exported, and the route of transport in each case, and the average price received for each kind of fish; together with an estimate, in detail, of the several kinds of fish taken in that time. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885.—*Mr. Macmillan* (*Middlesex*)—
Not printed.

101*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for copies of all minutes of Council, reports to Council, and of correspondence between the Canadian Government and the British Government, or any of its officers or members, not already laid before Parliament, relating to the so-called fishery question, from the 1st of July, 1867, up to the time of the signing of the Washington Treaty. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1885.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

101*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all documents, plans and reports furnished to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by J. U. Gregory, in relation to the porpoise fishery of Ste. Ann la Pocatière. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blondeau*.....*Not printed.*

101*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a statement of amounts paid in bounty in the years 1883 and 1884 on fish caught in Bras d'Or Lakes, in the counties of Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond and Victoria, and number of boats drawing such bounty in each county. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885.—*Mr. McDougall* (*Cape Breton*).....*Not printed.*

101*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a return of all leases or licenses issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to fish on non-tidal waters in the Province of New Brunswick; the names of the lessees or licensees, and the respective territories and streams leased or licensed, and the respective amounts of rent paid by each lessee or licensee annually. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*

101*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of the report of Mr. Jules Gauvreau, fishery overseer, and all details relating thereto, for the year 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blondeau*.....*Not printed.*

101*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of the report of the enquiry made by J. U. Gregory against Mr. Clovis Caron, fishery overseer, and of all documents relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blondeau*.....*Not printed.*

101*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of the report of Mr. Clovis Caron, fishery overseer, and all details therewith connected, for the year 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885—*Mr. Blondeau*.....*Not printed.*

101*h*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, reports and other papers in connection with the removal of Mr. J. E. Starr, of Port Williams, Nova Scotia, from the office of fishery overseer, and the appointment of his successor; and a statement of the distance between the residence of Mr. Starr and that of his successor, and of the length of the coast line of King's County, N.S. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th June, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

101*i*. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting to the House of Commons copies of despatches, correspondence and papers having reference to the negotiations at Washington with respect to the termination of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington during the year 1884 and to the present date in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th July, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

102. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1884, for copies of all correspondence, reports, Orders in Council, statements of accounts and other documents in the possession of the Government relating to the claim of the Government against the Allan Steamship Company for services rendered by the steamer "Newfield," in 1881, with a statement of the Government claim and the amount received in liquidation thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885.—*Mr. Forbes*.....*Not printed.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for copies of the complaint, correspondence, documents and reports, relating to the enquiry respecting Captain Alphonse Miville DeChêne about the year 1879, at St. Roch des Aulnets. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

104. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials for certain districts of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1885, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a statement of the quantity and value of coal purchased in 1883 and 1884 for the use of the public buildings at Ottawa, including Rideau Hall, showing from whom purchased, the price paid per ton, the kind of coal, and where produced. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. Kirk*.....*Not printed.*

105*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a Return of all animal charcoal imported into the Dominion, whether as fertilizers or for manufacturing purposes, the value of each kind, and the duties collected thereon at the respective ports of the Dominion, for the last fiscal year ending 30th June, 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1885—*Mr. Stairs*.....*Not printed.*

105*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all notices asking for tenders for supplying the fog-whistles and lighthouses in the Bay of Fundy and on the south shore of Nova Scotia with coal; copies of tenders submitted, names of party or parties whose tenders were accepted; copies of all vouchers, bills of lading and receipts upon which moneys were paid, and all other information in the Department in reference to this service. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1885.—*Mr. Robertson* (*Shelburne*)—*Not printed.*

105*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for a return giving a full statement of all coal entered ex-warehouse, free for exportation, during the year ending 30th June, 1884, showing the quantity so entered at each port; the names of persons having entered; the quantities ex-warehoused by each person, and, if exported, the name of the vessel or railroad by which exported; the place to which exported, and copies of all the cancelling certificates, showing that such coal had been landed in the ports to which exported. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1885.—*Mr. Burpee* (*Sunbury*).....*Not printed.*

105*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a return of the quantity of coal carried from the Spring Hill Coal Mines by the Intercolonial Railway from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884, showing the distance carried, the several places where delivered, and the rate per ton or per car for the carriage thereof from the mines to the several points of delivery. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen* .....*Not printed.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence exchanged between the Department of Public Works and any person whomsoever, in relation to the construction of a wharf at Pointe aux Trembles, in the county of Portneuf. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. De St. Georges*—*Not printed.*

106*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a return of the wharfage collected at the Digby Pier from the 1st January, 1884, to the 31st of December, 1884. Also a return of the wharfage collected at the Metaghan River Pier, in the county of Digby, for the same period. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1885.—*Mr. Vail*—*Not printed.*

107. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for copies of correspondence, petitions, reports of engineers, lighthouse inspectors and others, in reference to change in dimensions of location of the lighthouses known as "Range Lights," at Weller's Bay, Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. Platt*—*Not printed.*

107*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a return of any memorials or correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries in reference to the site of the new lighthouse at Quaco, built in place of a former one destroyed by fire; showing what was the purchase money paid for the present site, and to whom paid; and showing also who is the present keeper of the light, when appointed, and at what salary. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th June, 1885.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*

107*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence and complaints regarding the management of Bird Island Light, Victoria, Nova Scotia, during the past two years. Also the reports of the several superintendents of lights during the above period, and the evidence taken before the several superintendents regarding the management of the said Bird Island Light. And also the name of the person (if any) now in charge of said light, and the amount of salary paid to such keeper, and if he is permanently engaged. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th June, 1885.—*Mr. Campbell* (*Victoria*).....*Not printed.*

108. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1885, for copies of all Orders in Council, leases, correspondence and other documents in possession of the Government, in reference to the leasing of the piece of property in the city of Kingston known as the Market Battery. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. Platt*—*Not printed.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a copy of the document or instrument containing the assurance received by the Government on or about the 17th day of April last from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, referred to by the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald on that day in his place in this House, to the effect that the Grand Trunk Railway Company would set aside one million pounds sterling for the purpose of double

tracking the line of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto. Also copy of the report of the denial of the said assurance and of the statements alleged to have been made in respect of it, by Sir Henry Tyler, the president of the said company, at the meeting thereof held in London, England, shortly after the said announcement; and copies of all correspondence between the Government and any official of the said company respecting the said assurance. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1885.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

109*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, for a statement showing the names of all stockholders in the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, with the amounts of stock held by each of said stockholders, at the close of the first year after the charter was granted or operations commenced. Also the names of all stockholders in said company and the amounts of stock held by each on the first day of the current year. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1885.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

109*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for a statement in detail of the several casualties or accidents, whereby passengers were injured or killed, which have occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway and any of its branches, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and any of its branches, from the 1st day of January, 1884, to the 1st day of January, 1885, stating in detail where and when such casualties occurred, the number of persons killed in each casualty, also number injured, stating whether seriously or otherwise, the several amounts paid, and to whom paid, as damages in each accident, whether any law suits for recovery of damages are pending, and stating in detail what amounts are still claimed thereon; also the causes of such accidents. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1885.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

109*c*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for a statement, in detail, of the several casualties or accidents, whereby passengers were injured or killed, which have occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway and any of its branches, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and any of its branches, from the 1st day of January, 1884, to the 1st day of January, 1885, stating, in detail, where and when such casualties occurred, the number of persons killed in each casualty, also number injured, stating whether seriously or otherwise, the several amounts paid, and to whom paid, as damages in each accident, whether any lawsuits for recovery of damages are pending, and stating, in detail, what amounts are still claimed thereon; also the causes of such accidents. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1885.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

109*d*. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for copies of the returns as required to be made under the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879, and the Acts in amendment thereof, of 1881 and 1884, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the fiscal year 1883-84, in each year separately; and—1. The number of miles of main line of Grand Trunk, with statement of actual total cost of construction and equipment thereof. The separate cost per mile of construction thereof, without rolling stock. The total amount of capital account now standing against the said railway, including its equipment. 2. A statement, in detail, showing the several branches or side lines now owned by the said company, including the number of miles in each, with the amounts severally paid for each. How such amounts were paid; whether paid in cash or securities, and the statement and character thereof, in detail. The amount for which each of such securities was sold, and the net amounts which were realized in each. 3. A statement, in detail, of any railway line or lines leased by the Grand Trunk Company or agreed to be worked by them on a percentage of earnings or other terms, with the length of each of such lines and the conditions, in detail, of the agreements in relation thereto. 4. A statement, in detail, of any interest the Grand Trunk Railway may have in any other railway or railways, with the securities, in detail, that they may hold in relation thereto. 5. A statement in detail of the net earnings of each of the railways mentioned in the four preceding clauses, after the payment of working expenses, for the past financial year, of each of the said railways, with a statement, in detail, of the percentage that working expenses bear in each case to the gross earnings. 6. Whether any and what amounts were paid by the Grand Trunk Company towards the construction of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway, and the amount thereof, with the statement of the gross, as well as the net, earnings of the said railway for the past financial year of the said railway; and a statement of where

these funds came from; also a statement as to where they appear in the accounts of the Grand Trunk Company's accounts or returns. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

110. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a Return showing all properties or rooms leased by the various branches of the Public Service from private parties or companies in the city of Ottawa, stating the amount of rental paid in each case; also the purposes for which such properties or rooms are used. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1885.—*Mr. Somerville* (*Brant*).....*Not printed.*

111. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1885, for copy of the lease of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company to the Northern Railway Company of Canada and Hamilton and North-West Railway Company, or either of them. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1885.—*Mr. Mulock*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

112. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for a statement in detail showing amount of work done, contracts made and with whom, moneys paid and to whom, and all expenditures in connection with the improvements of Great Village River, in the county of Colchester, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1885.—*Mr. Robertson* (*Shelburne*).....*Not printed.*

113. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for: 1. The names of all persons who tendered for the construction of the drill shed at Quebec. 2. The amount asked by each person so tendering. 3. The amount of the cheque deposited by each such person in support of his tender, with the names of the signers and endorsers of each cheque, and the names of the several banks by which such cheques were accepted. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1885.—*Mr. Landry* (*Montmagny*).....*Not printed.*

114. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a copy of report of the Superintendent of Burlington Bay Canal of the soundings taken during the summer of 1884, the plottings and cross-sections made, showing the present conformation of the bottom of the said canal, together with a statement showing the depths on both sides, as well as all plans giving information in reference to said soundings. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1885.—*Mr. Robertson* (*Hamilton*).....*Not printed.*

115. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a report of the Auditor General and also one McGee, as well as for all papers, letters, accounts, cheques and newspapers connected with any claim of Staff Commander Boulton against the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Government for any amount of money which he alleges to be due him for salary or otherwise, or which he asserts has been withheld from him, or in relation to any dispute between said Boulton and any officer of the Marine and Fisheries Department in regard to cheques drawn in favor of said Boulton. Also a Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a return of any papers or letters in the hands of the Government signed by Deputy Minister Smith, bearing on the subject of dispute or irregularity between Deputy Minister Tilton and Staff Commander Boulton, or in any way relating thereto; also copies of any letters addressed to Mr. Tilton by Mr. Smith, as Deputy Minister, on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th March, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

116. Papers and correspondence, up to the present time, with respect to the commission recently appointed to investigate and report upon the claims existing in connection with the extinguishment of the Indian title preferred by half-breeds resident in the North-West Territories outside of the limits of the Province of Manitoba, previous to the 15th day of July, 1870. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

116*a*. Copy of commission appointing commissioners to make enumeration of half-breeds in the North-West Territories previous to the 15th July, 1870. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1885, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

116*b*. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th April, 1885, for instructions

given to the three commissioners appointed to proceed to the North-West to enquire into and adjudicate upon the claims of the half-breeds and others in the Saskatchewan settlement. Presented to the Senate, 20th April, 1885.—*Hon. Mr. Alexander*—

Not printed. See 116.

116*c*. Papers and correspondence in relation to claims for land in the Prince Albert district, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*. *Not printed.*

116*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1883, for copies of all correspondence and memorials relating to the claims of the inhabitants of Prince Albert and the neighboring districts, in the North-West Territories, in respect of the lands they occupy, and to other matters affecting their condition. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

116*e*. Papers and correspondence in connection with half-breed claims and other matters relating to the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th June, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

116*f*. Papers and correspondence in connection with half-breed claims and other matters relating to the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

116*g*. Papers and correspondence in connection with half-breed claims and other matters relating to the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

116*h*. Copy of the Official Report from Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the North-West field forces, concerning the engagements at Fish Creek on the 24th April, 1885; Poundmaker's Camp (near Crees' Reserve), 2nd May, 1885; and Batoche, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th May, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1885, by Hon. J. P. R. A. Caron— *Printed for Distribution only.*

116*i*. Plan and Views of Engagement at Fish Creek on the 24th April, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th July, 1885, by Hon. J. P. R. A. Caron.....*Not printed.*

117. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all reports, correspondence, petitions, &c., in reference to the seizure of the schooner "Lion," of the Port of Barrington, in Nova Scotia, in December, 1883. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1885.—*Mr. Robertson* (*Shelburne*).....*Not printed.*

118. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for all correspondence with reference to the making of a road on the Indian Reserve at Fort William, Ontario, and the expenditure thereon of funds belonging to the Indians, and particularly with reference to the payments to be made to the licensees, for stumpage or otherwise, for the timber required in the construction of the bridges on the road. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

118*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April 1885, for copies of all correspondence and Orders in Council in any way bearing upon the subject of purchase or offers of purchase of Indian reserve lands in British Columbia, of a date subsequent to 1st June, 1882. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1885.—*Mr. Baker* (*Victoria*)— *Not printed.*

119. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1885, for a Return showing, if any, and, if so, what sum or sums of money have been paid to J. E. Collins for services rendered to the Government; also showing travelling and other expenses paid him, if any; and showing in what position or capacity he is employed. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th April, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

120. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1885, for copy of the record in the matter of Eugene Gosselin, of St. Charles de Bellechasse, *versus* the Queen, as it stands

in the office of the Supreme Court of Canada, including the proceedings before the Exchequer Court and before Dominion Arbitrators. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th April, 1885. —*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*

121. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of petitions or correspondence in reference to making Ridgetown a port of entry. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1885.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*

122. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1885, for a Return of all sums (apart from his salary as county judge) which have been paid to G. M. K. Clarke in each of the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, respectively, and for what services in each year; also what sums, if any, have been paid him from the 1st January, 1884, to this date. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*— *Not printed.*

123. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence having reference to the appointment of a joint commission with the United States Government for surveying the boundary line between the Province of British Columbia and the United States Territory of Alaska. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1885.—*Mr. Gordon*.....*Not printed.*

123*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence with the Government of British Columbia and Imperial Government, in relation to the eastern boundary of that province. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Not printed.*

123*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, for copies of all Orders in Council, Imperial, Canadian or provincial, in the hands of the Government, and not already laid before Parliament, relating to the disputed boundaries of Ontario. Also all despatches and correspondence with any of the provinces and with the Imperial Government upon the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1885.—*Mr. Mills*— *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

124. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1885, for all Customs collections in Algoma during the six months ending 31st December, 1884, showing the amount collected at Port Arthur and its outports, and at Sault Ste. Marie and its outports, respectively; also the amount collected at Spanish River and such other stations in Algoma as report to Collingwood. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1885.—*Mr. Dawson*.....*Not printed.*

125. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for all correspondence from 1st January, 1884, to 1st January, 1885, between W. H. Rogers, inspector of fisheries for Nova Scotia, also Mr. Sellon, overseer of river fisheries for Liverpool, Queen's county, Nova Scotia, also between John Millard, J. Newton Freeman, S. J. R. Bill and others, and the Government or Department of Marine and Fisheries, in reference to a breach of the "Sawdust Law," by putting mill rubbish and shingle shavings into the Mersey River; showing also what fines have been imposed and how many collected; if not collected, whether remitted. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1885.—*Mr. Forbes*.....*Not printed.*

125*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence and reports from W. H. Rogers, inspector of fisheries for Nova Scotia, to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the adoption of Rogers' patented fish ladder, and the places at which the said inspector recommends that it should be placed; also any instructions from the Department concerning the same. Also a statement of moneys claimed or paid, as a royalty or otherwise, on account of patent fishway, stating by whom and to whom such moneys were paid, together with an account of any other moneys paid by the Department, and to whom, towards the construction of Rogers' fish ladder, the Return to cover the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1885.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

126. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for the names of all Government officials in the North-West Territories, the date of their appointment, and the

date upon which they entered upon their respective duties; the salary, fee or other allowance granted to each, including travelling or other expenses; the names and respective locations of sheriffs and registrars, the date of their respective appointments, and the date upon which they entered upon their duties, and the date from which their salary commenced to run; the receipts of their respective offices, monthly or annually, from their establishment up to the 1st of January, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

127. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of all advertisements for tenders, of all specifications, and of all tenders received for fog horns and letter box fronts, from 1st January, 1884, to 31st January, 1885; also of all correspondence, contracts, accounts, receipts and documents relating to the furnishing of such fog horns and letter box fronts. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1885.—*Mr. Laurier*—*Printed for Distribution only.*

127*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of all advertisements for tenders, of all specifications, and of all tenders received for fog horns and letter box fronts, from 1st January, 1884, to 31st January, 1885; also of all correspondence, contracts, accounts, receipts and documents relating to the furnishing of such fog horns and letter box fronts. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1885.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

127*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and one Captain Conally, or any other person, in regard to placing a fog horn or fog whistle on what is called the Dummy Lighthouse, near the head of Lake Erie. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Jackson*—*Not printed.*

127*c*, 1880. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1880, for a copy of any Order or Orders in Council approving of the treaties made with the Indian tribes at Forts Carlton and Pitt in the year 1876, and of all despatches from the Minister of the Interior or his Deputy to the Commissioners, or any of them, communicating the same to them, and having reference to the terms embodied in such treaties, together with the replies of the said Commissioners, or any of them, to such despatches. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1880.—*Mr. White* (*Cardwell*).....*Printed for Distribution only.*

128. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th January, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Captain of the Life Saving Service at Port Rowan, Province of Ontario, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1885.—*Mr. Jackson*.....*Not printed.*

128, 1880. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1880, for copies of all despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, relating to the reserve promised under the provisions of Treaty No. 1, relating to the reserve stipulated thereby to be assigned to the band of Indians in Manitoba of whom Yellow Quill was Chief; and of all correspondence and despatches from the Secretary of State, the Minister of the Interior, or the Deputy Minister of the Interior, addressed to the said Lieutenant Governor in reply or in relation thereto; also correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Hudson Bay Company on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1880.—*Mr. White* (*Cardwell*).....*Not printed.*

129. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1884, for a Return showing the names, rank, present positions occupied, length of service at sea, of each individual who has received a certificate of either competency or service under the Act passed last Session, making provision for the examination of masters and mates of coasters and inland waters, from the passage of said Act to the nearest possible date, for each and every province of the Dominion; as also a statement giving dates and names of applicants who have been refused certificates of service, or whose certificates have been for some reason withheld, and the reasons for such refusals or retentions. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1885.—*Mr. Baker* (*Victoria*).....*Not printed.*

130. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of all Orders in Council, despatches and correspondence between the Government of Canada and the United Kingdom, and between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, not already brought down, relating to the subject of extradition and extradition arrangements. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

130*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th February, 1885, for a statement with reference to the cases in which demands for extradition have been made by or upon the Government of Canada, or in which extradition proceedings have been taken in continuation of, and in the same form as, the statement transmitted by the Government of Canada to the Government of the United Kingdom, in or about the year 1876. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

131. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1885, for a copy of the Order in Council creating the Forestry Commission, and appointing Mr. J. H. Morgan as such commissioner; also a copy of the recommendation on which such Order in Council was based. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1885.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Not printed.*

131*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a copy of Order in Council appointing J. H. Morgan as Forestry Commissioner; also copy of instructions accompanying the same; also date of report from the said J. H. Morgan which appears as part of the last report of the Minister of the Interior, and copies of any subsequent reports and the date on which the same were received by the Department; also statement of any payments made to the said J. H. Morgan subsequent to those appearing in the Public Accounts of 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1885.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*—*Not printed.*

132. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 6th March, 1885, for a Return of all exports from ports on Hudson and James Bays, other than York Factory, of furs, fish, whale, seal or porpoise oil. Presented to the Senate, 20th April, 1885.—*Hon. Mr. Schultz*.....*Not printed.*

133. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all correspondence and petitions from mariners, vessel owners and others, not already brought down, relative to the selection of a route for the construction of the Murray Canal, or the character of the harbors afforded by Presqu'Isle and Weller's Bay respectively. Also all offers made by tenders or otherwise to construct said canal by any other than the adopted route, together with all reports as to progress of work of construction in possession of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. Cockburn*.....*Not printed.*

134. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1885, for a Return of any orders or instructions of the Railway Department as to the sale of return tickets, limiting the periods in which such tickets can be used; also of any claims made by persons holding such tickets for damages for being ejected from the cars, and what amounts, if any, have been paid for such claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1885.—*Mr. Weldon*—*Not printed.*

135. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence and petitions to the Postmaster General, or any member of the Government, with reference to the adoption in Canada of a system to encourage small savings, similar to that brought in by the late Mr. Fawcett in England. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*

136. Return to an Address presented by the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1885, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the reports of the various surveys made by engineers under the direction of the Government, for a line of railway connecting Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax by the shortest and best practicable route (including the reports of Messrs. A. L. Light and Vernon Smith on the lines surveyed by them, respectively, running up the valley of the Etchemin River and from Canterbury, New Brunswick, to the northern end of Chesuncook Lake, in the

State of Maine); together with a statement showing the height of the summit level, the maximum grade per mile, the number of miles with a grade exceeding 42 feet, the average grade per mile, and the number and position of the curves with a less radius than 1,910 feet, upon each of such surveyed lines, as well as upon any existing railway proposed to be used in connection with any such surveyed lines; and also a detailed statement of the distances from Montreal to St. John and Halifax by each of such surveyed lines and the existing railways proposed to be used in connection therewith. Presented to the Senate, 5th May, 1885.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

136*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1885, for copies of all Orders in Council, instructions given, reports of engineers, and all documents whatsoever, in relation to the selection of the shortest and best line for a railway between the present terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and one of the seaports of the Maritime Provinces. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1885.—*Mr. Landry (Montmagny)*.....*Not printed.*

137. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, contracts, and other papers in connection with the projected railway between Oxford and New Glasgow, in Nova Scotia, or in relation to any of the companies or individuals negotiating for the construction of any part of the projected short line within the bounds of the Province of Nova Scotia, and particularly an instrument signed by Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Railways, about the 9th May, 1884, whereby he, as representing the Crown, entered into certain engagements with Norvin Green, president of the Montreal and European Short Line Company, or with that company; and of all Orders or arrangements cancelling the said agreement; and of the evidence as to the ability of the company on which said agreement was made; and of all Orders and authorities under which the Oxford Branch Railway was completed or money thereon expended out of the Intercolonial appropriation; and of all agreements in connection with such expenditure, and of all statements, representations and letters made by or on behalf of contractors, companies, railway companies, construction companies, laborers, merchants or others, who have been concerned in the work, and of all reports made to any department or to Council upon any of the above subjects. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1885.—*Mr. Blake*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

137*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, contracts and other papers in connection with the projected railway between Oxford and New Glasgow, in Nova Scotia, or in relation to any of the companies or individuals negotiating for the construction of any part of the projected Short Line within the bounds of the Province of Nova Scotia; and particularly an instrument signed by Sir Charles Tupper, then Minister of Railways, about 9th May, 1884, whereby he, as representing the Crown, entered into certain engagements with Norvin Green, president of the Montreal and European Short Line Company, or with that company; and of all Orders or arrangements cancelling the said agreement, and of the evidence as to the ability of the company on which said agreement was made; and of all Orders and authorities under which the Oxford Branch Railway was completed, or money thereon expended out of the Intercolonial appropriation, and of all agreements in connection with such expenditure; and of all statements, representations and letters made by or on behalf of contractors, companies, railway companies, construction companies, laborers, merchants or others, who have been concerned in the work; and of all reports made to any department or to Council upon any of the above subjects. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885—*Mr. Mills*—

Not printed.

137*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1885, for copies of all reports made by engineers employed by the Great American and European Short Line Railway Company in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, with the plans, papers and correspondence connected therewith; also for copies of all correspondence with the Dominion Government and the Government of Nova Scotia on the same subject; also copies of all contracts by and between the said company and other persons; also a statement of all moneys paid out and expended on contracts for salaries, wages and labor; showing also the amounts, if any, still due and owing by the said company to their contractors, agents or workmen; and also a statement of the

number of miles completed and graded in each of the counties of Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. Paint*.....*Not printed.*

138. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1885, for copies of all reports, correspondence, and surveys, if any, in the Department of Public Works, as to the improvement of the North Saskatchewan River, for the purpose of navigation. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885.—*Mr. McCallum*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

139. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for all letters and correspondence had between the Dominion Government or any of its members and the Local Government of New Brunswick or any of its members, on the subject of the building of a foot and carriage bridge on the St. John River, at or near Fredericton. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1885.—*Mr. Landry* (*Kent*).....*Printed for Distribution only.*

139*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for all letters and correspondence had between the Dominion Government or any of its members and the Local Government of New Brunswick, or any of its members, on the subject of the building of a foot and carriage bridge on the St. John River, at or near Fredericton. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th June, 1885.—*Mr. Landry* (*Kent*)..*Printed for Distribution only.*

140. Reports of Messrs. Perley and Guerin as to works respecting which application has been made on the River Ottawa and Lake Temiscaming; together with the memorandum of the Reverend Father Paradis, O.M.I. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1885, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884, showing the total cost of old and new works, with expenditure for repairs and maintenance in each year since Confederation: 1. For cost of Welland Canal. 2. For new works, repairs, and all incidental expenses connected therewith. 3. For maintenance. 4. For revenue derived therefrom. 5. For return similar to that contained in 1, 2, 3 and 4, connected with the St. Lawrence Canals. 6. For estimated cost for deepening and completing the St. Lawrence Canals to a depth of twelve and fourteen feet, separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1885.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of instructions to the health officers of the ports in the Province of New Brunswick, and quarantine regulations issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Department of Agriculture relating to these ports. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1885.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return showing the actual cost of laying the telegraph cable from Clover Point, Victoria, British Columbia, accross the Straits of Juan de Fuca to a point at or near Dungeness, W.T.; said return to give the names of persons to whom sums have been paid; the nature and extent of services rendered, entitling them to such payments; the cost of the cable, time occupied in laying said cable, and its length. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1885.—*Mr. Baker* (*Victoria*).....*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1885, for: 1. Copies of all demands and claims made by the town of Emerson on the Government for financial or other aid, and all correspondence respecting the same. 2. Copies of all Orders in Council or departmental orders respecting such demands or claim, and the action or decision of the Government thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron* (*Huron*).....*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1885, for a statement showing the names of all persons employed by the Department of Public Works or other department of the Government as inspectors or clerks of works on any building or other public work since 1873-74 until 1883-84 inclusive, with statement showing the amount paid to

such persons for services as such officials, and the rate per month or per diem to each; also the gross amount expended by the Government in each year on such works under the inspection of each clerk of works; also a statement showing the actual profession or calling of each such clerk of works. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for all the correspondence, papers and report of the officers of Customs at the port of Halifax and any other port, in connection with the entry by A. & W. Mackinlay, as agents of Thomas Nelson & Son, of school books at an undervaluation. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1885.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Not printed.*

146*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for all papers, correspondence and reports with reference to Nelson & Son's consignment of school books to the late firm of James Campbell & Sons, Toronto. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1885.—*Mr. Wallace* (*York*).....*Not printed.*

146*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for all the correspondence, papers and report of the officer of Customs for the port of Toronto, in connection with the seizure of school books entered at an undervaluation by Thomas Nelson & Son. Edinburgh. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1885.—*Mr. Rykert*....*Not printed.*

146*c*. Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all papers, correspondence and reports with reference to Nelson & Son's consignments of school books to the late firm of James Campbell & Sons, Toronto. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1885.—*Mr. Wallace* (*York*).....*Not printed.*

146*d*. Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all the correspondence, papers and report of the officer of Customs at the port of Halifax, and any other port, in connection with the entry by A. & W. Mackinlay, as agents of Thos. Nelson & Son, of school books at an undervaluation. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1885.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Not printed.*

146*e*. Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all the correspondence, papers and report of the officer of Customs at the port of Toronto, in connection with the seizure of school books entered at an undervaluation by Thos. Nelson & Son, of Edinburgh. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1885.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return showing: 1. The detailed amounts actually due to the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec for culling and measuring. 2. The names of all parties indebted, and the date of incurring of each liability. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885.—*Mr. De St. Georges*.....*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all Orders in Council, agreements and correspondence in the possession of the Government since 1872, respecting the Windsor Branch Railway; also copies of pleadings and verdicts in the various suits at law respecting the same branch. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th June, 1885.—*Mr. Kinney*.....*Not printed.*

149. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1885, for all correspondence between the Auditor-General and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to an Order of this House made on the 28th March last, for a return showing all sums received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries on account of rental of rivers and streams, &c.; or in any way relating to any irregularity or inaccuracy connected with matters of the said Department. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th May, 1885.—*Mr. McMullen*—*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1885, for all papers concerning the appointment, instruction and salary of Mr. Hector Fabre, as Canadian agent at Paris, France, and the reports from that gentleman to the Government since his appointment. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1885.—*Mr. Bergeron*—*Printed for Distribution only.*

151. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the Dominion Government and the Local Government of New Brunswick, with reference to the Northern and Western Railway, since May, 1884, up to February, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th June, 1885—*Mr. Temple*.....*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 20th April, 1885, for copies of all memorials, letters or telegrams addressed to the Railway Department, respecting the establishment of the York station on the Prince Edward Island Railway, and the answers thereto; also copies of any memorials, letters or telegrams, which may have been received by that Department, having reference to the abolition of the said station, and the replies, if any, made thereto. Presented to the Senate, 16th June, 1885.—*Hon. Mr. Haythorne*.....*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1885, for a Return showing the amount of money paid for injuries to parties in the Mounted Police since 1878, specifying the names of the parties injured, the nature of the injuries, the amount of money paid, and to whom paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th April, 1885.—*Mr. Somerville* (*Brant*)—*Not printed.*

153*a*. Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force for the year 1884. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1885.—*Sir John A. Macdonald*—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

154. Return (*in two parts*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a return showing:—1. Total number of depositors in the Savings Banks, Post Office, or other banks holding deposits of $1,000 or upwards; also the amount so held. 2. Total number of depositors having deposits of less than $1,000 and more than $500 each; also the total amount so held. 3. Total number of said depositors holding less than $500 each; also total amount so held. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1885.—*Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Fairbank*.....*Not printed.*

155. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence and papers relative to the dismissal of George E. Cherrier from the Indian Agency in Caughnawaga; also of the reports of the investigation into the affairs of the agency held by Mr. de Boucherville in 1883, and by A. Dingman in 1884, with copies of all instructions at any time given by the Department to Mr. Cherrier. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1885.—*Mr. Bain* (*Wentworth*).....*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1885, for a Return of all hardware purchased at Halifax by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, from 1st July, 1878, to 31st December, 1884; the names of the firms who furnished the supplies, amount supplied by each firm in each year; the names of the firms who supplied stoves, galvanized and tinware, in each year from 1st October, 1878, to 31st December, 1884, showing if by tender, whose tender was accepted, and if tenders asked for each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1885.—*Mr. Forbes*.....*Not printed.*

157. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1885, for a Return showing the number of days W. Ingles Bradley, a clerk in the Department of Railways, has been registered on the Departmental Attendance Book since 1st July, 1884; also showing the number of days' attendance for which he has received payment, and the total amount paid, together with the name of the departmental officer certifying the account. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. Somerville* (*Brant*).....*Not printed.*

158. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence of a recent date between the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and the agent of the Department in British Columbia, or any other person, upon the subject of establishing Indian schools in said province. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885. —*Mr. Baker* (*Victoria*).....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

158*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return showing: 1. How many industrial schools for the instruction of Indian half-breed youth have been established in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories respectively, under the authority and by permission of the Government of Canada, and where they are located. 2. At what places lands have been surveyed and set apart for Indian half-breed schools in 1884, and what quantity at each place. 3. Through whose representations and recommendations these half-breed schools are established from time to time, and whether any request from the Indian half-breeds themselves is required for the establishment of a school. 4. What subjects of instruction are provided for these schools in regard to industrial pursuits, moral and religious, and are both sexes included in the general school provisions. 5. Whether any of the Indian half-breed schools are placed under the care or supervision of any religious body or denomination; if so, what are the conditions upon which such control is granted, and what is the extent of the denominational control, and is it, to the extent granted, a temporary or permanent control; if there are denominational schools, what is the number belonging to each denomination, where they are located, and what quantity of land is owned or controlled by each, and what is the number of pupils. 6. Whether, when the moral and religious instruction of an Indian half-breed school is placed under the supervision or control of any denomination, it gives to the denomination control of the land and buildings of such school. 7. At whose cost the Indian half-breed school buildings are erected and furnished, and under whose directions the text books are selected or compiled, and by whom they are paid for. 8. What standing of attainment is required of teachers in these schools; how and from whom they receive certificates of qualification, and whether there is a system of Governmental inspection of these Indian half-breed schools. 9. Whether the teachers and trustees or managers of these schools are required to make any periodical returns to the Government of the attendance, general condition, progress and expenditure of each. 10. Whether any of the religious denominations have obtained lands for church or school purposes from the Government or from any Indian reservation by treaty or otherwise. 11. Whether any of the religious bodies, on their own responsibility, have established schools among the Indians or half-breeds, and if they have, whether they receive any assistance directly or indirectly by land grants or otherwise for the support of such schools from the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th July, 1885.—*Mr. Kirk* ..... *Not printed.*

159. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and Orders in Council, relating to any applications by or on behalf of any railway company elsewhere than in Manitoba or the North-West, for aid or additional aid. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1885.—*Mr. Blake* ..... *Not printed.*

160. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the North-West Council respecting the representation of the Territories in this Parliament. 2. Copies of all petitions, representations and correspondence addressed to the Government, or any member of it, on the same subject, and any replies thereto. 3. Copies of all petitions, representations and correspondence with the Government, or any member of it, on the subject of the establishment of Local Governments in the Territories, and of all replies thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th July, 1885.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)* ..... *Not printed.*

161. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1885, for a Return of all correspondence, papers and documents which have passed between the Imperial Government and the Dominion Government or the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia, relative to the public reserves of British Columbia and to the claim of the Crown to the land between high and low water mark, and generally all information as to "fore shore" rights of the Dominion. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th July, 1885.—*Mr. Baker (Victoria)* ..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1884.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
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1885.

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1884.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1884.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department, during the year 1884:—

Month.	Received.	Sent.
January	3,307	3,676
February	3,088	3,459
March	3,139	3,752
April	3,104	4,000
May	3,896	3,517
June	2,911	3,334
July	2,829	3,613
August	2,099	3,033
September	3,000	3,195
October	3,099	6,639
November	3,520	7,090
December	*29,440	4,164
Total	62,932	49,471

NOTE.—This includes Statistical Returns.

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1884 inclusive:—

Year.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c.	Total Number of Immigrants and Immigrant Passengers.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,749
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	65,722
1872	20,271	30,361	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,072	80,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,923	43,458
1876	16,562	18,512	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,285
1878	19,815	28,429	4,159	40,032
1879	27,259	22,419	4,190	61,052
1880	24,210	30,988	4,474	85,850
1881	35,372	40,826	5,271	117,016
1882	37,370	45,032	6,070	193,150
1883	37,048	45,674	7,391	206,898
1884	62,932	49,471	7,726	166,596

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

CATTLE TRADE.

Importation.

A considerable decrease has taken place during 1884 in the number of pure bred cattle imported from Europe, as compared with last year. This may be attributed to two causes: first, that the excitement which for the last three years has existed on this side of the Atlantic for Polled-Angus and Hereford cattle has, in a measure, abated; secondly, that importers, influenced by the existence of contagious disease in Great Britain, considered it wiser at present to import fewer animals.

The total numbers imported during 1884 through the Point Lévis Quarantine, were as follow:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Canada	323	303	20
United States	1,284	170	6
Totals	1,607	473	26

As compared with 1883, this shows a decrease in cattle of 525, in sheep 150, and swine 15.

The large number of pure-bred cattle imported during the last five years has already created a perceptible improvement in our herds, and cattle-shippers generally are beginning to realize its consequent value.

Ranches.

As bearing on the cattle trade I may point to the successful establishment of a number of cattle ranches in the North-West Territory, in the district of Alberta, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, which may very soon be expected to furnish yearly large numbers of cattle for exportation. The number of cattle now in these ranches is about sixty thousand, and the accounts received from them are most favourable. Very superior breeds of stock have been taken in—Short Horns, Hereford and Polled Angus. These ranches are in a favourable position for the transport of stock by the Pacific Railway, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt of assured success.

It is also worthy of mention that there is a favourable beginning of what may be called "sheep ranching," for which the district of country to which I have referred is well adapted.

Disease.

I received information of an authentic character during the fall, establishing to my satisfaction the fact of the existence of the disease of pleuro pneumonia in the State of Illinois, coupled with circumstances which at least led to doubts that there was serious danger of the germs of this insidious disease having spread to more western points. In these circumstances I deemed it to be my duty to recommend to Your Excellency the passing of an Order in Council to prohibit the importation of neat cattle from the United States into the Province of Manitoba or the North-West, except at the points, named in the Order in Council, subject to Quarantine and inspection.

It was considered advisable only to admit neat cattle at one point in Manitoba —viz, at Emerson, where the Government farm and buildings, which were formerly used by the Boundary Commission and subsequently in the Immigration Service, were converted into a Quarantine station, for which these premises are well adapted. The necessary repairs and alterations of the buildings to adapt them to the Quarantine service, were made as economically as possible, and this Quarantine station which I placed under the charge of Mr. D. H. McFadden, V.S., is now thoroughly efficient.

In the extreme west, cattle are permitted to enter at two points, viz., Maple Creek and Fort McLeod. In view of the distance of those points from any known contagious disease, and the long marches which cattle would necessarily have to make before entering, it was thought that a careful inspection of all cattle entering at those points would be sufficient without Quarantine. The cattle entering at Fort Walsh are simply intended to be sent to the Chicago markets, and arrangements

have been made to allow them to go through in bond in transit to the frontier of Manitoba to pass out at Emerson or Gretna. Strict regulations have been provided in the Order in Council referred to, for the proper safeguarding of this traffic. The shippers have found that the well grassed and well watered trail to Maple Creek offers exceedingly favourable conditions which are supplemented by the facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is probable, therefore, that this traffic will be greatly extended during 1885. The entries at Fort McLeod were less numerous and almost wholly intended for the ranches.

Exportation.

The export trade of cattle from Canada, during the year 1884, shows an increase over the previous year, the total number being 61,843 cattle, against 55,625, in 1883; but there is a large decrease in the numbers of sheep exported, viz., 67,197, against 114,352.

The numbers shipped from each port during 1884, are as follow, viz :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Montreal	50,795	62,985
Halifax	3,611	30
Quebec	680	747
Entered at Montreal for Boston and Portland...	6,757	3,435
	61,843	67,197

Which, taken at a fair valuation, represents—

61,843 cattle at $125	$7,730,375
67,197 sheep at $10*	671,970
Total	$8,402,345
Being an increase over last year of	$76,996

In addition to the above, I am informed that a considerable number of Canadian cattle and sheep have been taken to England, *viâ* Baltimore, on account of the extraordinary low freights from that port, and consequently are classed, on arrival as American. They are, however, treated as such, and are subjected to the compulsory slaughter clauses of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the numbers of cattle exported, no disease was discovered by the inspectors, and Canada still maintains its position for immunity from disease. You will observe that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of sheep exported, as compared with previous years. This may be attributed partly to the low price obtained in the British markets, consequent on large

*Mr. McEachran estimates the sheep at $12.

nportations from Australia, and partly to lack of quality. Breeders must bear in ind that, to maintain their position in the market, none but the best qualities of neep must be exported. As the trade now stands, the poorer quality of Canadian neep has a great competitor in the frozen mutton trade of the Australian Colonies. am informed that arrangements are being made in England to extend the frozen utton trade to the River Plate District, which will further increase the competition; nd, looking at these facts, I again desire to impress upon our sheep breeders the reat necessity of improving the breed of their flocks.

Complaints have been made by shippers that the export business during the ast year has not proved favourable to them, but by the exercise of care in their xpenditure, and by taking the precaution of shipping only the best classes of cattle, his may be obviated in the future.

The improvements for the transit of cattle are now so perfected that there is ery little risk in shipping animals from Canada, as compared with the early days of he cattle trade. The rates of mortality during the past year have greatly decreased, s the deaths on the ocean passage have been under one per cent., and this fact must ave a marked effect on the expenses of transport by reducing the insurance remiums.

The export trade is capable of very great extension, and through it large sums f money are circulated amongst farmers, insurance, railroad and steamship com-anies, thus benefitting the community at large.

The growth of the trade may be gleaned from the following table of cattle exports ince 1877 :—

Years.	Catttle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1877	6,940	9,509	430
1878	18,655	41,225	2,078
1879	25,009	80,332	5,385
1880	50,905	81,843	700
1881	45,535	62,404	.....
1882	35,378	75,905	.....
1883	55,625	114,352	.....
1884	61,843	67,197	.....

POINT LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The precautions at the Cattle Quarantine at Point Lévis have been continued hroughout the year past with the utmost care and vigilance, and notwithstanding he large number of cattle that were quarantined there during the year, only *ten* deaths ccurred, and these were from ordinary causes; and among the sheep only *eight* leaths occurred, all of which were from ordinary disease.

I have to mention, for the first time since the establishment of this quarantine, he discovery of foot and mouth disease, on the 4th of May, on board the steamship

"Mississippi." The disease was of a mild form, and the stock on being landed were isolated, and the wharf and road over which they were driven were scraped, cleansed and disinfected. The ship was put in quarantine for thirty days, fumigated and cleansed. No one was permitted to enter the quarantine except the officials, and nothing was left undone to prevent the disease from spreading. On the 4th of June, another steamship, the "Oxenholme," arrived, on which the same disease was also discovered and exactly the same course was proceeded with. I am happy to be able to state that the active measures that were adopted in both cases proved effectual and the cattle all recovered without any complication.

The details of the proceedings taken, as published in Appendix No. 33, containing the reports of Messrs. MacEachran and Couture, are worthy of the consideration of all who are interested in the cattle trade. The skill and care exhibited by Mr. Couture, the local veterinary inspector of the Lévis Quarantine, were such as to merit special commendation in view of the great interests at stake. We have the fact that although there were as many as 800 head of cattle in that quarantine at one time, attended by over 50 men, with the very insidious disease of contagious aptha (foot and mouth) twice introduced, such was the effectiveness of the segregation and of the discipline exercised, that it was confined to the shipments of cattle by which it was brought, and so far from being allowed to be carried from those centres to the country, it was not even, in any case, conveyed to any other cattle in the quarantine. We have thus an important fact established, that even a disease of the insidious and very highly contagious character, which that in question is known to be, can be controlled when adequate measures are taken.

ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

In the Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward, 99 pure-bred cattle and 35 swine were admitted from the United States for breeding purposes, all of which, after going through the length of time required, were forwarded to their owners, and the inspector pronounces the stock of Ontario exceedingly healthy and entirely free from disease. During the autumn it was deemed advisable, for a short time, to prohibit the importation of cattle from the United States, owing to the ascertained existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the State of Illinois.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

The Pictou cattle disease which, for the last two years, has undergone the most rigid treatment, under instructions from my Department, I am happy to say may be considered as almost completely exterminated.

Only 19 cases have occurred during the past year, confined to eleven places. Farmers and stock owners in that district have heartily co-operated with the inspector, and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the measures employed under the regulations.

Mr. Caswell, the guardian in charge, reports that the disease did not make its appearance on any farm where it occurred last year, and in no place where it existed two years ago. All the diseased places have have been quarantined and thoroughly disinfected.

SHEEP SCAB.

Operations have been carried on during the past year in the District of Montreal, with a view of stamping out sheep scab, which has existed in it for some time. In April last parts of that District were declared to be infected, and the movement of sheep therein was permitted only on an inspector's order, whilst steps were taken to make owners dress their sheep and disinfect their premises. Slaughtering of animals badly affected was resorted to, the owner being allowed the carcass and one-third of the value of the sheep, but owing to representations made and numerously signed petitions, a further opportunity was given to the farmers to cure their sheep by dressing them, which, however, has not procured the desired result. Necessity for exercising the utmost vigilance with regard to this disease has been shown from the fact of two cargoes of sheep having arrived in England with evidence of scab amongst them. The Imperial Governmet, ever on the alert, called the attention of the Department to this fact, and intimated that if it was allowed to continue it might seriously threaten the export of sheep from Canada. The necessity will therefore be evident, of carrying out the strongest measures possible, with a view to the extirpation of this disease, and I am in hopes that, with the measures now in progress, I shall be able to report, at the close of the year, the disappearance of this noxious disease.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

A Provincial exhibition was held at Ottawa, last autumn, and was very successful, both in an agricultural, industrial and commercial point of view. Another exhibition of a similar character was held in Montreal, and the vote of Parliament of $10,000 was given in equal shares of $5,000 to each exhibition.

ARCHIVES.

The work of copying the State papers relating to Canada, reported on last year, has been actively prosecuted and is still proceeding. The greatest care is taken to have correctness secured by a system of checking and comparison of every document, the delay necessarily caused by this precaution being more than compensated for by the security afforded of exactness in transcription. The first instalment of the calendar of the Haldimand Collection, a valuable assistance to investigators, will be found in the report on Archives, forming one of the appendices. In the same appendix will be found a carefully prepared index to the seigniorial grants in the Province of Quebec, besides other papers of historical interest. All documents as received are catalogued and prepared for binding, the present number of bound volumes on the

shelves being about 5,500, chiefly manuscripts and official records, the others being notes of historical importance, among the latter being nearly 400 volumes of the publications of the Public Record Office of England, presented to the Archives by the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, a most valuable gift.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The same remarks as last year apply to the agricultural statistics which have been collected in Manitoba and the North-West. They have been compiled with great care and show the various agricultural capabilities of their respective localities. In a sparsely settled and new community like the North-West, we cannot expect as perfect returns as from older settled countries; but the statistics sent in during 1884 give a fair criterion of the year's operations. The result is published as an appendix to this report, and I refer to it as containing matter of much interest.

I have initiated in those Provinces in which crop statistics are not already taken, a system for obtaining returns of agricultural products by means of schedules circulated through the postmasters in those Provinces, from which I hope to produce satisfactory results. This statistical investigation is intended to show the changing area in special crops, the harvest output in different districts, and to afford general returns in practical agriculture. The relations of labour to production affecting the prices of lands and products, and the adaptation of industries to localities, will all appear in clearer light when considered in connection with carefully collected agricultural statistics.

The value of the agricultural products exported from the Dominion for the last fiscal year, is shown by the Trade and Navigation returns to have amounted to $12,397,843. This is, however, only the produce of the soil, and is exclusive of animals and their products, which amounted to $22,946,108, making altogether a total of $35,343,951, or over one-third of the whole exports of the Dominion. The bountiful harvest of last autumn will probably swell the total amount of our agricultural exports during the present year to still larger proportions.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

In my report last year especial attention was directed to the importance of the phosphate trade, and the proportions it promised to assume in the near future. Attention was called to the fact that Americans were carefully looking after property in Canada where they could obtain the raw material, and this desire on their part is being still more strongly evidenced. Canadian phosphate maintains its position in the markets abroad, and the output during the past year has been large. Some 23,000 tons of this material were shipped from Montreal in 1884, against 19,000 tons in 1883. Of this amount, the mines of Ottawa County furnished 20,353 tons, whilst the balance went from the section of country lying north of Kingston, the only two

localities in which this mineral is worked. The season has proved favourable to those engaged in the phosphate trade. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, an eminent geologist, who, when out here with the British Association, visited the Ottawa County mines last autumn, stated, in a paper read by him at Manchester, on his return, that in his opinion phosphate was "one of the most important resources of Canada." The effects of this industry on the country generally, and especially those districts where its mining is carried on, are most beneficial, as the capital expended by its agency is considerable.

The use of this material as a fertilizer, when converted into superphosphate, cannot be too strongly urged on our farming population, and the advantages it offers in renewing lands worn out by perpetual cropping, in the absence of ordinary manure, the want of which is too often apparent in districts where cattle-raising is not carried on, cannot be too often impressed. In those parts of Europe where the sugar beet is largely grown—Belgium and Denmark, for instance—no fertilizer has been found equal to phosphate, and the same remark might well be applied to the grain-producing farms of our older Provinces. The rigid inspection to which the crude material is subjected in England tends greatly to keep up the standard of our shipments, and the high percentage of Canadian phosphate will always secure for it a foremost place and an eager demand. Prof. Dawkins, comparing the phosphate obtained from various countries, states the percentage that Canada yields out of a mean of analyses, is 87·52 of tribasic phosphate of lime.

The question has not yet been solved whether the raw material pulverized will give beneficial results to the soil by its application, and till this fact has been ascertained the crude phosphate will continue to be shipped to the place of manufacture. The establishment of works for its conversion into superphosphate, contiguous to the natural deposits, would prove of immense advantage, as the material thus converted would be far more likely to be made use of by our resident agriculturists, and the transport of bulky phosphate would be resolved into shipments of a substance commanding a far higher price. The advantages obtained by foreign manufacturers would in that case be gained by Canada, and an industry might be added to those already existing which would materially add to our prosperity.

From information obtained, it is expected that the output of phosphate in 1885 will be much larger than in any previous year, as great improvements have been made at the mines, and appliances are now brought to bear by the various companies working them which will materially aid their efforts, and add largely to the products hitherto obtained by imperfect means.

It seems to me a matter of regret that no definite action has yet been taken in regard to the conversion of crude phosphate, into super-phosphate ready for use. If the manufacture of the prepared fertilizer was carried on in Canada, much larger returns would be obtained for the shipments of it made to Europe, and a considerable saving would occur in the cost of freight, as under the present conditions, however

carefully the system of collecting the crude material is carried on, there are still quantities of foreign matter associated with it, which are valueless when separated by the manufacturer. I have ascertained that the mineral from which the acid requisite for converting phosphate into super-phosphate could be extracted, is present in proximity to the phosphate itself, but no steps appear to have been taken towards the manufacture of this commodity, either for home use or for foreign export. I am, however, in hopes that with the attention the phosphate mines have received within the past year, both from members of the British Association who visited them, as well as from capitalists with a view to investment, and as the output of the crude material increases with the development of new mines, this important question of its conversion into a form ready at once for the use to which it is to be applied, will occupy the serious attention either of those at present engaged in phosphate mining or of those who might make its manufacture a separate branch of industry. It is almost needless for me to add that the establishment of such works amongst us, would further recommend itself as being another means for furnishing employment to the labour of our own country.

ENTOMOLOGY.

An acquaintance with the practical results of entomological science is a matter of such necessity to every tiller of the soil, that I deemed it necessary to take some measure by which the attention of those whose interests are materially affected could be called to it. With this purpose in view, a Dominion Entomologist, entirely an honorary position, was appointed by me, and his report will be found in the appendices. Although preliminary in its nature, it points to future results, and I have no doubt will be perused with much interest. The subject of insect ravages and their modification by preventive measures is one of vast importance, as affecting forest and fruit trees, cereals, field crops and vegetation generally.

III.—PATENT OFFICE.

The business of this branch of the Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, has been, as a whole, slightly in excess of the previous year.

The fees received have been less than in 1883. This is to be accounted for by the small number of patents for which the full fifteen years' fee has been paid since 1883, after the amendment in the Patent Act came into force, by which all patents were deemed to be granted for fifteen years, and which allowed payments of fees to be made for five yearly periods.

The number of patents on which the fee of $60.00 for fifteen years was paid, during the year 1883, was 184; and for the year 1884 the number fell off to 84.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office from the year 1855 to 1884 inclusive.

Years.	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats Filed.	Transfers of Patents Registered.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$ cts.
1855	99	92		92		32	1,911 30
1856	120	108		108		52	2,370 50
1857	126	115		115		54	2,406 76
1858	116	98		98		35	2,105 00
1859	142	112		112		26	2,479 75
1860	170	150		150		47	2,644 07
1861	160	142		142		56	3,012 70
1862	180	160		160		72	3,650 90
1863	207	156		156		78	3,759 90
1864	170	145		145		74	3,267 95
1865	184	162		162		70	3,618 76
1866	274	263		263		126	6,132 78
1867	369	218		218		193	8,110 00
1868	570	546		546		337	11,052 00
1869	781	588		588	*60	470	14,214 14
1870	626	556		556	132	431	14,540 07
1871	579	509		509	151	445	14,097 00
1872	752	671		671	184	327	19,578 65
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830 14
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301 98
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555 82
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187 63
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388 00
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663 67
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303 60
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141 14
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856 65
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811 19
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023 20
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530 69

* There were no caveats until 1869.

DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office fees, 1884.

	$	cts.
Patents	58,524	33
Assignments	2,471	07
Caveats	1,198	60
Copies	898	25
Sundries	165	22
Total	63,257	47

Statement of the number of patents issued under the system in force in Canada since 1869, of granting patents on which the fees are paid for periods of five, ten or fifteen years, at the option of the patentees, and also of patents on which certificates of the payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents.

Years	Patents on which the Fees were paid prior to Issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after Issue.	
	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.
1869	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	556	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	509	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	624	19	28	.....	.....
1873	873	47	96	4	4
1874	1,098	38	87	17	5
1875	1,173	33	60	35	11
1876	1,261	21	55	28	9
1877	1,211	17	49	47	14
1878	1,109	20	43	58	19
1879	1,042	39	56	73	14
1880	1,144	20	88	110	23
1881	1,350	23	137	138	42
1882	1,633	26	187	175	58
1883	1,965	29	184	250	41
1884	2,357	15	84	146	21

The office granted 9,760 patents during the eleven years ending 31st December, 1879, on which the fee for the first five years was paid; of these over 92 per cent. were allowed, by the holders, to lapse through non-payment of further fees.

It is found by the present system, that, while it gives patentees every reasonable opportunity to operate their inventions, it removes, to a large extent, the objectionable feature of a number of patents remaining in force for fourteen years, as was the case previous to 1869.

The Patentees and holders of certificates of the last ten years resided in the following countries:—

Countries.	1875	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Canada	523	575	533	454	479	492	558	538	612	607
England	44	51	46	33	51	50	69	103	116	94
United States	748	737	756	772	695	843	1,070	1,452	1,711	1,714
France	3	8	2	1	2	5	15	9	12	9
Germany	2	3	5	5	5	7	8	9	10	11
Other Countries	2	9	10	3	6	11	12	26	8	21
Totals	1,322	1,383	1,352	1,268	1,238	1,408	1,732	2,137	2,469	2,456

The Canadian Patentees were distributed among the Provinces of the Dominion as follow:—

Provinces.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Ontario	348	380	340	315	308	334	361	351	385	389
Quebec	136	152	132	102	134	124	143	129	165	151
New Brunswick	24	19	22	16	16	15	19	26	21	26
Nova Scotia	14	21	34	17	16	18	23	25	26	24
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	2	2	7	2
Manitoba	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	4	6	12
British Columbia	1	2	3	1	1	.....	6	1	2	3
Totals	523	575	533	454	479	492	558	538	612	607

Many patentees, as in previous years, found difficulties in commencing the manufacture of their patented articles in Canada within two years after the granting of their patents, as required by law.

When representations were made to the office by the holders of patents, and it appeared that they were prevented, for reasons beyond their control, from complying with the provisions of section 28 of the Patent Act, no reasonable request for extension of time was refused, and in such cases periods varying from a few months to one year were granted.

In the same manner permission to import patented articles, after one year from the granting of the patent, was given, but in a smaller number of cases, and then only for terms under six months.

The decision in the case of the Bell Telephone patent No. 7789, where the patent was declared void under the provisions of section 28 of the Patent Act, should act as a caution to patentees not to jeopardize their property, but comply strictly with the provisions of that section of the Act with reference to importation, manufacture and sale of patented articles.

In numerous cases where it appeared to the office that alleged inventions were not new, grants of patents were refused.

In consequence of the addition, during the year 1884, of over 2,400 models to the already over-crowded model rooms, the examiners have much trouble in making the necessary searches, and it is very difficult for the public to learn from the models what is patented in the various classes.

The work of the office was as promptly performed by the staff, during the past year, as possible. Applications were quickly acted on and delay in the issue of patents avoided. There are no cases in arrear.

PATENT RECORD.

The Burland Lithograph Company, of Montreal, continue to publish the Record in connection with the Canadian Magazine of Science and Industrial Arts. The work is done in a creditable manner, and every effort is made to issue it as early as possible in the month.

With the enlarged diagrams mentioned in last year's Report, the Record continues to be most valuable to manufacturers, inventors, and persons connected with the agricultural and other industries of Canada. By a perusal of its pages a few weeks after any patent has been issued, any one can inform himself of the features of the new invention without reference to the Patent Office.

IV.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS.

The following table shows a Comparative Statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1884, inclusive:

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
												$ cts.
1868	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	183 00
1869	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
7870	473	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	98	20	940 50
1874	1027	1027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876	1175	1240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877	1190	1236	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878	1210	1285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879	1104	1127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 83
1880	1145	1292	185	93	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881	1172	1307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882	1192	1264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883	1178	1286	253	100	161	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72
1884	1186	1186	281	129	196	196	68	68	14	14	49	6,273 22

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks, was 574 during the year 1884. Out of this number there were 281 registrations of copyrights, besides 122 certificates; 12 of interim copyrights, besides 6 certificates; 3 of temporary copyrights, with 1 certificate; 196 registrations of trade marks; 68 of industrial designs; and 14 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 49. The correspondence of this branch of the Department amounted to 1,186 letters received, and 1,186 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to $6,273.22.

COPYRIGHT AND TRADE MARK BRANCH.

Detailed Statement of all Moneys received in 1884.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy-rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign-ments.	Copies.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	155 00	56 00	16 00	8 00	4 00	6 00	245 00
February	289 75	22 50	49 95	6 00	.....	2 00	370 20
March	644 75	16 00	19 92	5 50	10 98	12 00	709 15
April	269 70	31 00	20 00	4 00	9 00	2 50	336 20
May	585 00	36 97	50 00	4 00	12 00	10 00	697 97
June	475 24	42 50	24 98	.....	9 98	.....	552 70
July	743 55	21 00	61 00	.....	4 00	1 00	830 55
August	361 50	28 00	40 00	.....	1 00	2 00	432 50
September	450 00	26 00	38 00	6 00	3 00	2 00	525 00
October	470 00	34 00	17 50	2 00	12 00	2 50	538 00
November	445 00	45 00	45 00	2 00	8 00	.....	545 00
December	414 45	50 50	20 00	4 00	.....	2 00	490 95
Grand Total	5,303 94	409 47	402 35	41 50	73 96	42 00	6,273 22

V.—QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

Dr. Montizambert, Medical Superintendent at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, reports only one case of sickness, small-pox, requiring hospital treatment. The vessel from which this case was taken was thoroughly cleansed, fumigated and disinfected, and owing to the lateness of the season (12th of November) was allowed to proceed, with directions and appliances for a repetition of the disinfection during the passage up to Quebec. Telegraphic communication between the island and the mainland is now completed, and will be available next season. The special regulations issued in view of the threatened visitation of cholera were strictly carried out.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Dr. Rowand, Inspecting Physician, reports five or six cases only of scarlet fever and measles of the mildest character, none of which were fatal. The steamship "Scotland," after landing a case of small-pox at Grosse Isle, was thoroughly disinfected again, the agent heartily co-operating with Dr. Rowand in his action. At the Port of Quebec, the special regulations were strictly carried out.

ST. JOHN.

Dr. Harding, Inspecting Physician, reports very little sickness, and only two cases where vessels were detained till it was decided there was no infection. Vessels arriving from various ports, especially those where cholera existed during the summer, were subjected to a close inspection, under the special regulations issued.

PICTOU.

Dr. Kirkwood, Inspecting Physician, reports no case of sickness occurring at that station, requiring removal to Quarantine Hospital. More than usual vigilance was exercised in inspecting all vessels and steamers that arrived, especially those from foreign and infected ports.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Dr. Hobkirk, Inspecting Physician, reports that every precaution with regard to vessels arriving at that port was observed, and there was not one case of sickness which required removal to the Quarantine Hospital. The special regulations for a close inspection were carefully carried out.

SYDNEY.

Dr. McLeod, Inspecting Physician, reports no cases of infectious or contagious disease of any kind at this station. The inspection of vessels was closely carried out.

HALIFAX.

Dr. Wickwire, reports no cases of sickness brought to the Port of Halifax, requiring quarantine isolation. The special inspection regulations were kept in force as long as was necessary, and were strictly carried out. He reports shipowners and masters disposed in every way to co-operate in the regulations.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Dr. Jackson, Inspecting Physician at this port, states no case of sickness occurred during the year requiring quarantine. He deemed it necessary to detain the steamship "Mexico," with a number of Chinese on board, who had been transferred from the steamship "Tokio," on which a case of variola was discovered directly after their transfer. No disease manifesting itself, all were discharged well.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Dr. A. C. Smith, Visiting Physician of the Institution, reports that there are now 22 inmates of the Lazaretto—10 males and 12 females—two deaths having occurred during the past year. He reports one fresh case admitted during the past year, from the parish of Shippegan. Dr. Smith refers to three cases existing in Tracadie, for whose admission to the institution steps are being taken. He

alludes to the prolongation of life under the present management, as compared with former years, and he asserts that the disease is still decreasing. The unremitting care of the sisters in charge has much to do with this.

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

For the convenience of comparison, the same form of tables as was used in previous years has been retained in this Report; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement, all arrivals, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion, from 1876 to 1884, inclusive, are given:—

——	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Viâ the St. Lawrence	10,901	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238	44,850	45,966	31,529
Viâ Suspension Bridge	13,203	13,040	15,814	30,071	47,296	61,823	90,393	66,179	63,119
Viâ Inland Ports								36,045	*15,627
Maritime Province Ports, including Portland, Halifax, Boston and St. John, direct	1,311	2,749	2,488	3,955	3,309	3,836	13,426	14,721	12,130
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,715	13,927	9,000	†9,000
	25,415	23,532	28,597	51,277	75,602	101,612	162,596	171,911	131,405
Entered at Custom Houses with settlers' goods	11,134	11,753	11,435	9,775	10,248	15,404	30,554	34,987	35,191
Total	36,549	35,285	40,032	61,052	85,850	117,016	193,150	206,898	166,596

*Note.—It may be explained that this item of 15,627 is composed as follows:—From United States by St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 8,444; American arrivals at various agencies, 1,386: along the frontier from Gretna to Fort Benton, 1,000; Americans entered at Coaticook, 553; arrivals at Prescott, 1,031; Port Arthur, 3,213.

† Of these, 6,000 were whites, and 3,000 were Chinese.

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both by immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1884, inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

1854	53,180
1855	21,274
1856	22,439
1857	32,097
1858	12,810
1859	8,778
1860	10,150
1861	19,923
1862	22,176
1863	19,419
1864	19,147
1865	21,355
1866	28,648
1867	30,757
1868	34,309
1869	43,114
1870	44,475
1871	37,020
1872	34,743
1873	36,901
1874	23,894
1875	16,038
1876	10,901
1877	7,743
1878	10,295
1879	17,251
1880	24,997
1881	30,228
1882	44,850
1883	45,966
1884	31,529

The number of immigrants who arrived during the last seven years, and who were reported by the Agents of the Department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada, was as follow :—

—	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
At Quebec	5,804	11,017	14,359	15,614	31,032	36,084	25,490
Suspension Bridge	7,022	7,565	5,770	5,466	5,779	7,247	8,049
Halifax, N.S	1,970	3,430	2,265	948	1,431	7,484	6,187
St. John, N.B.	276	.....	90	36	564	29	1,035
Portland, Me.	161	.....	124	348	4,369	4,455	3,245
Montreal, *viâ* Boston and New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,424		
Manitoba and North-West, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated, and other than those from the old Provinces, viz.: Emerson (4,719), Gretna (3,725), *viâ* Port Arthur (3,213), and across frontier from Gretna to Benton (1,000)	3,139	7,905	4,936	3,757	14,525	21,019	12,657
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,862	9,000	9,000
From United States.							
At Algoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,185	.....
Coaticooke	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	470	553
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	291	215		
Toronto	.....	.....	.....	171	1,269	1,538	1,386
Kingston	.....	.....	.....	56	70		
London	.....	.....	.....	185	464		
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876	1,031
North of Lake Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,250	.....
	18,372	30,717	27,544	32,587	81,004	98,637	68,633
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses	11,435	9,775	10,961	15,404	30,554	34,987	35,191
Total Settlers	29,807	40,492	38,505	47,991	112,458	133,624	103,824

* The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1884 was, in round numbers, about 30,265, ascertained as follows :—Reported at Emerson, 10,498 ; along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1,000 ; Gretna, 8,301 ; Port Arthur, 10,476. The nationalities were as follow :—From Europe, 8,122 ; from Canada, 9,486 ; from United States, 12,657. Of the total number, 30,265, apart from the 1,000 along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, deduct those reported to have gone out *viâ* Emerson and Gretna, 6,625, making total settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, 24,440.

The numbers of immigrants reported as distributed by the various Agents may be found in excess of those above given, but this fact arises, as in previous years, from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being thus necessarily twice reported although not counted in summing up the years operations. The figures above are those given by the Agents at the points at which the immigrants enter the Dominion.

There was a decrease this year in arrivals at Quebec of 14,437 ; there was also a decrease at the Suspension Bridge of 3,060 ; but there has been a general falling off in emigration from Great Britain and Europe to all other countries as well as to Canada.

The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, from 1866 to 1884 inclusive, including and excluding the arrivals reported at the Custom Houses, with entries of settlers' goods, which are reported elsewhere:—

Years.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (omitting *viâ* Customs.)	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (including *viâ* Customs.)
1866	41,704	10,091	.....
1867	47,212	14,666	.....
1868	58,683	12,765	.....
1869	57,202	18,630	.....
1870	44,313	24,706	.....
1871	37,949	27,773	.....
1772	52,608	36,578	.....
*1873	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874	40,649	25,263	39,373
1875	9,214	19,243	27,382
1876	10,916	14,499	25,633
1877	5,640	15,323	27,082
1878	11,226	18.372	29,807
1879	20,560	30,717	40,492
1880	47,112	27,544	38,505
1881	69,025	32,587	47,991
1882	80,692	81,904	112,458
1883	72,274	98,637	133,624
1884	62,772	68,633	103,824

*Prior to this date Customs Returns not made separate.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion at the Port of Quebec are as follow, from 1877 to 1884, as reported at that Port:—

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
English	4,646	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154	20,881	21,897	18,638
Irish	742	1,042	1,543	3,183	3,785	8,195	12,095	4,473
Scotch	799	1,077	1,448	2,875	2,800	4,617	3,980	3,040
Germans	84	238	349	307	539	1,024	1,434	1,237
Scandinavians	1,004	1,538	2,872	7,402	9,600	8,279	4,763	3,451
French and Belgians	150	155	149	27	104	50	306	150
Other origins	74	154	33	3	45	*30	.....	35
Icelanders	52	418	6	71	118	129	1,413	38
Mennonites	183	323	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russians	9	.....	200	70	22	270	56	322
Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....
Swiss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Roumanians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Austrians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Total	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238	44,850	45,966	31,529

*Austrians.

The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the Port of Quebec for the same years, were as follow:—

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Farmers	299	283	340	589	310	3,286	3,295	2,669
Labourers	1,393	2,839	7,136	10,184	13,890	16,629	14,253	9,194
Mechanics	1,118	897	923	903	330	1,420	1,872	1,911
Clerks and traders	30	26	12	54	12	17	29	18
Professional men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,740	4,045	8,411	11,730	14,542	21,352	19,449	13,792

The following statement shows the number of immigrants, chiefly children brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals, during the last five years:—

—	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Earl of Shaftesbury	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Miss Bilborough	122	97	70	189	.....
Miss Macpherson	128	98	204	197	172
Mr. Middlemore	44	61	74	125	148
Miss Rye	33	117	121	159	169
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart	.....	39	.....	.....	226
Children's Home, London	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool	.....	35	44	.....	.....
South Dublin Union	28	37	82	.....	.....
Rev. Mr. Stevenson	22	44	.....	42	77
Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool	.....	.....	30	100	192
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Birt	144	70	120	108	220
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	.....	263
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamilton	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mulligan Union	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ballyshanan Union	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Castle Union	7	9	.....	.....	.....
Cardinal Manning, Dublin	51	88	72	62	.....
Miss Kennedy, Dublin	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrick Shannon Union	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Agricultural School, London	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Friends' Mission, Dublin	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Mr. Meredith, London	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Farm School, Birmingham	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Rev. Mr. Wood, London	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Mrs. Cadle, of Kent	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Lord A. Douglas	.....	.....	40	.....	35
Tralee Convent	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Dr. Barnardo, London	.....	.....	56	173	266
Mohill Union, Leitrim	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Prescott Board Guardians, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	28	45
Boys' Refuge, London	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Boys' Home, Southwark, London	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Cardinal Manning	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Colonization Fund, Mr. J. F. Boyd, London	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Totals	672	727	1,048	1,218	2,011

I think it proper to remark to Your Excellency, with respect to the features of the immigration to Canada in the year 1884, that while the total numbers of settlers in the country, 103,824, were not equal to the large figures 133,624, of the previous year, which were the largest ever known, the result was still eminently satisfactory in point of numbers. The fact is fully established that all those who came in search of employment, found it, at the high rate of wages which prevailed throughout the year, while those who came with means to settle on land, either improved or otherwise, found no difficulty in carrying out their intentions. The immigration of mechanics and artizans who came was limited, to a large extent, owing to the guidance of my Department, through the High Commissioner in London. The total number of this class reported at Quebec during the year, was only 1,911. It is, however, obvious that as agriculturists settle in the country, the development which their settlement will cause, must create a demand for buildings, implements and supplies of all kinds, which it is the province of the mechanic class to furnish, and thus stimulate the prosperity of that class now in the country. The large railway and other public works in operation during the year, created a demand for general labourers which neither the immigration of the year nor the supply furnished by the country itself, was able to satisfy. Contractors in many cases were, in consequence, forced to make importations from the United States, at a necessarily considerable cost to themselves. I think it right, with respect to this, to point out that the greater part of those works, and notably of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will, in a short time, cease, and very considerable numbers of these labourers will be released from the employment they had on those works. I have very little doubt, however, that with the opening of spring, these men will find no difficulty in obtaining employment, at various points over the Dominion, although it is possible there may be a little crowding for a time, in particular localities. I have reason to believe that many of the Finns and Scandinavians, who immigrated to this country to engage in these works, will use their very considerable earnings to enable them to settle on land, and this is additional to the large sums which many of them have remitted to enable their friends to come to the country. Similar remarks may, to some extent, be made with regard to immigrants of other nationalities who were immediately attracted by the progress of the works referred to, and the high wages paid. I may, therefore, point out that one result of the importation of labour for those works, has been to establish what may be termed a good immigration nucleus.

Among the features of the immigration during the year I may notice a considerable addition to the Benbecula colony in the North-West, which was founded by Crofters from the north of Scotland, assisted by advances on loan by Lady Gordon Cathcart. Both the original settlers in this colony, and the new-comers this year, are all doing very well, and, there is reason to believe, are entirely satisfied with their condition, being animated with hope and good prospects of success. Another scheme, which

deserves notice, was an attempt, during the year, to settle a colony of East Londoners, also in the North-West, by means of advances supplied by a society of gentlemen in England, similar to those which were made by Lady Gordon Cathcart; such advances being based on strict business principles, although accompanied, if not entirely moved by, a desire to assist those from whom it is intended to exact repayment with a moderate interest for the capital advanced. Sir Francis de Winton, who possesses an intimate acquaintance with the capabilities afforded by the North-West, was one of the principal founders and subscribers to this society. He was associated with Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts and other gentlemen of position and influence in London. About eighteen families, in all about one hundred persons, were selected from East London as the subjects of this experiment, and to each family an advance of £100 stg. was made by the society. Of course an experiment of this kind was not unaccompanied by hazard, as not one of the party had the slightest experience of agricultural life or knew the elements even of agriculture; while it would be impossible to imagine a greater possible contrast or change in mode of life than that which would be involved in the removal from the crowded population of East London to the great plains of the Canadian North-West. The success of the experiment from its inception depended on the capability of adaptation of these East Londoners, coupled with the powerful motive of striking for independence. Every praticable care and information was afforded to them to enable them to begin. They were guided out and to their lands, and every possible pains taken to show them how to work. They were visited in the latter part of the season by Prof. Tanner, who subsequently informed me, that he was simply astonished at the favourable progress they had made, and the contentment and hope which prevailed among them. His impression, and he is a competent judge, was that they would succeed. The Rev. Mr. Huleatt also made an official visit to the colony on behalf of the society. He made a house to house visitation for the purpose of inspection and report. His conclusions were similar to those of Prof. Tanner, except that he found that one man, to whom an advance of £100 pounds had been made, after building a small house and breaking a few acres of land, did not like the life or the prospects it afforded, and made his way back to his old haunts in East London. The fact which I desire to establish from the circumstances I have stated is, that it is possible for people, who have been brought up in cities, in many cases, to change their mode of life with advantage, and to become successful agricultural colonists, particularly under the very simple conditions which are afforded for agriculture on the prairies of the North-West. It is believed that many thousands who could adapt themselves to such a change, would better themselves by making it.

I caused an examination to be again made into the figures of the alleged exodus on our Western frontier and the report of the Secretary of the Department, published as an annex herewith, sufficiently establishes the conclusion of previous years with respect to the erroneousness of these figures.

The immigrants by sea arrived only by steamers, sailing vessels being no longer used for immigrant transport. The average time of the Allan mail steamers from Liverpool was 10 days, and from Londonderry, 9 days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, 10¼ days, and from Belfast, 9¼; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, 14 days; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11 days, and from Ireland, 9½; Ross' London Line, 15 days; Bristol Line from Bristol, 12½ days.

Assisted passages were granted during the year at the rate of £4 stg. for labourers, and £2 10s. for female domestic servants and families of agricultural labourers. For agricultural labourers without families, there was a special rate of £3 stg.

As in the last few years, so during 1884, a number of gentlemen from the continent of Europe and the United Kingdom visited Canada for the purpose of satisfying themselves as respects the extent of its resources and the advantages it offers for settlement and for the investment of capital. Among these may be mentioned Professor Tanner, Director of Education under the Institute of Agriculture, South Kensington, who visited this country a second time, for the purpose of satisfying himself still further as to its agricultural resources, and whose views have been given by him in a special report of his observations; Professor Sheldon, of the Agricultural College, Downton, Salisbury, and Professor Fream, also of the same College, both well known British agriculturists, have published valuable reports of their observations similar to that of Professor Tanner; Mr. P. O'Leary, who visited this country some ten years ago, again made a trip through the North-West, and personally went amongst settlers there in order to ascertain by that proceeding their actual condition. The report of his visit forms one of the appendices of my report, and its perusal will be found of great interest.

The Rev. Mr. Bridger, who is associated with the Archbishop of Canterbury's Immigration scheme, visited the North-West in the early part of the summer; Lord Archibald Douglas visited the older Provinces, in the interest of immigration of boys from his refuge; Mr. Byron Simpson, of Southport, Mr. J. C. Barrett, of Birkdale Park, and Mr. C. A. Buckmaster, of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, paid a visit, not only to the older Provinces, but to the North-West, and extended their trip to the end of the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway. As above mentioned, the Rev. Mr. Huleatt, from the east end of London, visited the special colony of East Londoners, near Moosomin, and in addition to the satisfactory condition which he found, as before reported, he took back with him specimens of farm and garden produce, which were used to decorate the church of the parish in which the settlers formerly resided, in London, on the occasion of a special harvest festival. A number of other prominent gentlemen of means visited the country, their object being to personally ascertain its real condition before committing themselves to any immigration scheme.

The visit of so distinguished a body of men to this country as the British Association for the Advancemen of Science, who held their annual meeting in Montreal, was an event that cannot fail to be of great importance to Canada; and the benefits that will accrue to the Dominion from that visit must prove very advantageous. Amongst the most prominent of these were the Earl of Ross, Sir Richard Temple, Professor B. Dawkins, Dr. W. Cheadle, Professor H. Shaw, Professor McAdam, Dr. A. C. Maybury, Dr. Boyle, and a large number of other persons prominently known in science. An opportunity was afforded to these visitors to see for themselves the natural resources of the country, and to realize how desirable a field for immigration it presents, for the surplus population of Great Britain.

Through the courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., a special excursion to Manitoba was extended to these visitors, and they were further invited to traverse the great fertile belt from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, a trip of which a number availed themselves, and expressed their utmost satisfaction with everything they saw.

Amongst this party were the Earl of Ross, Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., Sir James Douglas and Sir Richard Temple, the latter of whom, on his return from the Rocky Mountains, delivered an address in Winnipeg on his observations and the impressions formed by him during his visit, in which he expressed the utmost faith of all who accompanied him, in the future of the great North-West. I may mention that a number of members of the Association, whose time was too limited to avail themselves of this excursion, paid a hurried visit to the North-West at their own expense, thus evidencing the general desire there was to see this part of Canada before their return to Great Britain.

I think it proper in this place, formally to acknowledge the great services which were rendered to the cause of immigration during the year, by Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, both in directing the selections of emigrants and the great energy manifested by him in opening up new sources of immigration from the Continent of Europe, of classes of self-sustaining settlers, of a nature to add appreciably to the wealth of the Dominion. The same staff of agents as last year is under his direction, and the efforts made by all of them have been effective. They are as follow: Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow; Mr. Charles Foy, Belfast; Mr. Thomas Connolly, Dublin; Mr. J. W. Down, Bristol; and Dr. Otto Hahn, Reutlingen, continues to act as agent in Germany.

The annual reports of the above agents are appended to the report of the High Commissioner.

I may here call special attention to the report of Mr. Dyke, which, after dealing with immigration, affords also much interesting information respecting the various branches of Canadian trades, and to that of Mr. Grahame, of Glasgow,

which, amongst other valuable remarks, gives a table showing the various articles imported into Scotland during the year from Canada.

Mr. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, states that the total arrivals of 1884 at that port show a decrease of 14,437 under the previous year. The nationalities, destinations and occupations will be found in detail in his report, and a list showing 971 assisted Irish immigrants sent out by various Irish Unions during the season, being a very large reduction as compared with the previous year. The sum of £1 sterling per adult was paid to these Irish assisted immigrants on landing, the funds for that purpose having been remitted to Mr. Stafford. The ordinary immigrants of the season were of the best kinds, and healthy. He states that the supply fell far short of the demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants.

Mr. J. J. Daley, the Montreal agent, supplies statements under different headings, respecting the immigrants arriving at his agency during the year. The arrivals *viâ* United States ports, viz.: Portland, Boston and New York, amounted to 4,374, and the money brought in by these alone was ascertained to be $204,100. He reports the health of all the immigrants during the year as exceptionally good.

Mr. W. J. Wills, the agent at Ottawa, states the number of immigrants who arrived at his agency during the year was 4,344, with a total capital amounting to $45,000. He reports that all who were able and willing to work found ready employment on their arrival, at remunerative wages. He refers in the highest terms to the continental immigrants who passed through his hands, especially the Finlanders and Scandinavians, and states that they are preferred above all others by contractors. As an evidence of the prosperity existing amongst the settlers in his district, Mr. Wills cites the fact that the sum of $9,843, from their earnings, was sent through his hands to Great Britain and Europe, for the purpose of assisting friends and relatives to come out.

Mr. Macpherson, the agent at Kingston, gives the details of his agency in tables, the total number of arrivals being 3,205. He reports the health of the immigrants as remarkably good, and that the demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants was far in excess of the supply. The amount in value of capital and effects brought to his district during the year was $68,188.

Mr. Donaldson, the agent at Toronto, gives the number of immigrant arrivals there during the year at 12,601, and that they were, as a rule, of a better class than usual, being composed principally of families with means. The demand for labourers in his district was brisk, and no difficulty was found in procuring employment for all-comers at fair wages. He reports the amount of capital brought in at $138,000, as far as could be ascertained.

Mr. Smyth, the agent at London, gives his usual tables of details, and shows the total number of arrivals in his district as 2,191. The supply of agricultural labourers, especially during the busy season, in his district, was not equal to the

demand. The immigrants were all of a good class, and in a very healthy condition. The capital brought in by the immigrants through his agency is given at $135,495.

Mr. Smith, the agent at Hamilton, gives a large number of tables covering all matters connected with his agency, and reports the total number of arrivals as 66,431, of which 63,119 came *viâ* the Suspension Bridge, through from the United States. Of the latter it is safe to presume, that a considerable number were parties who landed at New York from Great Britain and the continent of Europe. He shows in one of his statements the destination of these parties, distinguishing those who passed through from those who settled in Ontario. He reports the immigrants of the past year as strong, healthy, and well adapted for their new homes; and he adds that a noticeable feature during the year was the small number of mechanics and mill operatives, the majority of the immigrants being agricultural and general labourers, and their families. He reports the demand for this class of labourers as in excess of any previous year since his appointment. The amount of capital brought into his agency during the year, by immigrants and settlers, was $793,395.

Mr. Edwin Clay, who had held the position of agent at Halifax since 1869, died in the early part of 1884, and his son, Mr. E. McC. Clay, who had for some years assisted in the duties of his office, was appointed to succeed him. He reports the total immigration for the year at this port as 5,604, and the general appearance and character of the people decidely better than in former years. A German steamship, the "Daniel Steinman," with sixteen immigrants for the Eastern Townships, and a number of others for the United States, was wrecked off Halifax, all the immigrants perishing. Another steamship, the "Amsterdam," later on, was wrecked off Sable Island, with a large number of German immigrants on board. Of these, 217 were brought to Halifax by a Government steamer, and forwarded to their destinations at the expense of the owner. Mr. Clay states the number of passengers arriving by American boats during the year was in excess of those departing.

He reports the amount of capital brought out by immigrants during the year at $142,548.

Mr. Gardner, agent at St. John, reports the total settlers in the Province of New Brunswick by all routes, other than Quebec or Halifax, amounted to 1,055, and that the value of cash brought in by them was $22,000, and effects $21,894, making a total of $43,894. He states that there was a much larger return of Canadians from the United States and elsewhere than in 1883. Mr. Gardner quotes a large number of letters from all parts of New Brunswick, supplying information on its agricultural resources and industries. These letters will be found to convey a large amount of very useful information for intending emigrants.

Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, the agent at Winnipeg, reports the immigrants who arrived in Manitoba during the year to have been, with few exceptions, of the

very best kind that could go into a new country. He reports the continental immigrants as feeling thoroughly satisfied, and doing well, mentioning especially in this connection Scandinavians and Icelanders. The settlers from the older Provinces are reported by Mr. Grahame to have been chiefly young men, seeking homesteads for themselves. The health of the immigrants during the year was fairly good, and although several cases of malignant disease manifested itself among children on their arrival, the prompt action taken to isolate the sick and thus prevent disease spreading kept any serious consequences in check, and fortunately no deaths occurred. Mr. Grahame refers to the agricultural industries of the Province, and dwells upon the value of the recent discoveries and working of the coal fields of the North-West. He estimates the wealth brought into Manitoba and the North-West by immigrants during the season, in money and effects, at $1,953,275.

Mr. Tetu, the agent at Emerson, shows the arrivals at that port and Gretna (a sub-agency of his district) as 10,488 at the former, and 8,301 at the latter point, making a total of 18,789. Of these he mentions 6,625 as having gone out of the Province, thus giving the number of settlers who passed through his agency as 12,164. The demand for farm labourers and female servants has far exceeded the supply.

Mr. Tetu, among other matters of interest, refers to the higher price prevailing for wheat in Manitoba over the neighbouring territory of Dakota, citing the cases of farmers who crossed the border to dispose of their grain, after paying the Canadian customs.

Mr. Tetu looks forward to an increase of desirable immigrants as one of the results of the visit of the British Association to Manitoba.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, the agent at Brandon, states that immigrants who settled in his district last year are well satisfied with the progress they have made, especially Lady Gordon Cathcart's colony at Benbecula, and in support of this statement he embodies in his report a number of letters from farmers in various parts of his district. Mr. Bennett reports a number of settlers in southern Manitoba during the past season, and the settlements as in a thriving condition. The demand for agricultural labourers and female domestics is greatly in excess of the supply, employment being obtained very readily for those who came, at remunerative wages. Mr. Bennett gives tables showing the comparative cost of agricultural implements at different places in the United States and Canada, and other price lists for the coming season, as well as a table showing the cost of provisions, &c., a matter of great importance to an intending settler.

Mr. A. J. Baker, the agent at Qu'Appelle, states that although immigration to his district was not as large as expected, yet a goodly number were located by him, the majority of them being possessed of means.

Mr. J. M. McGovern, the agent at Port Arthur, reports 7,547 immigrants passing through his agency, the majority of whom went to Manitoba and the North-West, only a few families settling in the vicinity of Port Arthur itself. He states that from the recent important discoveries of silver and other minerals in the adjacent country, there are prospects of employment for a large number of men in mining operations. This agency, being a place of transfer and rechecking of baggage, requires constant watching on the part of the agent, and Mr. McGovern states that all proper arrangements were made for the immigrants comfort whilst *en route*. In the tables appended to his report will be found the rate of wages, and the retail prices of provisions required by the working classes in that vicinity.

Mr. Jessop, the agent in British Columbia reports 6,000 approximately, as the increase of the white population during the year, and that additions to the Chinese population number more than one-half as many; so that the total settlers in British Columbia, for the year, may be put down as 9,000. He states the class of labourers that were in demand during the year, as well as those that may be required during the spring and summer. He adds that building operations are likely to remain very active for some time to come, and that sober and industrious immigrants, able and willing to work, can scarcely go wrong in making for British Columbia. He dwells upon the scarcity of female domestic servants, adding in that connection, that nine-tenths of the Chinese now employed in domestic work would be summarily discharged if their places could be filled with permanent and reliable servants.

Mr. Jessop mentions that the Local Government have materially assisted in locating settlers by means of immigrant guides, provided by that Government; and the total area of land taken up, he states to be 278,880 acres.

Mr. Charles Lalime, colonization and repatriation agent in the Eastern States, reports 839 immigrants as sent by him to the North-West during the year, of whom 55 per cent. were French Canadians, the majority of them being of the best class, who, prior to their residence in the States, were agriculturists in Canada. He reports ten new settlements in Manitoba of this class. Owing to the stagnation in the various industries and factories throughout the New England States, Mr. Lalime looks upon the latter as a promising field from which to obtain emigrants for the North-West for several years to come.

Mr. A. S. Gerald, who, in his capacity of Customs officer at the port of Prescott, also looks after immigrant arrivals at that point, reports 1,031 persons arriving there with the intention of settling in Canada, apart from those who reported themselves at the Custom House. He states the majority were American citizens, and the remainder, about one-third of the whole, parties who had landed at New York from Europe. Mr. Gerald states that they were, as a class, fine, healthy settlers, and very desirous of obtaining employment. Some Germans and Scan-

dinavians were also amongst them, who found employment among the farmers in that vicinity.

Mr. J. H. Dyson, who acts as occasional agent at Richmond, reports 94 immigrants arriving there, the majority of them being friends of parties whom he had placed out last year in that vicinity. The arrivals were not numerous enough to satisfy the demand. Those who arrived he reports as being of a good, desirable class.

Mr. John Sumner, who travels with the immigrants on the railway, reports the arrivals of the past year as composed of those of a better class, and with more capital than those of the previous year.

Mr. A. O. Kellam, who makes alternate trips with the previous agent, reports in a similar strain, and he adds the transportation has been expeditious, the cars comfortable and the meals for immigrants satisfactory.

Mr. John Hoolahan, who was appointed to look after the assisted Irish immigrants, continued his duties this year. He reports that the Province of Ontario received a large majority of the immigrants of whom he had special charge during the summer. He reports the class of arrivals as just the sort of people required in this country, evidently fully determined to face hard work and accept the first employment presenting itself.

Mr. Peter O'Leary gives a very interesting report of a tour made by him from Quebec to the Rocky Mountains, and expresses his surprise at the wonderful progress since his previous visit, ten years ago, as a representative of the working men.

Mr. Alex. Begg makes a report containing much valuable information on the Bow River district, its crops, business prospects and climate, and in enumerating the inducements which the Territory of Alberta holds forth, he predicts a more than ordinary share of new comers will locate and make their home there.

Mr. Wm. Dewart reports, from Rochester, New York, that over 70 families, besides many single persons, left that part of New York State during the year, to find employment and settle in Canada. He reports trade as very dull, and that, in anticipation of free trade, there will be a partial movement of American manufacturers to Canada, under the impression that even a small market, well protected, is better than a large one exposed to over competition.

Miss Richardson, Matron at Quebec, gives a report of her season's operations at that port.

The report of the ocean mail officers shows that a large amount of printed matter, in different languages, including maps, was circulated by them amongst the immigrants on board, during the year.

CUSTOMS ARRIVALS.

Province.	Nationality—1884.	Number.	Total.	Value.
				$
Quebec	English	461		
	Irish	153		
	Scotch	82		
	Germans	63		
	United States	637		
	Canadians	18,532		
	Other Countries	651		
			20,579	379,301 50
New Brunswick	English	108		
	Irish	40		
	Scotch	17		
	Germans	1		
	United States	101		
	Canadians	509		
	Other Countries	22		
			798	30,511 66
Nova Scotia	English	176		
	Irish	3		
	Scotch	52		
	Germans	10		
	United States	82		
	Canadians	541		
	Other Countries	15		
			879	30,423 75
Ontario	English	1,384		
	Irish	68		
	Scotch	52		
	Germans	552		
	United States	1,945		
	Canadians	6,686		
	Other Countries	514		
	Not stated	.....		
			12,101	594,801 50
Manitoba	English	225		
	Irish	35		
	Scotch	71		
	Germans	31		
	United States	101		
	Canadians	143		
	Other Countries	42		
			648	45,543 00
Prince Edward Island	English	43		
	Irish	8		
	Scotch	36		
	Germans	.....		
	United States	4		
	Canadians	94		
	Other Countries	1		
			186	4,983 00
	Total	.....	35,191	1,085,564 41

*The Customs Returns for British Columbia appearing in the report of the agent for Victoria, B. C., are omitted here, to avoid duplication.

The number of arrivals in the above table, for the purpose of comparison, may be thus shown:—

Customs Arrivals,	1873	8,971
do	1874	14,110
do	1875	8,139
do	1876	11,134
do	1877	11,759
do	1878	11,435
do	1879	9,775
do	1880	10,961
do	1881	15,404
do	1882	30,554
do	1883	34,987
do	1884	35,191

This statement does not take into account the considerable numbers of persons who have come across the frontier of whom it has not been possible to obtain any record. This movement has been stimulated by the greater depression which has been known to prevail in the United States than in the Dominion.

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom Houses as settlers' goods, amounted, in 1882, to $925,612, to $1,153,632 in 1883, and to $1,085,564 in 1884.

The value of cash and effects brought in by immigrants during the year is thus reported at the various agencies:—

Halifax			$ 142,548
St. John			43,894
Montreal *viâ* U. S. ports			204,100
Coaticooke			15,359
Ottawa			45,000
Kingston			68,188
Toronto	Cash	$138,000	232,050
	Effects	94,050	
Hamilton			793,395
London			135,495
British Columbia—Effects			91,004
Winnipeg			1,958,275
Total			$3,729,308

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money brought in 1884 by other arrivals reported at Customs and not going through the agencies, viz.:—

Reported at Agencies	$3,729,308
do Customs	1,085,564
In all	$4,814,872

To these again should be added the amount of cash and value of effects taken to the North-West by immigrants during the past year, of which, however, it was impossible to obtain an accurate record.

The following table will show, for the purpose of comparison, the value of cash and effects reported as brought into the Dominion by settlers since the year 1875, the date at which this record was commenced :—

Years.	Value.
1875	$1,344,573
1876	686,205
1877	632,269
1878	1,202,563
1879	1,152,612
1880	1,295,565
1881	4,188,925
1882	3,171,501
1883	2,784,881
1884	4,814,872

TABLE exhibiting the Total Expenditure of the Department, by Calendar Years,

—	1877.	1878.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
IMMIGRATION.		
Quebec Agency	18,947 29	26,472 02
Montreal do	8,312 61	9,707 47
Sherbrooke do	626 63	519 12
Ottawa do	3,554 44	2,878 10
Kingston do	2,180 88	2,104 70
Toronto do	4,981 08	5,803 26
Hamilton do	1,754 41	1,896 53
London, Ont. do	1,346 23	1,492 72
Halifax, N.S. do	1,670 88	‡9,515 13
St. John, N.B. do	1,141 99	1,440 00
North-West Agencies:—		
Winnipeg	1,667 88	§2,846 93
Icelandic Settlement	2,255 00	3,788 04
Dufferin (now Emerson)	3,527 69	2,281 37
Brandon		
Qu'Appelle		
Special Agents with Immigrants on Intercolonial and G. Trunk Railroads	1,128 00	1,504 55
Portland Agency (closed)	†2,876 58	
Chicago do do	900 00	
Detroit do do	2,074 04	2,712 35
St. Paul do do		
Worcester do	3,282 01	3,099 07
Duluth do (including Port Arthur.)	886 81	2,893 52
Victoria do B.C.		
Icelandic Loan (for provisions and other supplies), advanced on mortgage security under Dominion Lands Acts, to be refunded	30,717 40	14,601 10
Canadian Colonization	9,062 00	934 67
Mennonite Expenses	3,496 60	6,015 87
General Immigration Expenditure, including Bonuses and Assisted SS. Passages, Immigration Publications and (since 1881) Inland Transport	18,311 70	34,582 50
British Agencies' Salaries and Expenditures	64,282 02	49,122 38
Womens' Protective Immigration Society		
	188,984 25	186,210 35
*LESS—Amount of Refunds for Transport, &c.	5,311 49	9,165 82
		177,044 53
Paid in 1879 but belonging to 1878		8,801 70
Total Immigration Expenditure	183,672 76	185,846 23
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immigration		
QUARANTINE.		
Grosse Isle Quarantine	11,763 56	10,845 56
Halifax do	3,183 58	2,948 04
St. John, N.B. do	2,505 08	2,512 05
Inspecting Physician, Quebec	2,679 90	2,733 42
Pictou Quarantine	700 00	700 00
Sydney		
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	808 51	836 22
Victoria, B C		
Public Health (including Cattle Quarantines)	20,111 01	7,318 65
Tracadie Lazaretto		
Pictou Cattle Disease		
Total	41,752 64	27,893 94
LESS—Amount of Refunds		
Total Quarantine Expenditure		

* These items simply include the Refunds by this Department. † Transport included. ‡ Including I.C.R.R. transport. § Nine months only.

for the Service of Immigration and Quarantine, from 1877 to 1884 inclusive.

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
54,947 42	55,790 51	9,038 59	11,763 30	12,465 70	11,933 58
7,696 25	7,106 84	8,140 56	4,325 60	5,380 76	4,798 40
2,732 25	2,965 24	2,883 51	3,658 01	3,545 96	2,985 08
2,014 58	2,122 61	2,153 44	2,347 43	2,488 28	2,322 71
3,504 71	3,185 38	3 865 45	4,157 03	4,669 84	4,375 68
1,834 36	2,037 90	2,061 02	2,796 23	2,231 98	2,882 32
1,564 18	1,587 98	1,358 62	1,700 99	1,906 72	1,913 90
*19,833 96	2,159 70	2,326 91	2,635 76	4,565 85	3,894 60
1,000 00	1.313 40	1,142 32	1,304 05	1,814 53	1,835 28
3,253 38	2,889 73	2,811 45	7,968 46	8,306 16	8,707 75
2,088 57	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,309 20	900 00
2,305 45	2,753 22	2,315 73	3,243 33	3,369 15	2,991 04
			3,645 18	5,122 61	4,048 14
				1,591 00	1,714 28
2 707 91	3,809 68	3,454 34	3,335 40	3,325 00	3,565 70
	400 00	801 65	600 00	123 50	
460 00					
	1,441 00				
2,164 37	3,056 56	2,608 16	2,287 70	2.996 85	2,511 00
4,737 20	5,066 34	4,974 39	6,633 54	3,378 97	2,968 98
					1,069 80
2,124 75	2,712 84	4,068 57	3,356 93	7,498 16	‖ 11,711 05
641 73	117 00				
53,978 08	80,500 40	‡129,401 47	243,641 66	299,256 05	293,408 50
29,177 92	23,636 23	22,247 01	36,745 69	54,825 33	61,284 39
			1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
198,766 97	205,852 56	206,853 19	348,346 29	431,171 60	432,822 18
13,622 11	24,319 89	673 38	1,803 55	10,409 71	1,324 42
185,144 86					
8,801 70					
176,343 16	181,532 67	206,180 81	346,542 74	420,761 89	431,497 76
	†10,000 00				
9,865 03	8,654 44	8,488 97	8,643 49	9,309 28	15,733 72
2,537 37	3,712 30	2,766 00	2,989 34	2,622 02	2,639 04
1,979 32	1,313 40	1,906 15	1,960 75	1,994 79	2,124 44
1,524 96	1,095 25	958 97	1,434 50	1,450 00	1,600 00
700 00	1,100 65	731 00	727 26	696 21	953 25
				416 65	1,088 18
805 00	915 85	849 23	1,042 49	926 71	994 92
					824 27
3,197 69	16,765 23	17,106 99	26,920 69	35,844 03	45,635 14
	656 50	2,893 13	3,410 29	3,022 31	3,400 00
			12,722 13	3,351 98	1,676 56
20,609 37	34,213 62	36,700 44	59,850 94	59,633 98	76,669 52
			2,455 51	887 13	1,330 15
			57,395 43	58,746 85	75,339 37

* Including I.C.R.R. transport. † To recoup Immigration Expenditure in N.B. ‡ Inland Transport is charged in this item, and not to Quebec Agency, as formerly. § Cattle Quarantines, $19,404.35; Public Health, $13,078 73; Winnipeg Hospital, $9,798 03, and St. Boniface Hospital, $3,354. ‖ Includes repatriation, $1,163.75.

A comparison of the results of operations of the Department, in 1883 and 1884, as respects immigration, may be thus summarized:—

	1883.	1884.
Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs)	133,624	103,824
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained	$2,784,881 00	$4,314.872 00
Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, the United States and all immigration propagandism	$420,761 89	$431,197 76
Per capita cost of 68,633 settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs)	$4 26	$6 28
Per capita cost of 103,824 settlers (including arrivals reported through the Customs)	$3 15	$4 15

By the same comparison, the *per capita* cost of settlers, since 1875, is as follows:—

	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
1875	19,243 settlers,	$14 00	27,382	$10 83
1876	14,490 do	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877	15,223 do	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878	18,372 do	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879	30,717 do	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880	27,544 do	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881	32,587 do	6 32	47,991	4 30
1882	81,904 do	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883	98,637 do	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884	68,633 do	6 28	103,824	4 15*

The operations of the Department have been carried on with a view to as rigorous an economy as was compatible with the efficiency of the Immigration Service.

VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The Returns of Criminal Statistics for 1884 will be published in a Supplementary Appendix to the present Report.

At the time of my last report of the progress of the work under the Census and Statistics Act, the third volume of the Census was in the hands of the printer, and I reported that the same would be ready for distribution before prorogation.

* As however, during the past year, there was paid the sum of $51,195 29, incurred in 1883, the actual expenditure of 1884 would be $380,302 47. Taking this figure as the actual expenditure incurred during the year, the *per capita* cost, not including Customs was $5 54, and the *per capita* cost including Customs was $3 66. No such advance was carried forward from 1884.

I also stated that a supplementary report would be added. That report is now in the printer's hands, and comprises the following subjects :—

Ratios, comparisons, and deductions from the Census of 1861, 1871, and 1881.

Religious denominations, and their ratios.

Origins of the people, and their ratios.

Birth places, and their ratios.

Populations of cities and towns, with comparisons and ratios.

Ages, and ratios for every age of life, for each Province separately, and for all Canada, and the mean average age of each.

Age of the married and of the widowed.

Infirmities and ratios.

Going to school.

Number of churches, educational and other institutions.

Occupations of the people, and ratios.

Immovable property, and shipping, with ratios to population and lands, and the state thereof.

Animals and products, with ratios to population, and superficies.

Field products and ratios to population.

Various products and furs, with ratios.

Products of the forest, and ratios.

The Readjustment Act of 1882, tabulated, with the populations of 1871 and 1881, and ratios of increase and decrease.

A statement of the marriages, births, and deaths of the Catholic population of Quebec, 1876 to 1883.

The Census expenditure, during the calendar year 1884, has amounted to fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-three cents. The items being as follow :—

Salaries	$12,124 25
Printing	1,852 53
Stationery	81 13
Sundries	45 60
Travelling expenses	269 90
	$14,373 46

VIII.—HEALTH STATISTICS.

Under the Rules and Forms approved by Your Excellency in Council, on December 26th, 1882, I had to report last year, that nine cities had then come into the arrangement and appointed statistical officers. I have now to state that the City of Quebec was added in 1884, which together with those previously appointed, has made complete returns. In addition to these, five other towns, namely, St. Thomas, Belleville, Chatham, Galt and St. Hyacinthe, have appointed statistical officers, in accordance with the Rules and Forms alluded to.

Expenditure.

Fees paid for returns	$3,822 26
Clerks for compiling	3,244 25
Printing	1,030 43
The whole amounting to	$8,096 94

The compilation of results will be published as an appendix.

IX.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

On the 15th November last an Order in Council was passed, authorizing my Department to take measures to procure exhibits for the forthcoming International Exhibition at Antwerp, in 1885, and for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having expressed his desire, through Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, that Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, should be the Executive Commissioner to represent the Dominion at these Exhibitions, his wish was carried out by an Order in Council, dated 4th November last.

The following gentlemen were subsequently appointed agents to procure exhibits in the various Provinces, viz.:—

Mr. W. T. Best, of St. John, for New Brunswick; Mr. W. D. Dimock, of Truro, for Nova Scotia; Messrs. R. R. Pringle, of Cobourg, A. W. Wright, of Toronto, and A. H. Leith, of Bowmanville, for Ontario; Messrs. S. C. Stevenson, of Montreal, and L. G. Desjardins, of Lévis, for Quebec, and Mr. John Jessop, the Agent for this Department at Victoria, was instructed to act in British Columbia.

The following regulations respecting the exhibits were issued, under the terms of an Order in Council of 12th December, 1884, viz:—

"The cost of freight of exhibits of manufactures, or of natural products, sent by the owners for exhibition, to be defrayed by the Commission to Antwerp and subsequently to London, and also the cost of freight in returning such exhibits to Canada, in the event of their not being sold by the order or agent of the owners.

"Exhibits to be under the care of the commission, and to remain during the exhibitions; but all perishable articles to be at the risk of the owners, as also, generally, any damages arising from carriage or exposure in exhibition.

"Exhibitors, however, to have the option of exhibiting at either or both exhibitions.

"Owners exhibiting at both exhibitions may have the right to sell at Antwerp, provided the exhibits sold are replaced by others satisfactory to the Executive Commissioner for exhibition at London. Such articles to be replaced within such time as he may indicate, before the opening of the London Exhibition.

"Exhibits of cereals and other agricultural and horticultural products, also, of natural mineral products, to be purchased and remain the property of the Department of Agriculture for further exhibition at the several emigration agencies in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe.

"Owners, however, of such natural products in the Dominion, may, if they see fit, send specimens for exhibition on the same terms as manufactured articles.

"All exhibits to be collected and ready for shipment to Antwerp not later than than the first week in March next, in order to afford necessary time to place them on exhibition in May following."

I am happy to be able to state that exhibitors have responded very liberally to the proposals made, and the first consignment will be shipped to Antwerp during the present month.

Sir Charles Tupper has secured for the Dominion a space of 10,090 metres, in an admirable position, between the English and German, and opposite to the French sections.

An allocation by Governor General's Warrant of $40,000 was made for the necessary expenses in connection with both Exhibitions, which Parliament will be asked to sanction.

The Appendices herewith annexed contain the reports of the High Commissioner, of the Agents in Europe, also of those in Canada, the reports of Quarantines, and special reports.

The whole respectfully submitted,

JOHN HENRY POPE,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, March 16th, 1885.

REPORT

ON

ALLEGED EXODUS

ON THE

WESTERN FRONTIER.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20, 1885.

SIR—I have the honour to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I have again made an examination into the figures published by the Washington Bureau of Statistics, as representing the alleged emigration from Canada to the United States during the fiscal year ended 30th, June 1884.

The figures given are 60,584, including 124 from Newfoundland, against 70,241 the previous year, showing a decrease of 9,657, or 13·07 per cent., under the heading of "Dominion of Canada."

It may be of interest to give the details of this alleged movement, as respects the ports at which the emigrants are alleged to have gone into the United States. The following statement is taken from the Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year above mentioned:

U. S. Customs Districts.	Quebec and Ontario.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	P. E. Island.	British Columbia.	Total.
Aroostook, Maine				233			233
Baltimore, Md	3		12				15
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	11		4,371	23	451		4,856
Buffalo Creek, N.Y	1,090						1,090
Cape Vincent, N.Y	136						136
Chicago, Ill	51						51
Cuyahago, Ohio	23						23
Detroit, Mich.	26,341						26,341
Duluth, Minn.	264						264
Fairfield, Conn.			3				3
Gloucester, Mass.			150				150
Huron, Mich	22,804						22,804
Machias, Me				1			1
Michingan, Mich	3						3
Minnesota, Minn		1,342					1,342
Newburyport, Mass			3	2			5
New York, N.Y	11		19				30
Oswego, N.Y.	1						1
Passamaquoddy, Me			661	1,640	47		2,348
Philadelphia, Pa	5						5
Portland and Falmouth, Me	12		123				123
Salem and Beverley, Mass.			7				7
San Francisco, Cal						244	244
Superior, Mich	373						373
	51,128	1,342	5,349	1,899	498	244	60,460

A feature of this statement strikes one at the first glance. The so-called emigrants, or at least the great majority of them, do not appear to have all gone in at the point of Port Huron as in former years; but the bulk of them are divided between that port and Detroit, leaving very small possible figures for French Canadian emigration from the Province of Quebec to the New England manufacturing States. This emigration, in fact, appears to be left entirely out in the cold, and yet everybody who has the slightest acquaintance with the subject is aware that it is worth quite as much consideration as the alleged emigration on our western frontier.

The way in which the figures are alleged to have fallen off at Port Huron is, at least, a curious circumstance. They stand as follow since 1880:

Years.	Total alleged Immigration.	Port Huron.
1880	99,706	94,375
1881	125,391	111,170
1882	98,308	71,422
1883	70,241	45,393
1884	60,460	22,801

It is perfectly well known to every one at all acquainted with the subject and our routes of travel, that there has been no change in the facts to call for any such differences in the figures; but, on the contrary, the Grand Trunk Railway, which now includes also the Great Western system, has rather concentrated its outward travel on its main line going direct to Port Huron.

This, however, I merely remark *en passant*. It is unnecessary to dwell on the obvious inference. I have again obtained from the Grand Trunk Company an authentic statement of the total movement of passengers at all points of their system, both east and west,—that is, the *ins* and the *outs* of all passengers *from* Canada and *to* Canada, as distinguished from passengers who simply went through Canada. The facts afforded constitute a conclusive test of the correctness or incorrectness of those figures in the United States official table above given, at the two points of Port Huron and Detroit. I should explain that the figures at Detroit might be in some measure affected by the movement of passengers on the Canada Southern Railway. I have been unable to obtain the figures for the purpose of this report; but Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, the Secretary of that railway company at Toronto, has obligingly promised that the accounts will be so kept during the current year as to afford the desired information. I may, however, observe that the figures afforded by the passenger movement on that railway would simply affect results to the extent of the difference between the ins and outs from the part of the country along its line, from the Niagara to the Western frontier, and not, in any degree, the movement from points east

of Toronto; and, I think, not in any appreciable degree the nature of the total figures in the customs district of Detroit, for the reason that they would be of the same general character as those which have been obtained; while the figures of the Grand Trunk Railway are absolute as regards the facts at Port Huron—the old point of contention. Before coming to the examination of the question as it actually exists at Port Huron, I think it is better to point out the leading fact which is established by the figures representing the total movement of passengers *from* Canada and *to* Canada by the whole of the Grand Trunk system in the east and in the west.

The figures are as follow:

Total *outs* from Canada to United States	210,941
Less—European passengers	9,010
Total net *outs*	201,931
Total *ins* to Canada from the United States	206,616
Less—European passengers	1,778
Total net *ins*	204,838
Net gain to Canada of difference between *ins* and *outs*	2,907

I have no doubt of the perfect truthfulness of these figures, the details of which are appended hereto (marked Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F and G.) They were officially furnished by Mr. T.B. Hawson, the traffic auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and they are absolutely destructive of the statement that Canada can have lost the population by emigration to the United States which is represented by the figures in the United States table, copied above. I believe, also, that they are equally destructive of the theory of any appreciable emigration from Canada during the year named. I mean *net* emigration—that is, the difference between *ins* and *outs*.

If we test the figures at the two points of Sarnia and Detroit by the figures of the Grand Trunk system referred to, we have the following results:—

Net *outs* at Sarnia (Port Huron)	38,657
do Windsor (Detroit)	36,312
Total	74,969
Net *ins* at Sarnia	31,411
do Windsor	39,338
Total	70,749
Difference, showing net loss by Canada at the two ports named	4,220

And this is the real fact, to be set against the claim of the Washington Bureau, in the table above copied, of 49,145 emigrants from Canada at Detroit and Port Huron.

I have to state that the methods of obtaining these so-called statistics are of precisely the same character as those described in my previous reports. I have, acting under your directions, taken pains to verify this fact. But I doubt if it is again worth while to occupy your attention by a repeated re-statement of the same class of details.

It is, however, a fact of sufficient importance to be again pointed out, that the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, in the annual volume of reports and statements officially published, does give pretended details respecting all these so-called immigrants from Canada, as to their last place of residence, citizenship, age at three periods of life, sex and occupations. The details of the occupations, as published in Mr. Nimmo's report, I subjoin as an exhibit herewith (marked H). We have here artists, clergymen, dentists, lawyers, doctors, barbers, bakers, weavers, fishermen, hotel keepers, nurses, pedlars, &c., &c., to the numbers of the figures stated. And with regard to such information, I have simply to remark that it could only, by any possibility, be obtained by a regular system of question and answer, and registration of the facts obtained on the spot—a method which would be plain to everybody who chose to observe it, and particularly so to the subjects of the information.

I have crossed repeatedly in the immigrant cars, for the purpose of observation, but I have never seen anything of this kind done, and I am assured by the Canadian Collector of Customs at Sarnia, and other officials at that point, who are intimately acquainted with the whole of the proceedings, that nothing of this kind is done.

It follows, indisputably, that the pretended information in the details which I have stated can only be set down by such methods as those described by Mr. Avery, Mr. Irwin and others officially employed in the United States service, as shown in the evidence given before the Immigration Committee of the Canadian Parliament, in 1884—that is, by a process plainly and unequivocally described by them as simple fabrication.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT A.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

THROUGH PASSENGER STATISTICS.

Passengers from United States to Canada.

Entering at	Half-year ending Dec., 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.
Sherbrooke	2,344	1,591	3,935	4,301
Coaticooke	9,683	15,911	25,594	14,365
St. Johns	27,583	23,166	50,749	49,213
Prescott	560	397	957	720
Port Hope	286	173	459	249
Toronto	1,911	589	2,500	2,052
Suspension Bridge	28,300	23,373	51,673	57,279
Sarnia	18,466	12,945	31,411	31,555
Windsor	26,733	12,605	39,338	34,428
	115,866	90,750	206,616	194,162
European passengers included	.....	.....	1,778	1,535

Passengers from Canada to United States.

Leaving at	Half-year ending Dec., 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.
Sherbrooke	2,712	2,548	5,260	5,402
Coaticooke	9,455	5,632	15,087	15,855
St. Johns	29,561	25,123	54,684	50,139
Province Line	60	154	214	279
Prescott	371	311	682	778
Port Hope	75	63	138	82
Suspension Bridge	29,164	21,733	50,897	52,459
Sarnia	26,896	18,757	45,653	47,843
Windsor	24,751	13,575	38,326	29,422
	123,045	87,896	210,941	202,259
European passengers included	.....	.....	9,010	14,324

T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT B.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

STATEMENT of East-bound Passengers passing through the Dominion *en route* from Western to Eastern States.

Leaving at	Entering Canada at								Grand Total, 1884.	Grand Total. 1883.
	Sarnia.				Windsor.					
	Half-year ending Dec., 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.	Half-year ending Dec., 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.		
Sherbrooke	28	6	34	14	4		4	8	38	22
Coaticooke	849	1,746	2,595	2,084	890	251	1,141	1,445	3,736	3,529
Sutton	655	314	969	356	123	57	180	35	1,149	391
St. John	3,282	1,600	4,882	3,388	637	374	1,011	887	5,893	4,275
Prescott	371	355	726	984	182	125	307	554	1,033	1,538
Suspension Bridge	7,829	9,994	17,823	10,677	14,890	11,379	26,269	43,663	44,092	54,340
	13,014	14,015	27,029	17,503	16,726	12,186	28,912	46,592	55,941	64,095

T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

STATEMENT of West-bound Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from Eastern to Western States.

Entering at	Leaving Canada at								Grand Total, 1884.	Grand Total, 1883.
	Sarnia.				Windsor.					
	Half-year ending Dec., 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.	Half-year ending Dec., 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.		
Sherbrooke	5	2	7	229	1	.....	1	17	8	246
Coaticooke	1,737	1,486	3,223	4,121	362	187	549	1,174	3,772	5,295
Sutton	595	437	1,032	692	77	37	114	36	1,146	728
St. Johns	5,752	4,782	10,534	9,242	902	440	1,342	1,763	11,876	11,005
Prescott	1,284	1,068	2,352	2,155	344	151	495	1,248	2,847	3,403
Suspension Bridge	22,626	30,052	52,678	28,779	25,832	14,531	40,363	68,596	93,041	97,375
	31,999	37,827	69,826	45,218	27,518	15,346	42,864	72,834	*a* 112,690	*b* 118,052

a. Includes 60,726 European passengers. *b*. Includes 59,739 European passengers.

T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT D.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PASSENGERS from United States to Manitoba, all-rail, through Canada.

Entering at	Leaving Canada at								Grand Total, 1884.	Grand Total, 1884.
	Sarnia.				Windsor.					
	Half-year ending Dec. 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.	Half-year ending Dec., 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.		
Coaticooke	19	144	163	58	5	2	7	27	170	85
St. John's	34	16	50	227	2	.....	2	63	52	290
Prescott	3	2	5	16	1	.....	1	2	6	18
Suspension Bridge	21	41	62	88	9	13	22	42	84	130
Total	77	203	280	389	17	15	32	134	312	523

(Signed) T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT E.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PASSENGERS from Manitoba to United States, all-rail, through Canada.

Leaving at	Entering Canada at								Grand Total, 1884.	Grand Total, 1884.
	Sarnia.				Windsor.					
	Half-year ending Dec., 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1884.	Half-year ending Dec., 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.		
Coaticooke	15	22	37	28	6	5	11	3	48	31
St. John's	75	26	101	46	20	2	22	17	123	63
Prescott	1	1	2	4	1	.....	1	1	3	5
Suspension Bridge	65	37	102	26	75	33	108	117	210	143
Total	156	86	242	104	102	40	142	138	384	242

(Signed) T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT F.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PASSENGERS from Eastern Provinces of Canada to Manitoba, all-rail, *viâ* United States.

Leaving Canada at								Grand total, 1884	Grand total, 1883
Sarnia.				Windsor.					
Half-year ending December, '83	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883	Half-year ending December, '83	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883		
1,981	2,927	4,908	12,390	375	779	1,154	4,438	6,062	16,828

PASSENGERT from Manitoba to Canada, all-rail, *viâ* United States.

Entering Canada at								Grand total, 1884	Grand total, 1883
Sarnia.				Windsor.					
Half-year ending December, '83	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883	Half-year ending December, '83	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883		
2,173	954	3,127	3,383	1,440	568	2,008	3,634	5,135	7,017

STATEMENT of East-bound Tourist Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from West to East.

Entering Canada at Toronto and Leaving at	Half-year ending December, 1883.	Half-year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1883.
Sherbrooke	2	4	6	80
Coaticooke	65	4	69	318
St. John's	881	282	1,163	1,814
Sutton	14	26	40	6
Prescott	45	.....	45	32
	1,007	316	1,323	2,250

(Signed), T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT G.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,
AUDIT OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 13th February, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to inform you that of the 9,010 European passengers to the United States, who arrived at Quebec and Halifax in 1884, 6,996 left Canada at Sarnia, the remainder leaving at other frontier points. Of 1,778 passengers who came from Europe, *viâ* the United States to Canada, 1,484 entered at Suspension Bridge.

Yours truly,

T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

JOHN LOWE, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT H.

OCCUPATIONS of Immigrants alleged to have arrived in the United States from the Dominion of Canada, during year ended 30th June, 1884, as taken from the Report of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, Washington.

Occupations.	Provinces.						
	Quebec and Ontario.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	British Columbia.	Totals.
Professional.							
Artists			5				5
Clergymen	3		14				17
Dentists	6						6
Druggists	1		1				2
Engineers, Civil			1				1
Lawyers		1	4				5
Musicians	1		1				2
Physicians and surgeons	3	1	7	1			12
Reporters			4				4
Teachers	2	1	14		1		18
	16	3	51	1	1		72
Skilled Occupations.							
Accountants, book-keepers, &c		1		1			2
Bakers			10				10
Barbers and hairdressers			4	3		4	11
Blacksmiths	292	2	28	17	2	4	345
Butchers		1	15			3	19
Carpenters and joiners	911	12	127	2	2	17	1,071
Clerks	76	6	194		5	19	300
Confectioners	1	4					5
Coopers			1				1
Dressmakers			17		1		18
Engineers	5		5				10
Firemen			3				3
Gardeners	1		4				5
Iron moulders	2						2
Jewellers	1	2	1				4
Machinists	2	1		6			9
Mariners			96		11		107

EXHIBIT H.—Occupations of Immigrants alleged to have arrived in the United States from the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.—*Concluded.*

Occupations.	Provinces.						
	Quebec and Ontario.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island	British Columbia.	Totals.
Skilled Occupations—Continued							
Masons	273	.....	12	7	.....	.....	292
Mechanics and artizans, N. O D.	287	.....	264	2	16	.....	569
Millers	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	9
Milliners	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Miners, Coal	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
do N. O. D.	22	.....	7	.....	.....	51	80
Painters	1	.....	11	1	1	4	18
Plasterers	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Plumbers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Printers	5	1	8	4	.....	.....	18
Seamstresses	.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....	20
Shipwrights	.....	.....	33	44	.....	.....	77
Shoemakers	55	.....	15	1	1	.....	72
Spinners	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Stonecutters	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	8
Tailors	34	1	18	10	.....	3	66
Telegraphers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Tinners	6	.....	19	1	.....	.....	26
Weavers	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Wheelwrights	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
All other, skilled	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	2,017	34	954	99	39	111	3,254
Miscellaneous.							
Agents	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	7
Cattle dealers	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....	16
Coachmen	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Farmers	7,320	357	356	292	26	.....	8,351
Fishermen	.....	.....	217	.....	2	.....	219
Hotel-keepers	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Labourers	4,459	.....	469	475	50	59	5,510
Merchants, dealers, &c.	351	4	187	1	4	21	568
Nurses	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Officers, Civil	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Peddlers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Railroad men	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Servants	988	.....	909	654	228	.....	2,781
Students	1	.....	19	.....	1	.....	21
Teamsters	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	13,170	364	2,173	1,422	316	80	17,525
Skilled	2,017	34	954	99	39	111	3,254
Professional	16	3	51	1	1	.....	72
Total	15,193	401	3,178	1,522	356	191	20,851
Occupations not stated	22,804	.....	99	207	.....	.....	23,101
Without occupations	13,121	941	2,081	170	142	53	16 508
Total	51,918	1,342	5,349	1,899	498	244	60,460

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APPENDIX No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. L. Stafford.)

Government Immigration Office,
Quebec, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my Annual Report for the year 1884.

The total arrivals at the Port of Quebec, in 1884, were:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
	3,794	27,741	31,535
Add births at sea	.....	5	5
	3,794	27,746	31,540
Deduct deaths at sea	2	9	11
	3,792	27,737	31,529

The arrivals, compared with those of 1883, show a decrease of 14,437 souls.

Comparative Table of Arrivals, 1883 and 1884.

Where from.	1883.		1884.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	3,629	25,374	3,478	20,557	.....	4,968
Ireland	93	10,545	84	3,506	.....	7,048
Scotland	212	5,248	230	2,845	.....	2,385
Total from United Kingdom	3,934	41,167	3,792	26,908	.....	14,401
Belgium	2	15	.....	.....	.....	17
Viâ United States, &c.	.....	848	.....	829	.....	19
	3,936	42,030	3,792	27,737	.....	14,437
Cabin	.....	3,936	.....	3,792	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	45,966	.....	31,529	.....	.....

Showing a decrease of 14,418 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 19 *viâ* United States, odd ships, &c.

The total number of steamships which arrived with passengers was 128.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 10 days; from Londonderry, 9 days. Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 12 days; from Ireland, 12 days. Extra steamers from Liverpool, 9 days; from London, 15 days.

Dominion Line from Liverpool, 10¼ days; from Belfast, 9¼ days. Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11 days; from Ireland, 9½ days. Temperley's London Line, 14 days. Ross London Line, 15 days. Bristol Line from Bristol, 12½ days.

The number of Cabin and Steerage by each Line of Vessels was as follows:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line mail steamers from Liverpool	2,221	11,654	13,875
do do Londonderry	11	1,504	1,515
do Glasgow steamers from Glasgow	230	2,845	3,075
do do Liverpool	12	731	743
do do Londonderry	.....	186	186
do do Queenstown	.....	362	362
do do Clew Bay	.....	274	274
do do Black Sod	.....	140	140
do Extra steamers from Liverpool	185	178	363
do do London	.....	77	77
Dominion Line from Liverpool	738	5,437	6,175
do Belfast	70	547	617
Beaver Line from Liverpool	206	1,875	2,081
do Queenstown	3	345	348
do Kenmore	.....	148	148
Temperley's London Line	65	152	217
Ross London Line	25	304	329
Bristol Line from Bristol	26	149	175
Vid United States, odd ships, &c	.....	829	829
	3,792	27,737	31,529

The Nationalities of the Passengers brought out by each line were as follows:—

Lines.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Russians.	Austrians.	Icelanders.	Roumanians.	Italians.	Total.
Allan Line.												
Mail Steamers—												
From Liverpool	10,994	413	.....	488	1,798	102	55	13	...	12	...	13,875
Londonderry	.....	1,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	...	...	...	1,515
Glasgow Steamers—												
From Glasgow	.....	.....	3,008	.....	7	.....	.....	...	38	22	...	3,075
Liverpool	612	.....	.....	63	68	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	743
Londonderry	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	186
Queenstown	.....	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	362
Clew Bay	.....	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	274
Black Sod Bay	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	140
Extra Steamers—												
From Liverpool	355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...	...	363
London	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	77
Dominion Line.												
From Liverpool	3,656	131	.....	579	1,424	14	246	74	...	16	35	6,175
Belfast	.....	602	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	617
Beaver Line.												
From Liverpool	1,654	238	.....	68	110	11	.....	...	...	...	...	2,081
Queenstown	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	348
Kenmare	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	148
Temperley Line.												
From London	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	217
Ross Line.												
From London	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	329
Bristol Line.												
From Bristol	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	175
Vid United States	569	116	32	24	44	23	21	..	...	...	...	829
	18,638	4,473	3,040	1,237	3,451	150	322	95	38	50	35	31,529

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1884, compared with those of 1883, were as follows:—

	1883.	1884.
English	21,897	18,638
Irish	12,095	4,473
Scotch	3,980	3,040
Germans	1,434	1,237
Scandinavians	4,763	3,451
French and Belgians	306	150
Italians	.....	35
Swiss	22	.....
Russians	56	322
Austrians	.....	95
Icelanders	1,413	38
Roumanians	.....	50
	45,966	31,529

The number of single men arrived was 11,318.

The number of single women arrived was 3,909.

The trades and callings of the male steerage passengers as per passenger lists were as follows:—

Farmers	2,669
Farm labourers and labourers	9,194
Mechanics	1,911
Clerks	18
	13,792

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various societies during the year 1884:—

By Whom Sent.	Sexes.		Children.	Infants.	Total.
	Males.	Females.			
Mrs. Birt	36	34	134	16	220
Miss Rye	1	55	113	.....	169
Dr. Barnardo, London	86	27	148	5	266
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow	39	31	162	31	263
Miss Macpherson	46	8	108	10	172
Rev. Mr. Stephenson	37	11	29	.....	77
Boys' Refuge, London	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Rev. Lord A. Douglas	20	.....	15	.....	35
East London Family Emigration Fund (Lady Robart)	80	55	50	41	226
Catholic Children's Protective Soc'ty, Liverpool	23	19	139	11	192
Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham	13	3	126	6	148
Prescott Board of Guardians, Liverpool	.....	1	44	.....	45
Boys' Home, Southwark, London	47	.....	5	.....	52
Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee, London (Cardinal Manning)	48	4	3	1	56
The Colonization Fund, Mr. J. F. Boyd, London	24	2	24	.....	50
	540	250	1,100	121	2,011

By various Irish Unions and Mr. Tuke's Fund, during the season.

Unions.	Sexes.		Children.	Infants.	Total.
	Males.	Females.			
Ballina	13	17	5	2	37
Bantry	12	10	5	2	29
Cahirciveen		1	2	1	5
Castlerea	4	1	3		8
Claremorris	13	13	10	6	42
Donegal	3	7	4	4	18
Dunfaughy	4	5	6	2	17
Kenmare	50	46	34	11	141
Killarney	24	16	6	2	48
Manor Hamilton	3	2	2	1	8
Sligo	2	2	2	1	7
Stranorlar	3	2	3	1	9
Tralee	54	54	36	14	158
Westport	11	7	7	1	26
Mr. Tuke's Fund	135	157	90	36	418
	332	340	215	84	971

A sum equal to about one pound sterling per adult was remitted out for the Irish assisted emigrants and paid to them on landing. They were distributed as follows:—

	Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.
Eastern Townships	17	11		
Montreal	83	66		
Total, Province of Quebec			100	77
Ottawa City	44	37½		
Kingston City	97	72		
Central District	52	41		
Toronto City	188	153		
West of Toronto	146	119		
Total, Province of Ontario			527	422½
Province of Manitoba			112	97
Total, Canada			739	596½
Provided with prepaid passage tickets to United States			232	183
Grand Total			971	779½

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 14,675 souls, equal to 11,862 adults, including 2,349 souls, equal to 1,951 adults which arrived here *viâ* Halifax during winter seasons 1883-84.

	Souls.	Adults.
Males	7,349	7,349
Females	3,155	3,155
Children	2,716	1,358
Infants	1,455	
	14,675	11,862

Their nationalities were:—

	Souls.	Adults.
English	9,762	7,813
Irish	2,552	2,175½
Scotch	722	525½
Germans	926	686½
Scandinavians	254	222
French and Belgians	118	102½
Italians	10	10
Austrians	15	15
Russians	286	286
Icelanders	6	6
Roumanians	24	20
	14,675	11,862

They were forwarded to the following places:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Lower Ports	131	112½
Eastern Townships	1,147	944
Montreal	2,552	2,277
Other places in Province Quebec	28	25
Ottawa	1,807	1,575½
Central District	2,842	2,242½
Toronto	5,734	4,350½
West of Toronto	323	240
Manitoba	111	95
	14,675	11,862

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, &c., were as follow:—

	Adults.	
Eastern Townships	957½	
Montreal	2,956½	
Total, Province of Quebec		3,914
Ottawa City	1,624	
Ottawa District	619	
Kingston City	764½	
Kingston District	1,259	
Toronto	4,914	
West of Toronto	1,604	
Total, Province of Ontario		10,781½

Lower Ports	126½
	2,505½
Manitoba	29½
British Columbia	
	17,360
To which add ⅓ for children and infants	5,786
Total number of souls remaining in Canada	23,146

	Adults.
Eastern States	883½
Western States	3,653½
Total, United States	4,537

The total expenditure at this Agency, exclusive of transport, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, was as follows:—

Immigration.

Meals, provisions and assistance to immigrants	$1,813 85	
Agency charges	3,047 24	
Salaries of staff	4,680 00	
Repairs, supplies, &c.	755 33	
Pay of guardians, Lévis sheds	1,771 25	
Local transport	15 00	
Total Immigration		$12,082 67

Quarantine.

Inspecting Physician, salary	$1,200 00	
Medicines, stationery, &c.	79 90	
		$1,279 90
Total expenditure at Agency		$13,362 57

The immigrants were of the usual classes, and healthy.

The arrivals show a slight falling off from all the usual sources; the largest is found in the immigration from Ireland—Tuke's Fund and the Poor Law Guardians having only assisted 971 in 1884, against 5,141 in 1883.

We received fewer good railway hands and navvies, but of mechanics, skilled labourers and factory hands about the same as last season. Common town labourers, and lads accustomed to nothing but the artificial life of large cities, experienced some difficulty in finding work. Farmers, ploughmen and farm labourers and female domestic servants arrived in fairly large numbers, but, as usual, the supply fell far short of the demand. Nearly all the inland agencies applied for large numbers of these classes, but the orders could be only partially filled. The demand for these classes is increasing yearly, and employment can always be found for any number on arrival.

The new and convenient immigrant sleeping cars of the Canada Pacific Railway were used on the Grand Trunk Railway and Canada Pacific from Quebec to Owen Sound for the first time the past season. They gave general satisfaction, and when the Lake Superior section of the Canada Pacific Railway is completed, an immigrant, on disembarking from steamship at Quebec, can step into one of these comfortable

and well-ventilated cars, and proceed, without any change or trouble to himself, family or baggage, to any station in Manitoba or the North-West.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Immigrant Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed during the seasons 1883 and 1884.

	1883.	1884.
England.		
Liverpool	27,530	23,237
London	844	623
Bristol	629	175
	29,003	24,035
Ireland.		
Londonderry	3,923	1,701
Belfast	1,118	617
Queenstown	1,577	710
Galway	2,067	.....
Black Sod Bay	918	140
Glinn	245	.....
Foynes	167	.....
Black Water	623	.....
Clew Bay	.....	274
Kenmare	.....	148
	10,638	3,590
Scotland.		
Glasgow	5,460	3,075
Belgium.		
Antwerp	17	.....
Via United States, odd ships, &c	848	829

RECAPITULATION.

England	29,003	24,035
Ireland	10,638	3,590
Scotland	5,460	3,075
Belgium	17	.....
Via United States, odd ships, &c	848	829
	45,966	31,529

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829 until 1884, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829-1833	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834-1838	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839-1843	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844-1848	60,458	112,192	12,797	9,728	1,219	196,364
1849	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,175
1853	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859	4,846	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860	6,481	376	979	2,314	.....	10,150
1861	7,780	413	1,112	10,618	.....	19,923
1862	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,475
1871	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876	7,720	688	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,295
1879	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
1880	18,647	2,485	2,845	.....	1,020	24,997
1881	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
1882	33,650	5,992	4,476	.....	732	44,850
1883	29,003	10,638	5,460	.....	865	45,966
1884	24,035	3,590	3,075	.....	829	31,529
	668,040	538,287	177,421	184,284	20,393	1,588,425

Yearly average, 28,365.

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1884.

TABLE No. 1.—RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country, also the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Season of 1884.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	No. of Vessels.	Average Number of days on Passage.	Tonnage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.							BIRTHS.		Total Number of Souls on Board.	DEATHS ON PASSAGE.					
					Cabin Passengers.	Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.	Total Steerage				Adults.		Children		Infants.	Total.
						M	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
England	Steamers	100	12¼	220,682	3,479	10,424	4,994	2,185	2,217	741	20,561	3	2	24,045	2	2	.....	.....	6	10
	Sailing Vessels	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	...	.....
Ireland	Steamers	*	.....	.....	84	1,587	1,210	319	293	97	3,503	.....	.....	3,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Sailing Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	.....
Scotland	Steamers	28	12	60,326	231	1,278	796	321	348	102	2,845	.....	.....	3,076	1	....	.....	.....	...	1
	Sailing Vessels	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
United States	Odd Ships, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	168	60	52	46	829	.....	.....	829	.. ..	....	....	....	..	.....
Total	.....	128	.....	281,008	3,794	13,792	7,168	2,885	2,910	986	27,741	3	2	31,540	3	2	....	....	6	11

*Steamers touching a Irish ports are included in English and Scotch Steamers.

Whence.	Class.	Deaths in Quarantine.						Total Deaths.	Total Landed at Quebec.								Grand Total Landed at Quebec.
		Adults.		Children		Infants.	Total.		Adults.		Children.		Total.		Infants.	Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
England	Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10,422	4,993	2,185	2,217	12,607	7,210	740	20,557	3,478	24,035
	Sailing Vessels	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,587	1,210	319	293	1,906	1,503	97	3,506	84	3,590
	Sailing Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	Steamers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,278	796	321	348	1,599	1,144	102	2,845	230	3,075
	Sailing Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Odd Ships, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	165	60	52	563	220	46	829	.....	829
Total		....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13,790	7,167	2,885	2,910	16,675	10,077	985	27,737	3,792	31,529

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males	2,218
Females	1,227
Children	347
Total	3,792

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1884.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John J. Daley.)

Dominion Government Immigration Office,
Montreal, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my fifteenth Annual Report of the proceedin of this Agency, with statements annexed, for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

Indigent Immigrants.

Assistance has been given in free transport, from this Agency, to 805 indigen immigrants. Statement A will show their nationality, trades or occupations.

Statement B, will show the points to which these 805 immigrants have bee distributed, from this Agency, for year 1884.

Arrivals viâ United States.

Statement C will show the number of arrivals from the United States, viz., *v* New York, Boston and Portland, and amount of capital brought by them.

Immigrant Children.

Several batches of children, under the care of benevolent ladies and gentleme arrived during the year. The children were healthy and fresh, and seemed to enjoy the prospects very much, and will do doubt become good settlers in time. Statement will show the number of children arrived, and whom in charge of, also destination.

Food and Clothing.

Statement E, shows list of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food an clothing required by the working classes at Montreal.

Rates of Wages.

Statement F, shows average rates of wages at Montreal, paid to mechanic labourers and domestic servants.

Health.

The health of all the immigrants has been unexceptionably good; infectiou or contagious or any other disease not heard of.

Farm Hands.

Farm hands, male and female, are in great demand, single or married. An number of agricultural labourers will get employment, and if active, willing an intelligent, will soon find themselves in independent and respectable positions.

Servant Girls.

Good female domestics command high wages. Servant girls, even if inexrienced, will, if willing and honest, at once secure situations and the certainty of, a few years, improving their condition in life. Their prospects in Canada probly exceed those of any portion of the globe.

Not Wanted.

We do not want superannuated professional men, dry goods assistants or clerks, nless they have means to establish themselves—this rarely occurs. More particurly would I caution *married men, with families,* who are neither mechanics nor labours, from emigrating.

Class of Immigrants.

The immigrants arriving have been mostly of a better class. In regards to umbers, the English, Scotch and Germans considerably predominate; and among hem were many that would shortly become valuable settlers, particularly in rural istricts, they being thrifty in habit and possessed of money.

Courtesies.

From the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and North Shore Railway, with whom I daily come in contact, I have received, on all occasions, the most courteous considerations, and I return my best thanks, as they are ever ready to afford me their willing and cheerful aid.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. J. DALEY,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Sexes.			Total Number of Souls.	Nationalities.							Trades or Occupations.					General Destination.								Total.
		M.	F.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and general Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces. N.S.	Lower Provinces. N.B.	Lower Provinces. P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	
22	17	27	10	2	39	17	14	2	5	.....	1	.....	7	19	1	....	10	.....	.....	.....	14	25	.....	.....	.....	....	39
22	13	27	8	.....	35	14	6	3	5	.....	....	7	5	21	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	10	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
39	16	35	18	2	55	37	1	1	12	.....	.....	4	6	24	5	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	36	19	.....	.....	.....	....	55
22	13	23	7	5	35	25	2	1	4	.....	3	.....	3	20	.....	.. .	7	.....	.....	.....	7	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
152	9	97	29	35	161	123	17	6	10	.....	.....	5	9	85	3	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	54	107	.....	.....	....	.....	161
63	8	37	23	11	71	40	22	3	1	.....	2	3	9	29	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	19	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
104	5	57	36	16	109	71	20	11	5	.....	2	....	17	40	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	57	52	....	.....	.....	.....	109
71	11	36	25	21	82	47	24	2	4	.....	.....	5	10	26	.....	.. ..	25	.....	.....	.....	45	37	....	.....	.....	....	82
57	18	30	32	13	75	65	6	.....	3	.....	.....	1	7	20	3	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	39	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
59	6	29	23	13	65	52	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	10	18	.....	....	23	.....	.....	.....	31	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
25	13	21	12	5	38	26	6	2	4	.....	.....	....	7	14	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	11	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	6	28	9	3	40	29	8	1	.....	....	.....	2	8	20	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	10	30	...	.....	.....	.....	40
670	135	447	232	126	805	546	129	37	58	.....	8	27	98	336	13	.....	232	.....	.....	.....	333	472	.....	.....	.....	.....	805

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1884.

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the points to which 805 persons have been distributed for the Year 1884.

Stations.	Number of Immigrants.	Stations.	Number of Immigrants.
		Brought forward	217½
ultsville	9	Mansonville	13
bercorn	17	Magog	2
rockville	6	Napanee	7½
righam	1	North Troy, P.Q.	10
erlin	1	Ottawa	109½
edford	1	Ormstown	5
owmanville	2	Papineauville	8
elleville	10	Peterboro'	2
ampbellford	1	Prescott	3
owansville	8	Pembroke	2
aledon, Ont.	2	Point Lévis	66½
alumet	1	Richmond	3
ornwall	16	River Beaudet	1
obourg	2	St. Mary's	1
arleton Place	2	Simcoe	5
haudière Junction	4	Sweetsburg	14
East Farnham	1	Sherbrooke	36½
relighsburg	5	St. Lambert	6
Glen Sutton	6	St. Hilaire	1
Granby	20	St. Hyacinth	2
Guelph	1	St. Martin	1
Grenville	3	St. Armand	6
Howick	1	Ste. Julie	4½
Hamilton	5	St. John's	3
Hemmingford	1	Sutton	2
Huntington	13	St. Rémi	1
Kingston	43½	Toronto	145
Knowlton	11	Upton	1
Lennoxville	2	Valleyfield	65½
Lyn	1	Wales	7½
Lachute	2	Waterville	1
Lachine	3	Waterloo	53
Lyster	1	West Brome	8
Lancaster	5	Warwick	1
Carried forward	222½	Total	805

STATEMENT C.—Showiug Arrivals at Montreal Immigration Agency, *viâ* United States, during Year 1884.

Months.	*Viâ* New York.	*Viâ* Boston.	*Viâ* Portland.	Destination.					Money.	Total Souls.
				Province of Quebec.	Province of Ontario.	Province of Manitoba.	Western States.	Eastern States.		
1884.									$	
January.....	117	76	159	91	190	38	33	.....	18,100	352
February	58	59	353	125	216	40	89	.....	16,400	470
March.....	70	46	468	85	207	78	208	6	15,700	584
April.....	62	71	591	83	182	62	397	.....	15,600	724
May.....	100	212	.....	33	94	26	159	.....	8,500	312
June.....	108	144	.....	50	138	49	15	.....	12,700	252
July	130	154	.....	64	156	31	33	.....	14,500	284
August... ...	114	194	.....	55	161	67	35	.....	19,000	308
September..	152	117	.....	55	158	38	18	.....	19,800	269
October.....	104	139	.....	49	134	29	31	.....	19,700	243
November...	109	142	.....	45	152	20	34	.....	19,400	251
December ...	79	89	157	49	189	6	81	.....	24,700	325
Total.....	1,203	1,443	1,728	784	1,977	484	1,123	6	204,100	4,374

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Date.	Name of Person.	Number of Children.	Destination.
1884.			
April 3.....	Mrs. Birt	83	Knowlton.
do 13.....	Mr. and Mrs. Kelly	118	Belleville.
May 7.....	Mr. Baker	57	Hamilton.
do 8.....	Mr. Bridger	60	do
do 15.....	Lord Douglass	38	Ottawa.
do 27.....	Mr. Merry	78	Belleville.
June 2.....	Mrs. Lacey	90	Kingston and Hamilton.
do 17.....	Mrs. Fordhen	25	Hamilton.
do 19.....	Mrs. Munro	127	Belleville.
do 22.....	Messrs Gibbon & Evans	140	London.
do 28.....	Miss Threfall	28	Ottawa.
July 7.....	Miss Soffe	57	Niagara.
do 7.....	Mr. Owell	30	Toronto.
do 20.....	do	120	Peterboro'.
do 27.....	Mr. Bruce	53	Manitoba.
Aug. 4.....	Miss Edwards	31	Ottawa.
do 4.....	do	9	Toronto.
do 11.....	Dr. Bernardo	33	Peterboro'.
do 26.....	Miss Mate	10	Montreal.
do 26.....	do	12	Toronto.
Sept. 1.....	Mr. Owell	12	Peterboro'.
do 7.....	Mrs. Lacey	104	Kingston.
do 14.....	Mr. Merry	30	Stratford.
do 24.....	Mr. Boyd	20	St. Eustache.
Nov. 3.....	Mrs. Graham	57	Niagara.
do 11.....	Mr. Robert	4	St. Eustache.
	Total	1,426	

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1884.

STATEMENT E.—LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Montreal Agency, 1884.

Provisions.	$ cts.	Clothing, &c.	$ cts
Bacon, per lb	0 15	Coats, under, tweed	5 00
Bread, best white, 4 lbs., 20c.; brown, 6 lbs	0 20	do over do	8 00 to 12 00
Butter, salt, per lb	0 20	Trowsers, tweed	3 50
do fresh, per lb	0 26	Vests, tweed	1 00 to 2 00
Beef, per lb., 12c.; mutton, 10c.; veal, 12c.; pork	0 10	Shirts, flannel	1 50 to 2 00
Beer, per quart	0 10	do cotton	1 00
Candles, per lb	0 08	do under, "wove"	0 75
Cheese do	0 15	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 75
Coffee do	0 30	Hats, felt	1 00 to 2 50
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	3 50	Socks, worsted	0 30
Eggs, per doz	0 30	do cotton	0 20
Flour, per brl., 1st quality	5 50	Blankets, per pair	3 00 to 5 00
do do 2nd do	5 00	Rugs	1 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs	2 50	Flannel, per yard	0 30 to 0 50
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt	7 00	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 10 to 0 12
Firewood, per cord	7 00	Sheeting, per yard	0 20
Ham, per lb	0 15	Canadian cloth, per yard	0 50
Ham, shoulders, per lb	0 14	Men's shoes	2 50
Herrings, per brl	4 50	do boots	3 50
Mustard, per lb	0 20	Women's shoes	2 00
Milk, per quart	0 08	do boots	2 50
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3 50	Men's India rubber overshoes	0 75
Pepper, per lb	0 20	Women's do	0 60
Potatoes, per bush	0 35		
Rice, per lb	0 05		
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 07		
Sugar, brown	0 07		
Salt, per bush	0 25		
Tea, black, per lb	0 50		
Tea, green do	0 45		
Tobacco do	0 50		

STATEMENT F.—Average rate of Wages at Montreal Agency in 1884.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 00	to	1 50
do per month and do	16 00	to	26 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board	6 00	to	10 00
Masons, per day, without do	1 50	to	2 50
Bricklayers, per day, without board	1 50	to	2 50
Carpenters do do	1 50	to	2 25
Lumbermen, per month do	25 00	to	30 00
Shipwrights, per day do	1 50	to	2 00
Smiths do do	1 50	to	2 00
Wheelwrights do do	1 50	to	1 75
Gardeners, per month, with board	20 00	to	25 00
do per day, without do	1 00	to	1 50
Female cooks, per month	8 00	to	12 00
Laundresses, per day	0 75	to	1 00
Female domestics, per month	6 00	to	10 00
General laborers do without board	1 00	to	1 25
Miners, per day	1 50	to	2 00
Mill hands, per day	1 00	to	1 50
Engine drivers, per day	1 75	to	2 50
Saddlers do	2 00	to	2 25
Bootmakers do	1 25	to	2 00
Tailors do	1 00	to	2 00

JOHN J. DALEY,
Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
31st December, 1884.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. W. J. Wills.)

Government Immigration Office,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report, accompanied by the usual statements, which, it gives me much pleasure to say, show a considerable increase of arrivals as compared with last year:—

Nationality.	*Viâ* St. Lawrence.	*Viâ* United States.	Total.
English	915	27	942
Irish	639	52	691
Scotch	81	25	106
Germans	719	61	780
Scandinavians	202	32	234
French	39	15	54
Finns	305	125	430
Italians	131	.....	131
Hungarians	8	.....	8
Sent to other parts of my Agency from Quebec	968	.....	968
Total	4,007	337	4,344

The total capital brought in by immigrants, $45,000.

To the above may be added statement showing the number of persons, with the value of their effects, who arrived at the under-mentioned ports of entry from the United States as settlers, owing to the depression existing in that country. Those, however, are reported direct to your Department from the customs, and so are not counted in the above table:—

	Souls.	Value of Effects.
Port of Prescott	116	$ 2,725
do Brockville	304	12,652
do Ottawa	539	17,573
do Morrisburg	39	1,410
do Cornwall	226	7,246
Total	1,224	41,606

During the year temporary relief was granted to 2,457 souls:—

Nationality.	Men.	Weman.	Children.	Total.
English	485	88	126	699
Irish	271	86	59	416
Scotch	20	4	4	28
Germans	271	119	232	622
Scandinavians	189	18	12	219
French	26	9	5	40
Finns	419	1	.....	420
Italians	13	.....	.....	13
Total	1,694	325	438	2,457

The immigrants who came direct to me were disposed of as follows, viz.:—

City of Ottawa	564
Brockville	21
City of Toronto	33
do Kingston	8
County of Carleton	408
do Renfrew	822
do Lanark	134
do Grenville	55
do Brant	1
do Russell	101
do Stormont	5
do Prescott	21
do Belleville	8
Algoma District	857
City of Quebec	10
do Montreal	52
County of Ottawa	227
do Pontiac	8
Manitoba	20
United States	21
Total	3,376

All immigrants arriving here who are able and willing to work found ready employment at remunerative wages.

The rate of wages for agricultural labourers during the past year was not as high as in 1883. The average amount paid to unmarried men ranged from $12 to $14 per month, or say $144 to $168 per year. During the harvest immigrants readily got from $14 to $16 per month, and native Canadians commanded from $18 to $26 per month together with board; and for female domestics from $5 to $9 per month. There were only a few of this class who were really competent to discharge the duties of household work in a satisfactory manner; the majority having had little or no experience before reaching here, continually change their places, thus occasioning considerable trouble and annoyance, not only to the employer but to themselves as well.

Clerks and others without any fixed employment continue to find their way to this country. I have experienced great difficulty, as in former years, in disposing of them. I, however, placed some of them in situations, and the balance I procured employment for, some on farms and for others work as hostlers.

Throughout the agricultural community there has been a large falling off in the demand for labour compared with 1883. Nevertheless all the labouring classes who reached here were readily provided with employment as navvies on the Canadian Pacific Railway above Sudbury Junction, at the rate of $1.50 per diem, and for skilled mechanics and carpenters, from $2 to $2.50 per diem without board. I regret to learn that the work of construction on that road will shortly be finished, and consequently the demand for common labourers will cease in that quarter, and I deem it my duty to say that only a limited number of common labourers will be required in this agency during the coming season, and that under these circumstances it would not be fair to the immigrant or advantageous to the country to invite a large immigration to my district during the coming season. I have great pleasure in referring to the satisfactory foreign element that has passed through my hands this year, especially Finlanders and Scandinavians. These men are always in demand by contractors, and are preferred by them above all others. The number of this class has this year increased from 265—the pioneers of their countrymen—to 664.

The direction of these men to this district is due to Mr. John Dyke and his labours on the continent, and the foreign immigrants, more especially the Finns, seem

to place the utmost confidence in him. The interest evinced by Mr. Dyke has been most beneficial to Canada, and I am under obligations to him for his uniform courtesy.

I received a number of good agricultural labourers and female domestic servants from Mr. Down, of Bristol, Mr. Foy, of Belfast and Mr. Connolly, of Dublin.

There were received here 95 children from charitable societies, 34 of whom were brought out by Lord A. Douglas and placed out by himself previous to his return; 61 sent out by Cardinal Manning to the care of the St. Patrick's Home of this city. The latter were disposed of by the authorities of that institution amongst the farming community of the surrounding country.

Of all the immigrants who arrived during the year, I am happy to say, with the exception of one family at present in the immigrant shed, none have been compelled to seek public relief in any shape, all were industrious and eager to help themselves, and very few remained in the city. In fact those who did so remain, came intending to join friends here.

The amount of money sent to Great Britain and Europe by immigrants who have settled here lately and in former years, for the purpose of assisting friends or relatives to come out, is shown in the following table:—

English	$644 00
Irish	1,361 50
Scotch	246 50
Germans	4,467 50
Scandinavians	153 50
Finns	2,970 00
Total	$9,843 00

And it will be readily seen that the wages received afforded a surplus for this end, and gives evidence of the prosperity existing amongst the old settlers. This money was for the most part remitted to Mr. Dyke, who maintains communication between the Finns and their relatives and other foreigners. I am informed that a large amount, in addition to this, has been sent through your Department and by private hands.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. R. Macpherson.)

Government Immigration Office,
Kingston, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information my Annual Report, with statements annexed, for the year 1884.

Statement A, showing the number of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes during the past twelve months.

Statement B, showing the monthly arrivals at this Agency during the year 1884, the number fed and distributed each month; also, the number of meals furnished to destitute immigrants.

Statement C, showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes, during the twelve months ended 31st December.

Statement D, showing the monthly arrivals within my district, classified as to sexes, nationality, occupation and general destination; also, showing the amount in value of capital and effects brought to this district to be $68,188.

The number of settlers from the United States who have made entries at the several ports of entry within my district during the past year does not appear in the statements above alluded to, nor is the value of their effects included.

The health of the immigrants who arrived during the past season has been remarkably good, very little sickness having occurred, and they were generally of a suitable class, having given (with few exceptions) but little trouble.

The demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants was, during the past season, as usual, far in excess of the supply.

I have to report that stock raising continues to increase in my district, and that the farmers are paying more attention to the improvement of stock than in years past.

The manufacture and exportation of cheese has also been largely increased, and I am informed, it sells to better advantage in the European markets than that made in the United States.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrived *vid* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *vid* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1,788	10	1,798	1,791	7		
Ireland	747	6	753	751	2		
Scotland	513	.....	513	513	.....		
Germany	21	1	22	22	.....		
Norway and Sweden	12	4	16	16	.....	905	1,016
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other Countries	1	102	103	103	.....		
Total	3,082	123	3,205	3,196	9	905	1,016

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with, at the Kingston Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884.

Months.	*Vid* St. Lawrence.	*Vid* the United States.	Total.	Number fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of Meals furnished.
January	15	.....	15	7	.....	23
February	26	1	27	14	10	44
March	36	5	41	22	13	57
April	235	15	250	62	117	185
May	993	5	998	340	288	777
June	653	.....	653	206	195	359
July	475	94	569	111	133	228
August	268	.....	268	85	93	176
September	229	3	232	36	136	81
October	64	.....	64	7	7	13
November	51	.....	51	9	17	12
December	37	.....	37	6	7	10
Total	3,082	123	3,205	905	1,016	1,965

ATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884.

Stations.	Adult Passes.
dolphustown	19½
merherst Island	19
rnprior	6½
ith	7½
averstown	1
edford	31½
elleville	69
ethany	1½
owmanville	27½
righton	1½
rockville	65
ampbellford	1½
ardinal	½
arleton Place	2½
obden	2
obourg	5
olborne	2
ollin's Bay	2
ornwall	4
eseronto	8
rnestown	2
redericksburg	8
ananoque	3
rafton	3
aley's Station	½
amilton	3
arrowsmith	11½
astings	1½
oard's Station	3
rish Creek	1
riquois	1
vanhoe	1
Lancaster	15
Lansdown	3
Levant	7
Lindsay	2
Madoc	½
Marysburgh	11
Carried forward	354

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought forward	354
Millbrook	4½
Montreal	1
Morrisburgh	3½
Napanee	137
Newtonville	9
Northport	11½
Omemee	1½
Orillea	1
Oshawa	6
Oso	31
Ottawa	½
Pakenham	9½
Palmerston	12
Parham	5½
Pembroke	1½
Peterboro'	2½
Perth	11½
Pickering	4
Picton	9
Pittsburg	3
Port Hope	22
Port Union	1
Prescott	7½
Quebec	1
Scarboro'	17
Sheffield	4
Sigsworth	1
Sterling	1
Sand Point	4
Stittsville	13½
Toronto	11
Tweed	18
Trenton	44
Verona	½
Wales	1
Whitby	20
Wolfe Island	29½
Total	815

Monthly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Kingston Immigration Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Date.	Number of Arrivals *vid* the St. Lawrence.	Number of arrivals *vid* the United States.	Sexes.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	Nationalities.							Trades or Occupations					General Destinations.									Total Amount brought in.
			Males.	Females.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces. N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.			
1884																													$ cts.
January	15	.....	15	.....	.....	15	8	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	15	...	...	...	...			345 00
February	26	1	20	4	3	27	17	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	27	...	...	...	...			642 00
March	36	5	31	7	3	41	29	5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	26	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	41	...	...	...	...			1,120 00
April	235	15	154	12	84	250	78	32	129	1	.....	.....	10	.....	147	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	...	250	...	...	...	...			8,700 00
May	993	5	742	96	160	998	562	328	87	15	6	.....	.....	.....	664	59	19	37	.....	.....	.....	...	998	...	...	...	...			17,680 00
June	653	.....	331	101	221	653	362	102	178	4	6	.....	1	.....	298	20	13	76	.....	.....	.....	...	651	...	...	2	...			16,284 00
July	475	94	390	80	99	569	286	157	34	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	359	19	12	52	.....	.....	.....	...	569	...	...	...	...			10,600 00
August	268	.....	167	38	63	268	162	63	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	14	4	23	.....	.....	.....	...	261	...	...	7	...			5,446 00
September	229	3	107	33	92	232	189	28	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	9	3	25	.....	.....	.....	...	232	...	...	...	...			4,200 00
October	64	.....	43	7	14	64	42	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	...	64	...	...	...	...			1,400 00
November	51	.....	29	13	9	51	37	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	...	51	...	...	...	...			1,017 00
December	37	.....	29	2	6	37	26	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	37	...	...	...	...			754 00
	3082	123	2058	393	754	3205	1798	753	513	22	16	.....	103	.....	1859	145	54	237	.....	.....	.....	...	3196	...	...	9	...			68,188 00

Kingston, 31st December, 1884.

R. MACPHERSON.
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John A. Donaldson, Dominion Immigration Office.)

Toronto, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting this, my twenty-fourth Annual Report showing the workings of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

During that period the number of immigrants arriving at this Agency were, 2,601, of which 12,268 came here by way of Halifax and Quebec, and 333 by the various Ports of the United States; 7,229 remained in the Province of Ontario, 1,295 passed through to Manitoba, and 3,077 composed principally of Germans and Scandinavians, were *en route* to the Western States.

Though the numbers this year fall short of those for 1883, the immigrants were as a rule, of a far better class, being composed principally of families with a little means to start for themselves. The exceptions were a few who were sent out from the east end of London, and even those, so far as I am aware, are now satisfactorily settled.

The demand for farm labourers has been equal to that of former years, and immigrants of that class have had no difficulty in getting ready employment at fair wages.

The immigrants arriving during the season have been remarkably healthy, very little sickness being reported. Five young children died, the death in each case being caused by the fatigues of the journey.

The amount of capital brought into the country during 1884 was some $138,000, as far as I could ascertain. This amount does not include that brought out by those on their way to Manitoba.

Quite a number of farms have changed hands of late, some very good ones having been purchased by immigrants with capital.

The members of the British Association, who visited this country during the past summer, were all well pleased with its appearance, and the openings and inducements held out for immigrants, especially those possessed of a little capital, and from conversations I have had with several of them on the subject, I have no doubt but they will be the means of a large influx of a very superior class of settlers.

Mr. Peter O'Leary, the Workingman's Delegate, who made a tour of the country last fall, was greatly pleased with the rapid progress it has made since his last visit, especially Manitoba. While there he took great interest in the flax culture, which has been greatly developed of late, and on his return to Ireland intends bringing the advantages which this country holds, for the cultivation of flax and manufacture of oil cake, before several prominent mill owners there.

I cannot close this report without expressing the thanks that are due to all the lines of railway for the facilities offered and the universal courtesy shown to immigrants by conductors, trainmen, station agents, and others, not a single complaint of inattention by them having been made.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from thi Agency, by Free Passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton	10½	Coldwater	2½
Agincourt	6	Collingwood	42
Ailsa Craig	6	Comber	4
Allandale	3	Cookstown	3
Allanford	½	Courtland	2
Alliston	3½	Corinth	1
Alton	1½	Craigvale	3½
Alviston	1	Creemore	1
Amherstburg	1	Davenport	1
Angus	3	Dixie	11
Arthur	10	Doon	5
Atherley	5	Drayton	1
Aurora	10	Dresden	1
Ayr	4	Drumbo	12½
Braden	1	Dublin	4
Bala	3	Dundas	11½
Barrie	32	Dundalk	1
Batteaux	7	Duntroon	1
Beachville	11	Dunnville	1
Beeton	6	Durham	1
Beamsville	½	Dutton	2
Beaverton	3	Eastwood	8
Belgrave	2	Edmonton	1
Belleville	6	Elmvale	5
Berlin	29½	Elmwood	1
Bluevale	4	Elora	6
Blythe	1	Embro	1
Bolton	4½	Essex Centre	6
Bothwell	5	Everitt	4
Bowmanville	8½	Exeter	3
Bracebridge	56	Fergus	5
Bradford	61	Flesherton	10½
Brampton	57	Forks of Credit	17
Brantford	48	Forrest	13
Breslau	9	Fort Erie	3
Brigden	4	Foxmead	7
Brighton	½	Galt	33½
Brockville	2½	Garafraxa	3
Bronté	3	Garnet	3
Brooklin	13	Georgetown	9½
Brucefield	1	Glencoe	14½
Brussels	9	Glenworth	2
Burford	24	Gobles'	1
Burgessville	1	Goderich	9½
Burlington	23	Goldstone	4½
Caledonia	1	Goodwood	1
Camlachie	1	Gowan	3½
Campbell's Cross	7½	Grafton	1
Campbellville	9	Granton	2
Carlton	2	Gravenhurst	133½
Cayuga	3	Grimsby	3½
Charing Cross	8½	Guelph	60½
Charleston	9	Hamilton	331
Chatham	36½	Harley	3
Chaudière Curve	½	Harwich	1
Cheltenham	15	Hastings	2
Chesley	½	Hensall	2
Churchville	1	Hespeler	2
Clarkson's	19	Highgate	4½
Clifford	21	Hillsburg	2
Clinton	13½	Holland Landing	6
Coboconk	1	Holstein	2
Cobourg	15½	Homby	6

TATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency, by Free Passes, &c.—*Continued.*

Stations.	Adult Passes.
igersoll'	26
merkip	1
lington	6
rvis	3
enilworth	1
erwood	34
imball's	6
incardine	17
ing	17
ingston	5
leinburg	1
omoka	1
ambton Mills	2
awrence	8
efroy	2
indsey	7
isle	4½
istowel	1
ondon	291
ondesboro'	2
ongford	2
ongwood	4
ucan	1
ucknow	4
addock	5
alton	11
anitowaning	11½
arkham	8
arkdale	2
eaford	2½
erritton	6½
iddlemiss	1
idland	3
ildmay	1
illbank	1
illbrook	1
illiken	2
ilton	46½
imico	4½
inden	1
itchel	8
ono Road	8
ontreal	11
oorfield	1
ount Albert	1
ount Brydges	5
ount Forrest	9
udge Bay	2
ewcastle	6
ewbury	3
ew Lowell	4
ewmarket	12
ewry	2
ewtonville	1
iagara	124½
iagara Falls	43½
ixon	2
orwich	10
orval	24½
akville	23
ondaga	1
rangeville	3
rillia	14

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Oro	3
Oshawa	2
Ottawa	15
Owen Sound	31
Paisley	11
Palgrave	2
Paris	11
Parkhill	7
Parry Sound	6
Penetang	13½
Peterboro'	18
Petrolia	14
Pickering	7
Pinkerton	2
Port Arthur	4½
Port Carling	1
Port Cockburn	1½
Port Colbourne	2
Port Credit	1
Port Dalhousie	4
Port Dover	1
Port Elgin	9
Port Hope	½
Port Perry	6
Port Robinson	2
Port Stanley	3
Princeton	3
Quebec	1
Richmond Hill	21½
Richwood	3
Ridgetown	3
Ripley	3
Riverdale	2
Rockwood	7
Rosseau	18½
Salmonville	1
Sarnia	3
Scarboro'	8½
Schaw	1
Seaforth	24
Severn	4
Shakespeare	3
Shelburne	4½
Simcoe	61
Spencerville	1
Springford	2
Springfield	2
Stayner	14
Stouffville	1½
Stratford	20½
Strathroy	4
Strathallan	6
Streetsville	8
Sturgeon Bay	1
Sunderland	1
Sutton	5½
St. Catharine's	33
St. George	1
St. Mary's	33
St. Thomas	58
Tara	10
Tavistock	4
Teeswater	1

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency, by Free Passes, &c.—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Thamesville	2½	Waubaushene	2
Thedford	3	Welland	½
Thornhill	29	Weston	6
Thornbury	13½	Westminster	2
Thornton	2½	Whitby	11
Thorold	6	Wiarton	8
Tilsonburg	7	Wick	2
Tottenham	6	Williamsford	3
Trafalgar	1	Windermere	2
Trenton	1	Windsor	14½
Unionville	7	Wingham	5½
Uxbridge	6	Winona	3
Victoria Harbour	6	Woodbridge	15
Victoria Road	15	Woodstock	72½
Vivian	4½	Wroxeter	2½
Waldemar	3½	Lucan to Toronto	3½
Walkerton	6	Peterboro' to Toronto	26½
Washago	8		
Waterloo	8	Total	3,266½
Watford	6		

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Toronto Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *viâ* the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals *viâ* the United States.	SEXES. M.	SEXES. F.	SEXES. Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES. English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS. Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	GENERAL DESTINATION. Lower Provinces. N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN. Capital.	Value of Effects.
																												$ cts.	$ cts.
January....	182	10	115	29	44	192	147	29	2	14	.....	...	...	...	72	32	11	4	...	...	...	...	188	4	...	...	.....	300	100
February..	173	57	147	44	29	230	171	46	13	.....	.....	...	...	...	58	54	35	5	...	...	...	...	220	10	...	...	.....	1,700	900
March.....	293	88	222	62	64	381	308	50	17	6	.....	...	...	...	146	43	28	8	...	...	...	...	348	33	...	...	.....	3,500	6,000
April.....	759	31	221	56	283	790	633	96	28	32	....	1	...	...	153	47	21	15	...	...	...	...	560	200	...	...	30	15,000	9,000
May.....	3668	17	874	428	756	3685	1623	741	398	609	314	...	...	...	620	171	83	103	...	...	...	...	2058	799	...	...	828	50,000	28,000
June.....	2712	10	565	229	482	2722	963	335	424	742	258	...	...	...	361	112	82	75	...	...	...	...	1266	456	...	...	1000	20,000	16,000
July	1339	15	334	153	220	1354	722	119	202	228	83	...	...	...	198	73	63	51	...	...	...	...	707	336	...	...	311	15,000	10,000
August.....	929	.....	238	147	142	929	365	194	112	177	81	...	...	...	117	60	61	59	...	...	...	...	527	144	...	...	258	10,000	7,000
September.	942	.....	264	109	138	942	421	115	112	187	97	...	10	...	135	70	59	34	...	...	...	...	511	147	...	...	284	9,000	7,000
October.....	787	11	194	116	98	798	296	117	126	197	62	...	...	...	109	59	26	28	...	...	...	...	408	138	...	...	252	8,000	5,000
November..	390	15	115	68	115	405	210	61	35	64	35	...	...	...	67	32	16	19	...	...	...	...	298	13	...	...	94	4,000	3,000
December..	94	79	68	32	38	173	115	27	7	20	4	...	...	...	46	13	9	7	...	...	...	...	138	15	...	...	20	1,500	2,000
Total...	12268	333	3347	1473	2409	12601	5974	1930	1476	2276	934	1	10 *	...	2082	771	494	413	...	...	...	...	7229	2295	..	..	3077	138,000	94,050

*Icelanders.
†These numbers are for Ontario only and do not include those passing through to Manitoba or United States.

J. A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

2nd January, 1885.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884.

Months.	*Via* St. Lawrence and Halifax.	*Via* the United States.	Total.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Passes (adults).
January	182	10	192	650	110
February	173	57	230	720	109
March	293	88	381	1,146	240
April	759	31	790	948	263
May	3,668	17	3,685	3,927	893
June	2,712	10	2,722	2,043	468
July	1,339	15	1,354	1,042	434
August	929	.....	929	900	217
September	942	.....	942	750	187
October	787	11	798	550	148
November	390	15	405	500	132
December	94	79	173	288	64
	12,268	333	12,601	13,464	3,266

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LONDON (ONT.) IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

(Mr. A. G. Smyth),

London, Ont., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

The total number of arrivals was 2,191, of which number 1,643 remained in Ontario, 236 went to the Province of Manitoba and 312 to the Western States.

Form A.—Statement showing the number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, their nationality and destination.

Form B.—Statement of the arrivals each month, the number fed and the number distributed by free passes.

Form C.—Statement showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes.

Form D.—Annual return of arrivals and departures for the twelve months, showing sexes, nationalities, trades and occupations, general destination, and the value of cash and effects.

The demand for labour the past season was not so large as usual, in consequence of the improved machinery now in use by the farmers; but I was able to place all the agricultural labour without difficulty, in fact, I did not fill the demand during the busy season. Domestic servants, both for city and farm work, are still in great demand and wages good, but we cannot get a good supply, although we hear they are very plentiful in the old country.

In visiting the children brought out from the different Homes, I find them well and comfortably settled, and the people in the neighbourhood anxious to get more of that class. In fact, double the number could be easily well settled.

During the year I have had a number of letters from parties with capital, making enquiry, some of whom have come out and are well pleased, and others I expect in the spring.

A very good class of immigrants have arrived during the past season, and all in a very healthy condition. No expense has been incurred for medicine or medical advice.

As usual, many who arrived early in the summer were able to send for their families, or portions of them, left behind. During the summer fall, a large number have come out and settled in this district who had means, consequently did not report to any agent.

To all appearances the demand for farm labourers and domestic servants will be as great as usual, the coming season especially, if well qualified and from the rural districts.

A large amount of information, in the way of pamphlets and maps of Manitoba and British Columbia, has been issued from this Agency, and forwarded to many parts of the United States and Great Britain.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

ANNUAL RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London, Ont., Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending the 31st December, 1884.

Number of Arrivals *vid* the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals *vid* the United States.	Sexes.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	Nationalities.						Other Countries.	Trades or Occupations					General Destination.									Value of Cash and Effects.
		Males.	Females.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.		Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces. N. S.	Lower Provinces. N. B.	Lower Provinces. P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	
																											$
79	39	60	21	37	118	73	18	19	3	4	.....	1	14	26	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	7	.....	.....	27	4,550
101	33	63	25	46	134	88	23	15	7	.....	.....	1	7	36	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	15	.....	.....	36	5,170
48	54	54	23	25	102	65	26	6	3	.....	.....	2	5	22	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	....	81	5	.....	.....	16	6,160
115	73	88	51	49	188	95	39	23	11	15	3	2	31	47	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	32	.....	.....	38	9,115
360	63	231	93	99	423	236	72	68	25	13	.....	9	73	136	15	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	36	.....	.....	43	36,590
249	62	138	78	95	311	216	53	23	15	.....	.....	4	36	73	19	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	31	.....	.....	16	14,310
180	63	132	38	73	243	168	33	27	5	7	.....	3	43	62	21	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	24	.....	.....	18	10,065
118	43	90	36	35	161	85	51	15	7	.....	.....	3	26	52	9	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	21	.....	.....	25	12,015
113	34	66	27	54	147	87	34	14	6	2	.....	4	12	47	4	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	13	.....	.....	17	8,840
91	31	59	22	41	122	67	18	13	19	.....	3	2	12	34	10	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	5	.....	.....	33	6,420
89	44	68	20	45	133	71	35	17	8	.....	2	.....	19	33	14	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	5	.....	.....	24	5,305
55	54	52	28	29	109	58	17	23	9	.....	.....	2	11	26	6	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1643	236	.....	.....	312	135,495
1598	593	1101	462	628	2191	1309	419	263	118	41	8	33	289	594	118	46	79	.....	.....	.....	.....						

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

31st December, 1884.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884, and their Nationality, the Number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other Conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country From.	Arrivals *viâ* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *viâ* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1,041	268	1,309	994	315	.....	.....
Ireland	313	106	419	347	72	.....	.....
Scotland	126	137	263	164	99	.....	.....
Germany	69	49	118	78	40	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden	19	22	41	27	14	.....	.....
Other Countries	30	11	41	33	8	.....	.....
Total	1,598	593	2,191	1,643	*548	511	280½

*236 of these to Manitoba.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with, at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884.

Months.	*Viâ* St. Lawrence	*Viâ* the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number. Distributed by Free Passes.
January	79	39	118	30	6
February	101	33	134	34	8
March	48	54	102	22	5
April	115	73	188	39	4
May	360	63	423	153	59
June	249	62	311	52	60
July	180	63	243	51	70
August	118	43	161	47	29½
September	113	34	147	28	19
October	91	31	122	14	3½
November	89	44	133	19	9½
December	55	54	109	22	7
Total	1,598	593	2,191	511	280½

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Beachville	2	Clandeboye	1
St. Thomas	13½	Clinton	½
Dorchester	11	Bridgetown	1
Chatham	12	Flesherton	24
Thorndale	19	Uxbridge	1
Strathroy	10½	Londesborough	2
Brecon	4	Seaforth	½
Thamesville	3½	Goderich	½
Brantford	2	Harriston	1
Stratford	2	Lucknow	2
St. Mary's	2½	Delhi	1
Watford	2	Pickering	1
Appin	3	Chesley	1
St. John's	7	Holstein	1
Parkhill	4	Ilderton	1
Granton	6	Galt	1
Berlin	1	Delaware	1
Glencoe	17	Gravenhurst	1
Glanworth	2	Belmont	1
Kincardine	1	Guelph	1
Clifford	1	Exeter	2½
Bothwell	6	Hamilton	2
Springfield	2	Wingham	4
Millbank	1	Petrolia	1
Windsor	3	London Townsbip	10
Ingersoll	7	Birr	1
Ailsa Craig	3	Kippen	2
Sarnia	3	Brussels	½
Lucan	2	Alvinston	5½
Port Stanley	3½	Forrest	1
Brucefield	1	Whitechurch	1
Newbury	4	White's Station	4
St. Catharines	1		
Toronto	39½	Total	280½
Walkerton	½		

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Edwin Mc. C. Clay.)

Halifax, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for your information the following Report of this Immigration Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

The total immigration was 5,604, of which 5,593 were reported direct and 11 *viâ* the United States, and classified as follow:—

Males	3,038		
Females	1,195		
Children	1,387		
			5,620
One birth at sea			1
			5,621
Deduct drowned in S.S. "Daniel Steinman":—			
Males	5		
Females	2		
Children	9		
		16	
And one death at sea		1	17
Net immigration for 1884			5,604

On the 14th March last my late father who had been Agent since November, 1869, died, and I was appointed to the Agency immediately afterwards, where I have carried on the work as carefully as possible.

It will be observed that the total immigration at this Port is 2,871 less than for the previous year, but the general appearance and character of the people have been decidedly better than in former years, and the amount of property brought into the country by them, so far as could be ascertained from a careful enquiry on my part, was above the average. In March and April five parties of children were landed from the Homes of Mrs. Birt, Dr. Barnardo, Miss Rye, Mr. Quarrier, and Miss McPherson, as per Schedule D annexed. These children were all certainly well cared for, and, during their short stay in Halifax, behaved themselves wonderfully well. Some difficulty occurred on landing with regard to free railway transport being granted to some of these parties, but after a short delay, by order of the Department I forwarded them to Point Levis, those in charge agreeing to recoup the Department for the outlay.

The granting of free railway passes has been confined principally to immigrants bearing letters from agents on the other side, and to those landing who were going to friends and relatives or who had work waiting. Schedule C shows the number and destination of free passes.

On Thursday night, 3rd April, the German steamship "Daniel Steinman," with 16 immigrants for the Eastern Townships was wrecked on Sambro, off this harbour, and the 16 with many others for the States were drowned, and the bodies have not been recovered as yet. In July the steamship "Amsterdam" was wrecked on Sable Island with a large number of German immigrants on board. At the request of the German Consul I took charge of the party consisting of 217 souls, who were landed

by the Government steamship "Newfield" on the deep water wharf here. They were directly forwarded to their destinations in the States all expenses being paid by the owners.

Considerable attention is being paid by many in England and Scotland to Nova Scotia, and I am constantly in receipt of letters asking for information. I have distributed large numbers of pamphlets and written many letters to farmers of means, who propose going into sheep raising, several of them with large capital. Several Municipal Councils have offered inducements by the way of a rebate of taxes to parties investing $5,000 in sheep or cattle raising, and the Local Government has some choice lots of Crown lands, fully adapted to sheep grazing, which they lease at about 40 cents per acre. Small fruit raising and poultry are coming in for a large share of attention, and, altogether, the prospects for agricultural advancement are bright, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned. My correspondence on Nova Scotian interest has extended to Texas, Arkansas, Connecticut and many other States in the Union, as well as to all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and to France and Germany.

The recently published pamphlet, compiled by the Nova Scotia Immigration Society, has filled a long-felt want, but the absence of a map of the Province makes it very incomplete.

I have, from the various ports of entry, a statement (F) of the number of settlers' entries, with value of effects, in addition to which I learn, at Port Hawkesbury and at Halifax, that the number of passengers arriving by American boats during the past year is in excess of those departing. If all boats carrying passengers between Nova Scotian and United States ports were obliged to give the Customs Department an entry outwards and inwards of all passengers carried, it would be an easy matter to settle the so-called exodus business, which I am of opinion has no foundation in fact, so far as this agency is concerned. During the past season I visited several of the orphan children, two of whom were sent to the Home in Knowlton on account of incompatibility of dispositions; the others are doing quite well, and a large number could be located now if they were selected. Domestic servants have been in great demand, and a large number could be placed out at good wages.

Statement E, annexed, shows the arrival of steamers carrying passengers, and how the immigrants were disposed of.

Trusting that my report will prove sufficiently comprehensive, and that the work done at this Agency will meet with approval,

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

EDWIN Mc. C. CLAY,
Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Immigration at the Halifax Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Males	3,033
Females	1,193
Children	1,378
Total	5,604

NATIONALITIES.

English	4,097
Scotch	190
Irish	637
Other countries	680
Total	5,604

GENERAL DESTINATIONS.

Nova Scotia	1,436
New Brunswick	235
Prince Edward Island	2
Quebec	1,900
Ontario	1,366
Manitoba	344
British Columbia	4
Eastern States	161
Western States	156
Total	5,604

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.

Farmers	270
Farm and General Labourers	2,554*
Mechanics	192
Clerks, &c.	24
Female Servants	544

Amount brought into the country—$142,548.

EDWIN CLAY,
Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1884.

* This number includes many farmers who were entered on the lists as labourers in error.

NOTE.—Mr. Pottinger, Chief Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, informs me in answer to enquiry, that the average time occupied in transporting immigrant trains over the railway from Halifax to Chaudiere Junction was 37 hours and 14 minutes, being an average speed of 18·23 miles per hour. This includes all stoppages for feeding, &c., thus bringing immigrants *via* Halifax into Quebec and Montreal before the arrival of the steamships at Portland, a strong argument in favour of the Intercolonial Railway route.

B.—Comparative Statement of the Immigration at Halifax, N.S., between the Years 1869 and 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Males.	Females	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Remarks.
1869.....	289	73	74	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1870	258	101	78	437	214	93	102	28	
1871.....	317	132	101	550	339	40	72	94	
1872.....	689	396	347	1,432	1,187	88	137	20	
1873.....	1,037	414	220	1,653	972	22	117	542	Foreigners, were French miners going to the Pictou mines.
1874.....	781	321	323	1,525	889	78	167	391	
1875.....	374	136	233	743	551	44	21	127	
1876.....	320	90	106	516	409	18	21	28	
1877.....	607	200	124	931	580	99	35	217	
1878.....	1,186	429	366	2,051	1,280	329	133	366	
1879.....	2,503	750	701	3,955	2,516	706	67	666	
1880.....	1,921	626	548	3,095	1,754	681	165	495	11 months.
1881.....	2,028	801	817	3,646	2,248	766	223	, 409	13 do
1882.....	4,970	2,086	1,667	8,723	5,597	999	514	1,613	
1883.....	4,589	2,029	1,857	8,475	5,435	1,178	237	1,625	
1884.....	3,033	1,193	1,378	5,604	4,097	637	190	680	

Total..... 43,772 Yearly average, 2,735·75.

EDWIN CLAY,
Immigration Agent.

Dominion Immigration Office,
Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1884.

STATEMENT showing the number of Free Passes issued at the Halifax Agency during the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Destination.	Number.	Description.	Number.
nherst	36	St. John	138
napolis	15½	Stellarton	10½
thurst	2	Shubenacadie	1
idgetown	2	Spring Hill Junction	60½
ookfield	7	Sussex	2
natham	1	Sackville	2
oldbrook	2½	Thomson	37
ompton	2	Truro	15
reenville	1½	Windsor	11
entville	10	Windsor Junction	6
ondonderry	3	Wentworth	1
ontreal	6	Canso to Sydney	37
oncton	15	New Glasgow to Canso	41
ilford	2½	New Glasgow to Kerigomishe	1
iddleton	1	New Glasgow to Antigonishe	5
ew Glasgow	83½	Spring Hill Junction to St. John	3
ewcastle	1	Spring Hill Junction to Pictou	2
akfield	9	Annapolis to Digby	10½
aradise	2	Digby to Yarmouth	5
ort Williams	1	Windsor Junction to Windsor	2
ictou	12		
oint Levis	1,363	Total	1,971
othsay	2		

N.B.—Those going from New Glasgow are on H. & C. B. R.R. and required extra order. Same pplies to those for Digby and Yarmouth on W. C. Ry.

STATEMENT showing the number of Children Immigrants landed at Halifax in 1884.

Steamer.	Date of Arrival.	By whom Sent.	No. of Children. M.	No. of Children. F.	Remarks.
Sardinian	March 31	Mrs. Birt	64	.....	
Parisian	April 3	Miss Rye	1	53	
do	do 3	Dr. Barnardo	66	.....	
Hibernian	do 10	Mr. McQuarrier	118	.....	
Circassian	do 14	Miss McPherson	60	.....	
			309	53	

E.—STATEMENT showing date and hour of steamers' arrival with Immigrants at Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the Year ending 31st December, 1884, with number of passengers, &c.

Steamer.	Arrival.		No. of Passengers.		When and how Forwarded.
	Day.	Hour.	Cabin	Intermediate and Steerage.	
Sardinian	Jan. 6...	6.30 A.M...	8	69	Special mail train, 8.25 A.M.
Nova Scotian	do 13...	3.00 P.M...	20	48	Regular train, 3.45 A.M.
Montreal	do 14...	.....	.....	6	do do
Circassian	do 14...	10 30 P.M...	26	62	Special mail train, 11·30 A.M.
Polynesian	do 21...	12 00 Noon...	9	77	do 1.40 do
Parisian	do 28...	12.45 P.M...	23	125	Special immigrant train.
Ontario	do 30...	11.00 A.M...	.....	17	Regular train, 3.15 A.M.
Caspian	Feb. 7...	6.00 do ...	9	53	Special mail train, 8.10 A.M.
Sarmatian	do 10...	12.30 P.M...	21	91	do 2.30 P.M.
Dominion	do 12...	1 15 do ...	1	10	Regular train, 3.15 P.M.
Waldensian	do 15...	11 00 A.M...	.....	10	do do
Sardinian	do 79...	1.00 P.M...	12	134	Special immigrant train, 4.00 P.M.
Montreal	do 26...	1.00 A.M...	.....	18	Regular train, 3.15 P.M.
Circassian	do 26...	8.00 do ...	19	121	Special immigrant train, 12.00 Noon.
Polynesian	Mar. 3...	5.45 P.M...	13	134	do 10.00 A.M.
Peruvian	do 10...	2.00 do ...	41	196	do do
Caspian	do 19...	6.45 do ...	12	165	do do
Austrian	do 20...	A.M...	.....	25	Regular train, 3.45 P.M.
Dominion	do 26...	P.M...	.....	61	do do
Sarmatian	do 23.	10.45 do ...	51	201	Special immigrant.
Sardinian	do 31...	12.30 do ...	52	408	do 9.30 A.M.
Daniel Steinman	April 3...	.....	.....	16	Wrecked off harbour; immigrants drowned.
Parisian	do 5...	12.00 Noon...	68	551	Immigrant special, 9.00 P.M.
Hibernian	do 10...	7.45 P.M...	3	126	do do
Waldensian	do 11..	10.30 A.M...	1	2	Regular train, 3.15 P.M.
Oregon	do 14...	6 00 P.M...	3	27	Immigrant special, 4.00 A.M.
Circassian	do 14...	8.00 do ...	49	450	Regular train, 3.15 P.M.
Nova Scotian	do 21...	12.30 do ...	11	64	Special immigrant, 12.00, Midnight.
Texas	do 22...	3.00 do ...	4	192	do
Polynesian	do 22...	3.15 do ...	32	233	Regular trains, 8.00 A.M. and 3.15 P.M.
Hanoverian	May 3...	6 00 A.M...	7	329	do do
Caspian	do 16...	3.30 P.M...	37	100	do do
Nova Scotian	do 30...	7.15 A.M...	59	117	do do
Hanoverian	June 13...	6.00 do ...	17	102	do do
Caspian	do 27...	10 00 do ...	50	87	do do
Nova Scotian	July 11...	7.00 P.M...	32	77	do do
Hanoverian	do 25..	5.30 do ...	47	76	do do
Caspian	Aug. 9 ..	2.45 A.M...	54	104	do do
Nova Scotian	do 23..	8 30 do ...	65	79	do do
Waldensian	do 27	6.30 P.M...	3	6	do do
Hanoverian	Sept. 6...	2.30 A.M...	50	64	do do
Phœnician	do 8 ..	5 00 P.M...	2	1	do do
Caspian	do 20...	6.30 A.M...	37	65	do do
Norwegian	do 26...	7 15 do ...	.....	8	do do
Nestorian	Oct. 4...	3.45 do ...	.....	1	do do
Nova Scotian	do 4 ..	4 00 P.M...	46	67	do do
Hanoverian	do 18...	5 30 A.M...	21	63	do do
Australia	do 18 ..	3.00 do ...	9	.....	do do
Caspian	Nov. 1...	2 45 P.M...	20	51	do do
Nova Scotian	do 16...	11.30 A.M...	22	59	do do
Polynesian	do 18 .	9 00 do ...	6	75	Special mail train.
Peruvian	do 22...	6 45 do ...	15	123	Special immigrant train.
Hanoverian	do 28..	7 20 P.M...	4	36	Special mail train, 29th, at 6.00 P.M.
Sardinian	do 29...	4.45 do ...	10	50	do 8.00 P.M.
Sarmatian	Dec. 8 .	6 00 do ...	9	54	do 8.15 A.M.
Parisian	do 15...	4.30 A.M...	41	78	do 5.42 P.M.
Circassian	do 24...	3 30 P.M...	15	56	do 3.00 do
Nova Scotian	do 28 .	8 00 A.M...	6	16	
Polynesian	do 28...	1.30 do ...	6	47	

TEMENT showing Number of Settlers with Value of Effects, entered at Nova Scotia Ports, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Port of Entry.	No. of Settlers	Value of Effects.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
ifax	105	11,975 00	
ifax (by Boston steamers)	2,085	1,618 00	
nwallis	13	970 00	
deck	1	150 00	One family.
rsboro'	1	1,000 00	do
kport	6	500 00	
garetsville	.....	1,025 00	No number given.
lgetown	25	590 00	
t Hawkesbury	40	3,147 00	
rt Hawkesbury (by Boston steamers)	853	531 00	
tou	44	1,347 00	
ington	19	522 00	
ysboro'	4	614 00	
napolis	74	2,315 00	
mouth	10	195 00	
nenburgh	5	264 00	
tigonish	55	897 00	
erpool	31	1,105 00	
ndsor	31	1,483 00	

NOTE:—Several ports at which I am satisfied large entries were made, have been unable to give atistice, Yarmouth particularly.

E. McC. CLAY,
Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, 2nd January, 1885.

No 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG AGENT.

(W. C. B. Grahame.)

Winnipeg, 31st December, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to present to you a report of work done at this agency in the interest of immigration, during the season of 1884.

I regret very much that, owing to several unfortunate circumstances, the emigration from foreign countries to Manitoba and the British North-West Territories has not been, in numbers at least, all that we would have hoped for, yet the class of immigrants arriving in this Province during the past twelve months has been, with very few exceptions, of the very best kind that could come into a new country.

A few of the unfortunate Irish families who came to this country, assisted by that eminent philanthropist, Mr. Tuke, have not done as well as they might have done; yet, a little time and patience and these people will be a living example to their tens of thousands of suffering co-patriots, of what may be accomplished in this vast and prolific territory.

Of the English and Scotch I have very little to say, as they were, with very few exceptions, people who left their homes, came to an almost unknown country, determined, at all hazards, to conquer all the difficulties of a frontier life, and carve out for themselves and their children free homes in a free country, a luxury not enjoyed in the overcrowded districts left behind.

Many fine specimens of manhood and womanhood arrived at this agency from the North of Ireland, and are doing very well. These are a class of people who, from their early training, have realized the maxim, "take care of your pennies and your pounds will take care of themselves." Such people cannot but succeed, no matter where they go.

Of the 278 souls who arrived from Germany, Holland, Belgium and France, there are very few, indeed, but what are doing well, and feel thoroughly satisfied at coming to this country.

These are a class of people who are not easily frightened by reverses, and whose numbers will rapidly increase in the country.

The formation of the German Society of Winnipeg will, no doubt, be a very great power in inducing many thousands to come to this country from the overcrowded districts of the Fatherland. The society is officered by such men as Vice German Consul Osenbrugge, Mr. Louis Wertheim, Mr. Wm. Wagner, M.P.P., Mr. Gigault, M.P.P., and many others, who have earned for themselves an enviable name in this the land of their adoption.

Of the Scandinavians who have come to this country during the past year, I would say that they are of the very best possible type of people, and will push their way, if not to fortune in this generation, at least to comfort and ease, and will leave to their descendants homes such as their landlords could not boast of in the mother country.

About 178 Icelanders arrived at this agency, during the past season. These are a people who certainly cannot boast of possessing much of this world's goods on their arrival here; yet, notwithstanding the many difficulties they have to contend with, they very readily become accustomed to the ways of the country, and make not only expert and faithful workmen, but excellent citizens.

Their young men display a laudable ambition to be at least equal to, if not in ance, of their English speaking brethren, in educational and scientific matters, are evincing a keen interest in all business matters and public affairs of the ntry. In fact, I may say, physically and intellectually, the Icelandic element is of the best that could possibly come to a new country. Progress seems to be ir motto, and their young men certainly are types of this progressive age.

Of the arrivals from the United States, many were German and of German gin, who became dissatisfied with their Eastern homes, because, as they said themves, they were overcrowded. Any immigration from the Western States is due to e officers of this agency, who, under your instructions, are flooding the country th Canadian literature every winter.

Of the arrivals from the older Provinces of the Dominion, very little may be d, as they are principally young men who were crowded out, the old homeads having become too small for the vast increasing families of their occupants. These are men who, go where they may, will leave their mark.

I have alphabetically arranged tabular statements, attached to this report, mely, table "A," giving the total number of arrivals from Great Britain and eland who were accommodated at this agency during the season of 1884; table B" gives the total number of arrivals from Germany, Holland, Belgium and ance, who were accommodated at this agency during the season of 1884; table C" gives total number of arrivals of Icelandic and Scandinavian immigrants commodated at this agency during the season of 1884; table "D" gives total mber of arrivals from the older Provinces of the Dominion and the United States ho were accommodated at this agency during the season of 1884; table "E" gives timated wealth, in money and effects, brought into Manitoba and the North-West erritories by immigrants during the season of 1884. These figures are based upon ie closest possible scrutiny, and while I would not vouch for their being exactly rrect, they are as nearly so as it was possible to get them under the circumstances. able "F" gives total number of applications received for labour and general help at is agency during the season of 1884; table "G" gives total number of immigrants, ale and female, who were provided with employment through this agency during ie season of 1884.

By comparing tables "F" and "G," you will see that the demand was slightly excess of the supply; yet, I am sorry to say, this demand for labour ceased rather ddenly towards the close of the season, and many applications were made daily at is office for work by men who said they had spent the summer working for the anadian Pacific Railway construction companies, and instead of having money due hem by these companies at the close of the season, many of them found themselves n debt to storekeepers and traders of the company, while others had barely sufficient o bring them to Winnipeg.

I am not prepared to say that this statement is literally true, yet I have heard it epeated by men who came to the agency asking for the shelter of the premises, as hey had not means sufficient to pay for lodgings.

As I said in the early part of this report, there were several unfortunate cirumstances that operated against us during the past season, principal among which may mention the unusually inclement weather that we experienced. For weeks t a time wheel traffic was almost suspended, owing to the heavy rains leaving the oads nearly impassable.

During the harvest weeks there was a continued down pouring of rain, a very nusual thing in this country, and added to this unfortunate state of the weather, here were numerous wild and exaggerated stories spread through the mother coun- ry about the destitution and hopeless suffering, for the want of the necessaries of life, xperienced by thousands in this country. These may not be the exact words, but are in substance the actual meaning of newspaper rumors that I saw while in England, reland and Scotland, last spring, and it is needless to say that, with a few excepions, these reports are entirely without foundation. Such statements would naturally ause many intending emigrants to hesitate before making a final movement.

We have every reason to believe, however, that the visit of the British Scientific Association to this country, and their reports, which, no doubt, will be published broadcast over the civilized world, will place Canada generally, and the North-West Territories in particular, before the world in a new light. Many of these gentlemen saw the North-West in its infancy, and from the rapid progress of the past few years they will be capable of judging what can be accomplished in the future. They were all well pleased with the excellent appointment and condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and unhesitatingly prophesied a great future for this country. It could not be otherwise, however, as it would not require a very keen observer to realize the fact that the Canadian North-West has passed its rubicon. The tide of immigration has set in its direction, and it would be as impossible to stop that tide as it would be to turn the Falls of Niagara up stream. It is true, like all other new countries, we may have difficulties to contend with, but without these hardships our country would lose much of its greatness.

As I have already said, the harvest season was wet, and the yield per acre, owing to this and late seeding, was not what many expected, the average being about seventeen bushels per acre, which is a very fair yield. Add to this fact, that our farmers have been getting a much better price for their grain than their Dakota and Minnesota neighbours, who had no better yield, and you will readily see that the Manitoba farmers will have very little cause to complain.

This would be especially the case were they to pay more attention to mixed and general farming than to the exclusive production of cereals. Until very recently we have been obliged to pay very fancy prices for beef, pork and mutton, while the abundant supply of products that feed these have been sold at very low prices. I am happy to say, however, that many of our leading farmers are gradually awakening to the necessity of producing everything they need themselves.

Several fine herds and specimens of cattle for breeding purposes have come into the country during the past year, and large flocks of sheep are continually coming into the grazing grounds, crossing the Montana border into the North-West country, at the base of the Rocky Mountain district.

We have also, in this country, some of the finest breeds of swine to be found on the continent.

The country, in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg, is peculiarly adapted for general farming, as it has plenty of timber, shelter, water and good grazing lands.

It is somewhat surprising that this very desirable tract of country has not been settled prior to this date. But, no doubt, when it has been re-surveyed, and the old stakes and monuments replaced by new ones, and good roads and bridges constructed many new comers will settle in this district.

Before closing my report, I would mention the fact that many new industries have sprung up, and are about springing up, in this country, prominent among which I would mention the Poultry Association of Manitoba. Heretofore hundreds of thousands of dollars have left the country, and been paid into the United States for eggs, butter and poultry, in return for which we get only poor articles.

The association just mentioned, however, will revolutionize all this, as they have clearly and practically demonstrated, that by careful breeding it is possible to add from one-quarter to one ounce to the weight of each egg, and from two to three pounds to the weight of each fowl, and from three to five pounds to the weight of each turkey, goose or duck.

In the city of Winnipeg, during the season of 1883, there were used a little over 200,000 dozen of eggs, at a cost, at least, of $50,000. I mention this as one item of money paid to United States dealers. There is also every prospect of large pork-packing establishments being put in operation in various parts of the Province. Some people have said that swine breeding would not pay in this country. Such, however, is not the case, as can be clearly proven by many people.

As an instance, I would mention the fact that there are on the "Lowe Farm," near Morris, over 200 swine, and can prove, beyond a doubt, that barley which would

ly bring from 30 to 35 cents per bushel at the railway station, would, if fed to hogs, eld, in pork, at least $1 per bushel. And yet, in the face of all this, we have been ying to our American neighbours hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, for rk and bacon that would, in many instances, not grade as second-class in their vn markets.

Another very serious drawback—namely, the fuel supply—which has caused any intending emigrants to hesitate before taking the final step, has fortunately een removed, in the discovery of the vast coal fields of the North-West. Every escription of coal that is needed, either for fuel or steam purposes, can now be found this country. It is true some of the earlier samples were not as good as we uld wish; still this difficulty is passing away, as the mining operations increase. ery fine specimens of anthracite coal, from the "Galt" and other mines in the orth-West, have been sent to this office. The Saskatchewan mines are yielding a etter coal every year; and while, up to the present time, the North-West coal is not uite equal to that coming in from the United States, it makes a very good fuel, xcellent gas, and saves to the country many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. t is not alone in this saving the country will reap the advantages; but we feel onfident that it is only a question of a very few years when the Canadian North-Vest Territories will be supplying their American neighbours, on the southern side f the line, with millions of tons of fuel that now have to be brought from the ennsylvania mines.

The health of the new arrivals, during the past year, has been fairly good, lthough we have had to contend with some very rabid cases of diphtheria, measles, nd scarlet and typhoid fevers. Owing to the location of the immigration buildings, ve have to be continually on the alert to keep down disease of all kinds.

Many of the immigrants, on their arrival, are sick. In several instances people eave the train suffering from diphtheria and scarlet fever, and come to the buildings nd mix among scores of others in a healthy condition. But my care-taker fortunately keeps a very close watch on all new arrivals, and, by timely remedies, and the prompt attendance of the acting physician, we are enabled to check what would, if neglected, terminate in foul contagious diseases.

Respecting these diseases, I might state that our difficulty does not altogether lie with the actual inmates of the building, but among the numerous and closely packed, badly ventilated shanties that are huddled together in close proximity to the agency.

There are men who constitute themselves landlords of this property, collect rent from the poor unfortunate creatures who are, on account of their poverty, compelled to occupy these shanties, and yet the self constituted landlords will not build a privy, dig a drain or, in fact, do anything for the health and comfort of their tenants.

I would also add that, as Winnipeg is the distributing point of the whole North-West, we have, in addition to the work of looking after those who are actually accommodated for the period of seven days, the serious responsibility of guiding nearly every newcomer into the North-West. No matter where he may be ticketed for, or what his point of destination may be, he jumps off at Winnipeg, interviews the agent, and rests for a day or two before proceeding on his journey. We are thus burdened at this agency with the sanitary care of the greater bulk of each year's immigration. This care and responsibility no one can fully understand, except those who are actually engaged in it. The city authorities certainly do not seem alive to the danger, as I have repeatedly brought under the notice of the mayor and aldermen this unhealthy state of affairs. In order, therefore, to protect the agency and keep it clean and wholesome, your agent or his caretaker has to visit these shanties almost daily, examine the physical condition of the inmates, and on the first appearance of disease summon medical aid at once; and I can assure you, Sir, if we have escaped an epidemic in the neighbourhood of the immigration buildings at Winnipeg, it is due to the fact that almost night and day we have been on the alert, and using the most strenuous efforts to repress any threatened outbreak. Thus far our efforts have been crowned, in a measure, with success, but I cannot answer for the future.

It is very gratifying indeed to be able to say that since my taking charge of the agency, in August, 1882, out of the tens of thousands who have been accommodated at the buildings, we have not had one death from disease contracted while at the agency.

Trusting this report will meet your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. B. GRAHAME,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

"A."

ARRIVALS from Great Britain and Ireland, accommodated at the Winnipeg Agency, during the season of 1884:—

January—		July—	
English	62	English	109
Irish	11	Irish	116
Scotch	19	Scotch	30
	92		255
February—		August—	
English	48	English	132
Irish	13	Irish	31
Scotch	17	Scotch	22
	78		185
March—		September—	
English	90	English	56
Irish	32	Irish	5
Scotch	48	Scotch	9
	170		70
April—		October—	
English	156	English	24
Irish	35	Irish	9
Scotch	40	Scotch	24
	231		57
May—		November—	
English	258	English	58
Irish	174	Irish	27
Scotch	78	Scotch	19
	510		104
June—		December—	
English	165	English	26
Irish	28	Irish	11
Scotch	61	Scotch	33
	254		70

Total No. of souls..... 2,076

"B."

ARRIVALS from Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and Russia, accommodated at the Winnipeg Agency during the season of 1884:—

January—			
Germans	7		
Hollanders	0		
Bel., Fr. and Russians	0		
		7	
February—			
Germans	11		
Hollanders	0		
Bel., Fr. and Russians			
		14	
March—			
Germans	19		
Hollanders	0		
Bel., Fr. and Russians	0		
		19	
April—			
Germans	17		
Hollanders	2		
Bel., Fr. and Russians	0		
		19	
May—			
Germans	35		
Hollanders	0		
Bel., Fr. and Russians	0		
		35	
June—			
Germans	13		
Hollanders	7		
Bel.(3) Fr. & Russians(18)	21		
		41	
July—			
Germans	19		
Hollanders	6		
Bel., Fr. and Russians	0		
			25
August—			
Germans	12		
Hollanders	0		
Bel., Fr. and Russions	0		
			12
September—			
Germans	14		
Hollanders	0		
Bel., Fr. and Russians	1		
			15
October—			
Germans	72		
Hollanders	0		
Bel., Fr. and Russians	0		
			72
November—			
Germans	5		
Hollanders	2		
Bel., Fr. aud Russians	0		
			7
December—			
Germans	7		
Hollanders	5		
Bel., Fr. and Russians	0		
			12
Total No. of souls			278

"C."

ARRIVALS from Scandinavia and Iceland accommodated at the Winnipeg Agency during the season of 1884:—

January—			
Scandinavians	17		
Icelanders	0		
		17	
February—			
Scandinavians	11		
Icelanders	0		
		11	
March—			
Scandinavians	13		
Icelanders (from U. S.)	2		
		15	
April—			
Scandinavians	29		
Icelanders	16		
		45	
May—			
Scandinavians	22		
Icelanders	0		
			22
June—			
Scandinavians	16		
Icelanders	0		
			16
July—			
Scandinavians	9		
Icelanders	31		
August—			
Scandinavians	26		
Icelanders	107		
			133
		49	

September—		
Scandinavians	0	
Icelanders	0	
		0
October—		
Scandinavians	6	
Icelanders	0	
		6
November—		
Scandinavians	13	
Icelanders	2	
		15
December—		
Scandinavians	7	
Icelanders	0	
		7
Total No. of souls		347

"D."

ARRIVALS from Canada and United States accommodated at the Winnipeg Agency during the season of 1884.

January—		
Canadians	91	
United States	17	
		108
February—		
Canadians	62	
United States	7	
		69
March—		
Canadians	117	
United States	41	
		158
April—		
Canadians	130	
United States	16	
		146
May—		
Canadians	117	
United States	24	
		141
June—		
Canadians	64	
United States	1	
		65
July—		
Canadians	35	
United States	15	
		50
August—		
Canadians	41	
United States	0	
		41
September—		
Canadians	30	
United States	30	
		60
October—		
Canadians	43	
United States	0	
		43
November—		
Canadians	38	
United States	17	
		55
December—		
Canadians	43	
United States	26	
		69
Total No. of souls		1,005

"E"

ESTIMATED wealth brought into Manitoba and the North-West, by Immigrants, during the season of 1884, in money and effects:—

January	$ 48,000
February	53,400
March	61,500
April	184,775
May	468,000
June	312,800
July	208,000
August	115,900
September	110,000
October	110,600
November	204,300
December	81,000
Total	$1,958,275

"F."

NUMBER of applications received at the Winnipeg Agency for help during the season 1884:—

January—		
Mechanics	5	
Farm labourers	13	
Common labourers	6	
Domestic servants	22	
		46
February—		
Mechanics	3	
Farm labourers	9	
Common labourers	4	
Domestic servants	25	
		41
March—		
Mechanics	4	
Farm labourers	7	
Common labourers	11	
Domestic servants	19	
		41
April—		
Mechanics	1	
Farm labourers	11	
Common labourers	5	
Domestic servants	31	
		48
May—		
Mechanics	30	
Farm labourers	18	
Common labourers	360	
Domestic servants	267	
		675
June—		
Mechanics	0	
Farm labourers	5	
Common labourers	120	
Domestic servants	64	
		189
July—		
Mechanics	0	
Farm labourers	38	
Common labourers	87	
Domestic servants	54	
		179
August—		
Mechanics	11	
Farm labourers	48	
Common labourers	53	
Domestic servants	37	
		149
September—		
Mechanics	0	
Farm labourers	18	
Common labourers	43	
Domestic servants	48	
		109
October—		
Mechanics	0	
Farm labourers	27	
Common labourers	46	
Domestic servants	52	
		125
November—		
Mechanics	2	
Farm labourers	30	
Common labourers	52	
Domestic servants	51	
		135
December—		
Mechanics	0	
Farm labourers	1	
Common labourers	18	
Domestic servants	13	
		32
Total No. of souls		1,769

"G."

NUMBER of Immigrants provided with employment through the Winnipeg Agency during the season of 1884:—

January—		
Male	27	
Female	11	
		38
February—		
Male	19	
Female	8	
		27
March—		
Male	22	
Female	13	
		35
April—		
Male	13	
Female	2	
		15
May—		
Male	308	
Female	68	
		376
June—		
Male	86	
Female	38	
		124
July—		
Male	92	
Female	19	
		111
August—		
Male	96	
Female	28	
		124
September—		
Male	63	
Female	37	
		100
October—		
Male	73	
Female	38	
		111
November—		
Male	80	
Female	41	
		121
December—		
Male	64	
Female	37	
		101
Total No. of souls		1,283

W. C. B. GRAHAME,
Government Immigration Agent.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1884.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(J. E. Têtu.)

Emerson, Man., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the operations of the agencies at Emerson and Gretna.

The total number of immigrants checked at the Emerson and Gretna agencies, respectively, is herewith annexed; but a certain amount of explanation is required in addition, and the result of my observations will be categorically given.

The past year, it will be admitted, was one of deep depression, not for Canada alone, but also for the whole of the American continent; and hence, it is not surprising that we have to chronicle a certain decrease in the tide of immigration into Manitoba and the Territories.

A superficial consideration of the figures alone will not, however, help us to a right understanding of this part of the subject; for, whereas in previous years the character of the immigration has been largely interprovincial, this year it came generally from foreign sources.

And now, as regards the depression in Manitoba itself. The now famous "boom" may have carried some good in its train, but if such there were, it is now entirely lost sight of in the disastrous results of its reaction. All classes of people lived in high style, and became infected with the mania for speculation in real estate. The farmer, often, instead of diligently attending to the business of his farm, turned his attention to speculations in real estate. Money, better by far expended in stock, was expended in the purchase of more land, or town lots—even the land he had originally was mortgaged to buy more. The bubble burst, the poor speculator found himself with more land than his capital would allow of his working thoroughly, and purchasers for his surplus property could not be found. Mortgages on homestead and pre-emption remained always to remind him of his folly.

There is still one other potent factor to be considered in this connection. Two or three years ago prices of grain were high—wheat $1 per bushel, oats 60 to 70 cts. per bushel, &c. Confidently trusting that these prices would be maintained, farmers yielded easily to the seductions of the agricultural implement agent, invested heavily in the latest make of farm machinery, buying "on time," of course, and giving the everlasting mortgage. Prices have not been maintained; they fell lower and lower to their present minimum, and consequently contracts entered into at a time of high prices are now difficult and often impossible to complete.

However, the country, its soil and its climate, are all that the best friends of the Province have ever claimed. The unreasonable expectations and grasping propensities of too many of its inhabitants have not depreciated the intrinsic worth of the Province. The soil, prolific as ever, as this year's crop abundantly testifies, promises a yearly succession of plentiful crops; so that, though low rates do obtain, with the exercise of economy (now forced upon our people), with undivided attention and increased skill in farming operations, success will most assuredly follow.

Increased railway communication, of which there is every prospect in the near future, will do much to revive people's hopes; whilst a comparison with last year's prices indicates a return to prosperous times. The average prices for wheat are higher; whilst oats, which, last year, brought 15 cents in Winnipeg, now sell readily at 40 cents per bushel.

The progress made, too, in mixed and dairy farming, has been such that the Province is rapidly becoming independent of imported articles of food.

It has now become self-evident, indeed, that mixed farming in Manitoba must become the rule rather than the exception, as at present. With our extraordinary heavy yield of roots, grain and corn, cattle raising and the raising of fat stock for local markets must prove remunerative, and tend to make our farmers independent of a partial failure in the wheat crop. The growth of corn in this Province has hitherto received but scant attention: but now that experiment has proved its adaptability to our soil and climate, it is cultivated in ever-increasing areas. Its undoubted merit as a cattle, swine and horse feed, in various states, is admitted, and those of our farmers who have tried it are enthusiastic over their success.

In the latter part of August and the beginning of September, I visited several farmers who had experimented with the "Early Minnesota" for four or five years. These experiments were conducted in the comparatively light soil on the east side of the Red River, near the frontier. The size is remarkable and its arrival at maturity a certainty.

The climatic scare is now fast approaching extinction. The present open fall enabled farmers to do an immensity of ploughing. Threshing operations still go busily on, and the haulage of grain to market was deferred until there was nothing else to do.

The abolition of the charge of $1 per acre on land grants to north-western railways cannot fail to be warmly appreciated, and must certainly result in increased immigration to this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions; for, obviously, it must encourage railway construction, thus bringing markets within the reach of scattered settlers, and helping them on to success. These latter, then, in their communications to their friends left behind, write hopefully and encourage emigration to the new land; and, finally, the railway companies themselves, in their own interests, will colonize these lands at the earliest possible date.

Looking into the future, and considering our prospects as regards immigration in the coming spring, we may confidently look forward to an increase of desirable immigrants as one of the results of the visit of the British Association during the past summer. Already, according to advices lately to hand, many of these gentlemen have lectured in many parts of the British Isles, giving the results of their observations and painting in glowing phrases the advantages of this North-West as a field for immigration from the overstocked old countries. Information thus imparted and disseminated through the press at home and abroad must have the result indicated above, the lecturers being of the highest social standing and reliability, and above the suspicion of interestedness.

Future pamphlets issued through your Department will, no doubt, incorporate these lectures and reports.

The state of the labour market at Winnipeg, no doubt, has its influence upon the mechanical class of immigrants to the North-West generally; and though a disproportionate number of artisans is not to be desired, still, in view of the establishment of manufactories of various kinds throughout the Province and Territories, there is every prospect that employment will be found for the number of this class of immigrants who may arrive, which number must increase as the manufactories increase and the country advances nearer to the point when she will cease to import manufactured necessaries. The distress amongst the labourers in several towns of this Province during last winter was caused by the influx of these men from the several contracts. Most of them had expected a winter's job, when the sudden "shut down" came. Such a state of things will not obtain this winter, as railway construction has not been carried on, during the last summer, to the same extent as formerly, and consequently the towns will not be overcrowded in the winter by a rush of foreign labourers, but will simply have to find work for their own resident population.

Permit me to remark that Emerson and Gretna are ports of entry, the surroundings of which are settled.

The tide of immigration coming through these ports goes to Winnipeg *en route* for the West, or to Southern Manitoba.

This immigration is generally composed of farmers with or without their families. However, all immigrants who, so far, have settled in Emerson and Gretna, or in the vicinity, have always found work on their arrival.

The demand for farm labourers and female servants has always exceeded the supply, and I am of opinion that these two classes of immigrants cannot be too much encouraged.

The work going on at the Emerson and Gretna grain elevator and granaries necessitated the importation of carpenters from Winnipeg during the past summer and fall.

The Emerson and Gretna returns for the past few months exhibit a considerable emigration of these men southwards and eastwards. Moreover, the formation of stockyards, the erection of pork-packing establishments and numerous elevators, together with the opening up of mining ventures in the near future, and the prosecution of new railway projects;—all these and others will require, for their accomplishment, numerous bands of skilled and unskilled labourers, which will help to swell the tide of immigration in the next and following years. The evil in the past has been that immigrants, of the class just referred to, have come here in numbers that exceeded the demand for their services. If it were possible so to regulate the matter, they should come to supply and not to anticipate a demand for their services.

When judging of the success, or otherwise, of Manitoba and the Territories, in obtaining a due proportion of the emigration constantly taking place from the over crowded countries of the old world and United States, we must take into consideration the slanderous reports of people who are jealous of our country's past progress and of the brilliant future admittedly in store for her—of those who are interested in colonizing other new countries.

That this portion of the Dominion of Canada now leads in the race with her nearest rival, Dakota, is made abundantly evident from a consideration of the following statement of facts and figures.

Let it be noted that a comparison between Manitoba and Dakota can be more easily and reliably instituted, because they are, as nearly as possible identical in, soil and climate.

Since the opening of the lake route, and the reduction in railway fares, and consequent on a more extended knowledge of Manitoba and its resources, the floating population has largely increased, as will be shown by the reports of the Emerson and Gretna agencies for this year.

With regard to the number of settlers who have been driven from Manitoba to the United States, and in order to prevent any discrepancy in figures for the future, I give the following table of figures compiled from the Record Book at Pembina. It is intended to show the number of persons who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens, from 2nd April, 1879, to 1st September, 1884.

From 2nd April, 1879 to 1st January, 1880:—	
Canadians—English	326
do French	35
Foreign immigration:—	
Scotland	42
England	35
Germany	13
Norway	1
West Indies	1
Switzerland	1
Ireland	36
Iceland	33
France	2

Sweden	1
Austria	1
Total	527

1880-1881.

Canadians—English	465
do French	46
Foreign immigration :—	
Iceland	101
England	65
Scotland	74
Ireland	71
Germany	22
Sweden	3
Russia	2
Norway	8
France	2
India	1
Total	860

1881-1882.

Canadians—English	332
do French	24
Foreign immigration :—	
Iceland	77
Scotland	33
Germany	9
Prussia	4
Switzerland	1
Ireland	45
England	30
Norway	8
France	2
Poland	1
Total	566

1882-1883.

Canadians—English	413
French	66
Foreign immigration :—	
Iceland	65
Ireland	35
Germany	16
Sweden	14
Switzerland	1
England	47
Scotland	26
Norway	10
France	3
Prussia	1
Total	697

1883-1884.

Canadians—English	379
do French	98
Foreign immigration:—	
Iceland	47
Scotland	34
Germany	13
Norway	4
Russia	2
Switzerland	1
England	42
Ireland	20
Sweden	6
France	4
Prussia	1
Denmark	1
Total	652

1st January, 1884, to 1st September, 1884:—

Canadians—English	160
do French	47
Foreign immigration:—	
Iceland	34
England	13
Norway	6
Sweden	3
Bohemia	1
Scotland	15
Ireland	9
Germany	5
Russia	1
Total	294
Average for whole year	441

By summarizing these figures we learn that at this point (Pembina) 3,596 immigrants declared themselves, of which 1,203, or 33 per cent. were other than Canadian.

In any comparison between Dakota *v.* Manitoba, at the present hour, the verdict must be given to us. Most people remember the days of 1879 and 1880, when our neighbours were very jubilant, and pointed triumphantly to their prosperity as compared with ours on this side of the line. Reports of depression, the inferiority of the soil of Manitoba, lack of communication, &c, were scattered broadcast, invidious comparisons were made to the detriment of immigration to Manitoba, and the moral loudly proclaimed that prosperity only existed on the American side.

The course of time and events have now, however, brought us an ample revenge; for though we cannot boast of "boom" prices, quotations on this side of the line (at Emerson and Gretna, as opposed to Pembina and Necke) have consistently shown a considerable advance on those of the American side. Our cousins now look longingly to Manitoba markets, and their jubilation has given place to discontent, if not to despair; and now, indeed, it is not, by any means an uncommon spectacle to see American farmers making their way to the nearest of Her Majesty's Custom Houses and paying duty in order to take advantage of our markets.

The following prices now obtain on the respective sides of the frontier:

	American.	Canadian.
Wheat	41c. to 43c.	52c. to 56c.
Oats	20c.	30c. to 40c.
Barley	25c.	30c.
Flax*		80c.

A wealthy Montreal wheat syndicate, having lately sent buyers to this Provinc to purchase wheat for storage in Port Arthur during the winter months, the pric for wheat has, at some points, advanced to 63 cents when graded.

In evidence of statement that American farmers pay duty and market thei wheat at Emerson and Gretna, I copy the following certificates published in the S Vincent, Minn., *New Era*:—

ST. VINCENT, MINN., 24th Nov., 1884.

"I certify that I took a load of wheat last week to St. Vincent, Minn., and all tha I was offered for it was, No. 3 grade, price 27 cents per bushel. I took the sam load to Emerson, Manitoba, and sold it to Messrs. Ogilvie's agents, who graded it a No. 1, and paid me 56 cents per bushel for it. I sold them other loads since of sam wheat, for which they paid me the same price."

(Signed) JOHN TURNER.

ST. VINCENT, MINN., 1st Dec., 1884.

"I certify that I got 37 cents per bushel for wheat this fall at St. Vincent, an the buyer informed my son that the next load of same wheat he would only pay 2 cents per bushel for. I took next, and several other loads, to Emerson, Manitob for which Mr. McMillan, Mr. Ogilvie's buyer, paid me 52 and 56 cents per bush and I was satisfied with weight."

(Signed) G. NESBIT.

ST. VINCENT, MINN., 2nd Dec., 1884.

"I certify that I took the two first loads of wheat I sold this year to St. Vincent and was paid for it 42 and 37 cents per bushel. Thinking I could do better i Manitoba, I took over a number of loads to Emerson, paying 15 cents per bushe duty, and for every load I was paid by Messrs. Ogilvie's agent 56 cents per bushe To-day I tried the St. Vincent buyer with another load, for which he paid 39 cent per bushel. It is my intention to take the rest of my wheat and sell it at Emerson."

(Signed) JAMES G. MORTIMORE.

In the face of these facts, may we not fairly ask who has now the most reason t congratulate themselves—those who were beguiled into settling in Dakota, thos who, from discontent, migrated across the line, or those who, having faith in Man toba, together with their determined perseverance, held on to the present time? Mos assuredly it is the settlers in Manitoba.

One other point. Is it astonishing that Dakota and Minnesota have succeeded i retaining, to a limited extent, immigrants intended for Manitoba, when we take int consideration the undeniable fact that our immigrants had to find their way her through the United States—were waylaid by American land agents, land specula tors, and subjected to other adverse influences all the way from St. Paul to thi Province?

That the advantage in market prices for grain will remain with us is assured b the announcement that next year the Canadian Pacific Railway will carry whea from the centre of the North-West to Liverpool for 25c. or 30c. per bushel. America

*No market for flax on the American side.

s, having no direct communication with the seaboard, cannot hope to compete
ıst this. Wheat from Dakota and Minnesota along the frontier will be carried by
Canadian Pacific Railway, and thus Manitoba markets will continue to offer
er prices than those of Dakota or Minnesota, as the point of most money is the
t of greatest attraction for immigrants.

The appointment of a grain inspector, whose duty it shall be to fix the grades of
itoba wheat, is a step that will be hailed with satisfaction by the friends of
itoba and the Territories. Our grain will thus obtain a well-known standard,
will so be quoted in the grain markets of the world. With such inspection, it
be impossible for the American markets, and the press in their behalf, to blazon
ı to the world that wheat exported from here in an unsound, dirty state, is
iitoba No. 1 hard, as was done quite recently.

Now, whilst the fixing of grades for our wheat is a desideratum, the adoption of
eme standards would entail much injury to the agricultural interests of this
vince. The Canadian Pacific Railway fixes No. 1 hard at 60 lbs., and No. 2 at
lbs., to the bushel. Duluth and Minneapolis inspection, on the other hand,
ing No. 1 at 58 lbs., and No. 2 at 56 lbs. Thus, when statistics of shipments of
1 hard from Manitoba, as well as Ontario, Dakota and Minnesota are published,
parisons will be drawn to the detriment of Manitoba, inasmuch as the American
les are 2 lbs. lower, and therefore a larger proportionate quantity and quality
grain will reach the standard in Minnesota and Dakota as compared with
iitoba. The free use that will be made of these misleading figures by United
tes railway companies and immigration agents may readily be imagined.

For some of the detractions heaped upon Manitoba wheat during the present
son, our farmers are themselves greatly to blame. Wheat has been carried to the
ntry grain markets, and even to markets in the East, imperfectly cleaned, some-
es straight from the threshing machine and in a dirty state. The absolute
essity for cleansing elevators has been clearly demonstrated, if the good reputation
our wheat is to be maintained. It is to be hoped that elevators with thorough
ansing arrangements will everywhere supersede the flat warehouse, and in the
antime farmers will find it remunerative to clean their wheat properly before
nging it to market.

According to instructions, I visited Southern Manitoba. Here, again, I had
sh evidence that our farmers are in a better position than their neighbours across
line. In the cases of farmers located at a distance from town sites, and the
endant excitement of speculation in real estate, and an expensive style of living, I
ınd, comparatively speaking, an absence of the mortgage, so common in some
ıer parts of the Province. Two new flourishing settlements on this side of the
e are worthy of notice—the parishes of St. Leo and St. Alphonsus—the former
ablished three years ago and the latter two years ago. St. Alphonsus alone now
ntains 136 families, immigrants, for the most part, from the New England States,
ated here through the energetic agency of Mr. Charles Lalime. It is to be noted,
, that this scheme of immigration, at the cost of a very small outlay, has been
ghly successful and productive of gratifying results. This portion of the Province is
e district from which it has been charged many of our people have migrated across
e boundary line. Upon enquiry it would appear that the reasons given are the
ck of railway communication to markets in some cases, and in others, the emigrants
e persons who have made second entries here and go to take up claims on the
merican side.

The future extension of the railway system in Southern Manitoba, however, will
ıickly do away with the first cause of discontent; and, even as the case now stands,
ır cousins can boast of no better condition. Take, for example, the parallel case of
e American parish of St. John. There they are without railway communication,
ıd in addition, the land is in the Indian reserve; consequently no title can be given
ith the land. If discontent exists on our side of the line, surely it is accentuated
ı the American side.

The establishment of a quarantine station at this point was a step taken in best interests of the North-West generally. Canadian cattle coming from poin the Eastern Provinces by the all-rail route, were carried through infected areas, delayed for some time at Chicago (where some thoroughbred cattle had to be sla tered), and there was thus every possibility that the dread scourge, pleuro-pneum might be introduced amongst the herds in our North-West ranches, if preventative sures had not been taken in time. Once introduced, the far-reaching ravages of disease would bring loss and disaster to owners of valuable stock. If the danger great in the case of cattle originally free from disease, but passing through infe districts, it was doubly so in the case of cattle imported directly from the U States.

It would follow, therefore, that the establishment of a quarantine station fo points of entry into the North-West—Emerson and Gretna—was a precautio measure of vital importance. The consideration of first cost did not deter the De ment from taking measures, the neglect of which might have entailed incalcu loss in the future.

The isolated position of the old Boundary Commission buildings at Duf made them peculiarly adapted for a quarantine station. The necessary repairs l undertaken are of a permanent and serviceable character and, in the future, t buildings will be found always available for the purpose.

I made it my business, whilst cattle were detained in quarantine here, to periodical visits, for the purpose of ascertaining the sort of treatment they recei That this was satisfactory, owners themselves have repeatedly testified.

Permit me to write briefly in commendation of the zeal and skill displaye D. H. McFadden, the Inspector appointed by your Department. Trains brin cattle arrived at all hours of the day and night. The quarantine station is some distant from the railway station, yet, on all occasions owners of cattle have expre their gratification at the prompt and courteous treatment shown to them by official.

My correspondence during the past year has been of the most extensive varied character. Applications for information respecting the country and resources have poured in from different parts of the world, Australia and Zealand, even, contributing their quota. In return, I have replied to the full ex of my knowledge, and have utilized the pamphlets and other information supplie your Department.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I have spared neither time nor fatig collecting information likely to prove of assistance to the objects of your Departm In this I have received material help from my assistant, Mr. Woodman, whose assid is no doubt well known to your Department.

The services of Mr. L. A. Turgeon, in charge of the Gretna office, canno too highly appreciated. The work of his office has been characterized by his u zeal, activity and knowledge of general details.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

THE ELEVATOR CAPACITY OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

e elevator capacity of Manitoba and the North-West has considerably ed during the past year, and now stands as follows:—

In Manitoba.

	Bushels.
Morden, 1 elevator	40,000
Gretna, 1 do	40,000
Manitou, 1 do	40,000
Morris, 1 do	40,000
Niverville, 1 do	25,000
Winnipeg, 1 do	150,000
" 1 do	40,000
Portage La Prairie, 1 elevator	115,000
" 1 do	40,000
Chater, 1 elevator	30,000
Brandon, 3 do	120,000
	680,000

North-West Territories.

	Bushels.
Grimald, 1 elevator	30,000
Moosomin, 1 do	30,000
Indian Head	50,000
	110,000
Total capacity of elevators	790,000

At the present hour arrangements are made to add elevators of 40,000 bushels at Morden, Gretna, Manitou and Emerson, or 160,000 bushels more, making, fore, during the present winter, a total capacity of 950,000, or nearly 1,000,000 els.

t is also to be noted that aside from the grain elevators, large and extensive ries are also in use.

MONTHLY RETURNS of Immigration and Emigration at Emerson Agency, for the Ye ending 31st December, 1884.

Months.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	United States.	Emigration.	Actual Immigration.	Remarks.
January	533	60	...	6	.....	17	...	38	268	144			
February	524	26	...	26	.....	33	...	36	256	147			
March	1,358	98	10	12	.....	13	...	142	793	290			
April	2,378	226	27	138	.....	103	...	32	1,103	749			
May	1,536	155	...	23	174	8	18	44	281	833			
June	953	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	...	22	207	693			
July	558	8	13	....	.....	29	...	14	186	308			
August	808	21	12	.....	.....	.....	...	40	196	539			
September	521	16	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	125	380			
October	553	8	...	.....	.....	.....	...	3	287	255			
November	420	35	...	.....	.....	12	...	.....	195	178			
December	346	.....	...	.....	.....	....	...	.....	143	203	3,663	6,825	
	10,488	653	93	205	174	215	18	371	4,040	4,719	3,663	6,825	

J. E. TÊTU,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTHLY RETURNS of Immigration and Emigration at Gretna Agency, for the Ye ending 31st December, 1884.

Months.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Eastern and Western States.	Emigration.	Actual Immigration.	Remarks.
January	451	20	2	4	.....	28	56	129	212			
February	305	.....	.....	...	.....	13	27	86	179	192	1,407	L. A. Turgeon, this agency, daily attended trains inward outward.
March	843	.....	5	5	.....	7	123	478	225			
April	1,643	97	40	...	108	63	26	675	634	198	1,445	
May	1,106	341	16	...	104	140	69	44	392	144	962	
June	862	16	26	...	.....	.....	97	301	422	129	733	
July	566	5	20	...	.....	15	79	181	266	276	290	
August	510	4	10	5	.....	10	60	210	211	390	120	
September	483	21	.....	...	.....	.....	37	132	293	323	160	
October	661	.....	5	...	.....	2	21	234	399	276	385	
November	509	.....	.....	...	3	.....	42	219	245	503	6	
December	362	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	10	105	247	531		
											5,508	
Less	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*169	*12 per cent. in three months.
	8,301	504	124	14	215	278	647	2,794	3,725	2,963	5,339	

J. E. TÊTU,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

UAL RETURNS of Immigration and Emigration at Emerson and Gretna Agencies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Agency.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Net Immigration.
rson Agency	10,488	3,663	6,825
na Agency	8,301	2,962	5,339
Total Actual Immigration			12,164

J. E. TÊTU,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

EMERSON, MAN., 31st December, 1884.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QU'APPELLE AGENT.

(Mr. A. J. Baker.)

Dominion Immigration Office,
Qu'Appelle, North-West Territories, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to submit the following report for the year 1884.

It is satisfactory to report that the new immigration sheds at this place were completed in the month of May last—very commodious, and I believe the best adapted for the purpose in the North-West.

Although the arrivals from the Provinces of the Dominion, Great Britain and other countries have not been so large as expected, yet a goodly number reached here, and all were located in this district.

Beyond the number accommodated in the Government buildings, there was also a more numerous number of the wealthy class who did not avail themselves of the accommodation offered, but otherwise received assistance from the Government officials stationed here in the selection of their locations, and in settling on their lands.

The class of immigrants most suitable for this country is the farming community, with means sufficient for self support for one year at least.

Labourers (particularly females) are required, but not in large numbers.

Amongst the many visitors to this place during the past season there was a large number of professional and scientific gentlemen from Great Britain and other countries, some having letters of introduction from Government Departments, and most of them expressed themselves warmly on the good position of the settlers and the inducements offered for the development of the country.

From correspondence with delegates and others (and from other reports), I expect a large immigration from Britain, Germany and other countries to this, the Qu'Appelle valley, during the coming season.

The crops have not been so abundant as was expected from the rapid growth and appearance through the summer. The lateness of the spring season, besides being very dry, together with the frosts in fall, have been the cause of a slight damage to some fields of grain which did not vegetate and ripen equally.

There has been a large increase of horses and other cattle in this district over last year, and many settlers are turning their attention to mixed farming.

No sicknes or disease worthy of report has occurred during the season.

The number of immigrants accommodated at this agency during the present season of 1884, is as as follows:—

From England	20
" Ireland	12
" Scotland	6
" Ontario	13
" Quebec	13
" France	20
" Manitoba	9
" Germany	1
" United States	2
Total	96

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. BAKER,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Arigculture,
Ottawa.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT ARTHUR AGENT.

(Mr. J. M. McGovern.)

Immigration Office,
Port Arthur, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1884, also tabular statements for the season of navigation at this Agency.

During the early part of the year, acting on instructions received, I visited the different municipalities throughout the Eastern Townships, called on the mayors and leading business men, and after obtaining all possible information, made a careful report on the state of the labour market—that is, what the demand had been, and rate of wages paid during the previous year; also, the probable number of workmen, labourers, female domestics, &c., &c., that would be required in 1884, and the rate of wages they would likely receive. I was very particular to get the fullest information, and the people were much pleased to know that the Department was anxious to ascertain exactly what class of help they required. While attending to the labour question, I also inspected and made a lengthy report on the condition of about 200 immigrant children, who had been placed out, by the Knowlton Home, in different parts of the Eastern Townships during 1883. After completing those reports, which required much time and attention, I was instructed to attend to the distribution of printed matter in the Eastern States. I made my headquarters in Portland, as the printed matter was shipped in bond to that point, then re-packed and sent to different places. I caused to be distributed nearly 50,000 books, pamphlets, circulars, &c., &c., and gave the fullest information in reference to the Dominion, particularly Manitoba and the North-West. I am positive that good results have followed, for, besides the large number of people who returned to the Province of Quebec, many Americans, principally farmers, were induced to go to the Canadian North-West, instead of settling in Minnesota or Dakota.

These people invariably make fine settlers, as they are practical farmers, well used to the ways of the country, and as large numbers of them leave the Eastern States every year, it is certainly good policy for the Department to show them the inducements offered by the Canadian North-West, and also to correct the erroneous impressions which a great many Americans have of that part of the Dominion.

I earnestly endeavoured to fully carry out instructions received, and was kept very busy until the beginning of May, when the opening of navigation made it necessary for me to come and attend to the business of this agency. On arrival here I found that the immigrant buildings had just been completed, but that a great deal of work was necessary to clean and put them in proper condition for use. This work was attended to at once, and during the summer I have made many needed improvements, so that now the buildings are well arranged and very commodious. One thing required is a proper supply of good water. At the present time lake water is being used, which, in rough weather, is thick with dirt, and very unhealthy. I would respectfully suggest that arrangements be made to procure a constant supply of pure water, which is certainly very necessary. The buildings are fairly well situated at a short distance from the principal docks and present railway station, and are large enough to afford ample accommodation for a great number of immigrants. The business requiring an agent's attendance here is much the same as it was in Duluth, and my experience at that point has enabled me to perform the duties here

n a systematic manner, which I trust has given general satisfaction. During the season 704 steamers arrived here, and although only certain lines carried immigrants, most of the other boats brought labourers, so that it was necessary for me to be on the dock when they arrived, for the purpose of getting a correct report of the number and nationality of all arrivals. This report I sent in monthly, and no trouble was spared to make it as correct as possible. As shown in Statement A, 7,547 immigrants arrived here during the season. The people were met, on arrival of steamers, by myself and an interpreter. Particular care was taken to see that they received every attention when changing from boat to train, that all baggage was properly checked, and that proper arrangements were made for their comfort while *en route*. A careful account was kept of their number—men, women and children—where they were from, and their probable destination. Those desiring to remain here, or who were detained, awaiting transportation or by sickness, were well cared for at the immigration buildings.

The majority of the people held through tickets, but there was such a demand for female help and labourers that quite a number of that class remained in Port Arthur, also some others who had considerable capital and saw good opportunities of investing it here.

A few families settled in the adjoining Township of Oliver, and have frequently received assistance from this office in the shape of advice.

Besides the immigrants, 2,929 labourers, including families, came here from the United States, nearly all the men being engaged for the Canadian Pacific construction work. The demand for female domestics at this agency could not be fully supplied, as there was not a large number of that class of people among the arrivals. The wages paid were very high, ranging from $10 to $25 per month for general servants, and from $30 to $50 for cooks, and the want is so great that any arrangements the Department could make to supply it would be greatly appreciated by the people here.

You will notice, by Statement C, that the immigration buildings have been very useful, as 347 immigrants and 1,265 labourers were sheltered and cared for in them, while awaiting an opportunity to proceed to their destination, or, if remaining here, until suitable employment was obtained. There were fourteen cases of sickness attended to here. Only one proved fatal. I may also state that there has been a large amount of office work done at this agency, and the different matters that required my personal attention, viz., meeting the steamers, general business of the agency, correspondence, improvements made to buildings, &c., &c., have fully occupied my time. There has been one very noticeable feature in this years immigration to the North-West, and that is the fine class of immigrants that arrived here. The agents of your Department in Europe must certainly have used great care and good judgment to be able to secure such a desirable addition to our population, for although the number of arrivals was not so large as in some former years, the people were, as a class, far superior, and I consider that this year's immigration will compare favourably with any previous year, and prove fully as beneficial to the country. The facilities for reaching the North West were so much better this year than ever before that immigrants experienced very little trouble or inconvenience while *en route*. The completion of the railway from here to Winnipeg, and the magnificent line of steamers that the Canada Pacific Railway Company placed on the lakes at the opening of navigation, furnished a direct line through Canadian territory, which has been of incalculable benefit to the Dominion, as it is the quickest, cheapest, and by far the best route to the Western Provinces. The steamers furnished good accommodation for immigrant passengers. Baggage is checked through, and the people are saved all the trouble and annoyance they used to have to contend with when passing through the United States. The journey from Toronto to Winnipeg can now be made in three days, instead of from four to seven, as formerly; and the cheap rates and splendid arrangements made for the comfort of all classes of passengers by the Canadian Pacific Railway must prove very effective in inducing immigration to our prairie Provinces. I am quite sure that, when the facts become generally known,

we will have a much larger immigration, as it is well understood that the time required for the journey, and expense of same, is one of the chief considerations with the intending emigrant.

There will probably be a much larger number of immigrants remain in this vicinity next year than ever before, as the mineral wealth of this district is being rapidly developed. Splendid discoveries of silver and other minerals have lately been made and a large amount of capital brought here, principally from the United States, and the prospects are that mining will be carried on very extensively next year, which will furnish employment for a large number of men. Great exertions are being made to get the necessary capital and to commence at once the construction of a railway, along the north shore of Lake Superior, from this place to the American boundary, to connect with a line to Duluth, Minnesota. This railway will run through the principal mining districts, large timber limits, and open up for settlement a good agricultural country, which at the present time is practically of very little value, on account of the trouble and expense necessary to reach it. This country should offer special inducements to farmers with small amount of capital, as there would be a ready market for farming products, and the people would be able to obtain employment, either at mining or lumbering, during the winter months. There are also a great many natural facilities which must, in the near future induce capitalists to come here and start manufacturing on a large scale, as there are fine locations and almost unlimited water power within the limits of the town, plenty of timber, which can be easily procured and every facility for shipping to different points, either by rail or water. A good idea may be formed of how rapidly this part of the Dominion is increasing in wealth and importance, from the fact that in two years the population of this town has more than doubled. A very large amount of capital, has been invested in different enterprises; in building alone during the past year, $300,000, and there is every reason to believe that the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the inducements offered to all classes of people to come here will, in a short time, make Port Arthur one of the principal cities of the Dominion, and will also induce a large number of immigrants, to settle in the surrounding country.

Statement A gives number of Nationality and arrivals during each month, also total number of arrivals for the past season.

Statement B gives number of labourers, including females, who came to Port Arthur from the United States during season of 1884.

Statement C shows number of people that were accommodated at the immigrant buildings.

Statement D shows number of steamers that arrived at Port Arthur during season of 1884.

Statement E shows average rate of wages paid at Port Arthur during season of 1884.

Statement F shows cost of provisions, clothing &c., &c., at Port Arthur.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. McGOVERN,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

A.—STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, by Steamers from Canadian and American Ports, during Season of 1884.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N.B. and N.S.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
May	3,115	86	24	37	27	16	22	4	1	.....	1,267	607	926	.....	.....	.....	14	7	13	.....	.....	.....	22	6	8	15	6	9
June	1,557	78	27	41	52	21	39	.....	.....	.....	482	195	276	8	2	5	123	10	16	.....	.....	.....	48	15	23	67	12	17
July	1,013	38	27	44	26	12	17	6	3	6	239	123	197	.....	.....	.....	11	6	13	23	8	16	78	29	44	26	8	13
August	785	40	24	45	21	18	26	2	4	8	203	80	133	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	70	29	38	18	5	8
September	649	48	28	43	25	14	20	.....	.....	.....	153	85	170	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	....	21	6	10
October	333	29	10	12	19	6	6	.....	.....	.....	59	28	68	.....	.....	.....	17	2	2	....	.....	.....	35	5	2	19	4	8
November	95	6	2	1	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	15	7	14	.....	....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	21	2	.....	8	2	2
Totals	7,547	325	142	223	175	89	135	12	8	14	2,418	1,125	1,781	8	2	5	183	26	45	27	8	16	290	86	115	174	43	67

J. M. McGOVERN,
Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1884.

STATEMENT B.—Showing number of labourers, including families, who came to Port Arthur from the United States during season of 1884 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	
May	754	72	109	
June	627	41	68	
July	316	24	39	
August	283	14	27	
September	194	13	20	
October	273	18	37	
	2,447	182	300	Total, 2,929

STATEMENT C.—Showing number of people accommodated at the immigrant buildings at Port Arthur during season of 1884:—

	Immigrants.	Labourers.	
May	67	254	
June	86	335	
July	17	321	
August	79	107	
September	43	32	
October	10	139	
November	40	64	
December	5	13	
	347	1,265	Total, 1,612

STATEMENT D.—Showing number of steamers that arrived at Port Arthur during season of 1884 :—

Canadian	532
American	172
Total	704

STATEMENT E.—Average rate of Wages at Port Arthur, Ont., 1884.

—	Ontario.	Remarks.
	$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board	2 00 to 0 00	Not much demand.
do per week and board	6 00 to 7 00	do
Female farm servants, per month, with board	10 00 to 12 00	
Masons, per day, without board	3 00 to 3 50	
Bricklayers do	3 25 to 4 00	
Carpenters do	2 50 to 3 00	
Lumbermen do	2 00 to 2 25	
Shipwrights do	2 50 to 3 00	
Smiths do	2 25 to 2 50	
Wheelwrights do	2 50 to 2 75	
Gardeners, with board	1 75 to 0 00	do
do without board	2 50 to 0 00	do
Female cooks, per month, with board	40 00 to 50 00	
Laundresses do	20 00 to 25 00	
Female domestics do	12 00 to 16 00	
General labourers, per day, without board	2 00 to 0 00	
Miners	2 25 to 2 50	
Mill hands	2 00 to 2 25	
Engine drivers	4 00 to 5 00	
Saddlers	2 25 to 2 50	
Bootmakers	2 25 to 2 75	
Tailors	2 75 to 3 25	

STATEMENT F.—List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Port Arthur Agency.

Provisions.	$ cts.	Clothing, &c.	$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 12½	Coats, under, tweed	6 00 to 12 00
Bread, best white; brown	.....	do over, tweed	7 00 " 15 00
Butter, salt	0 20	Trowsers, tweed	2 00 " 6 00
do fresh	0 25	Vests, tweed	..... 2 00
Beef, mutton, veal, pork	.....	Shirts, flannel	..... 1 50
Beer, per quart	0 10	do cotton	..... 0 75
Candles	0 15	do under, "wove"	..... 0 75
Cheese	0 15	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	..... 0 75
Coffee	0 25	Hats, felt	..... 1 00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2 50	Socks, worsted	..... 0 40
Eggs	0 20	do cotton	..... 0 10
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	5 50	Blankets	..... 2 75
do 2nd quality	5 00	Rugs	..... 4 00
Flour, buckwheat, per 100 lbs	4 50	Flannel	0 25 to 0 50
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt	7 00	Cotton shirting	..... 0 12½
Firewood, per cord	3 00	Sheeting	0 05 to 0 12½
Ham, per lb	0 18	Canadian cloth	0 50 " 1 00
do shoulders, per lb	0 14	Shoes, men's	..... 1 25
Herrings, per barrel	7 00	do women's	..... 1 25
Mustard, per lb	0 30	Boots, men's	..... 2 50
Milk, per quart	0 08	do women's	..... 3 50
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3 50	Indian rubber overshoes, men's	..... 0 75
Pepper, per lb	0 25	do do women's	..... 0 65
Potatoes, per bushel	0 60		
Rice, per lb	0 06		
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 05		
Sugar, brown	0 07		
Salt, per barrel	1 50		
Tea, black	0 30		
do green	0 30		
Tobacco	40 to 60		

J. M. McGOVERN,
Government Immigration Agent.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John Sumner.)

Carleton Place, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report as Travelling Immigration Agent for your Department.

During the year now closed the numbers of immigrants that came by way of Quebec and Halifax have not increased over that of 1883, but, taken altogether, they are of a much better class, and with more capital—over 5,000 coming by way of Halifax on the Allan weekly mail boats. A great many of those coming after the middle of March until the end of April went to Winnipeg and the North-West, and had plenty of money to commence farming operations. The early ships at Quebec brought a large number of Scotchmen, with families, all bound for the same quarter.

The Quebec immigration generally was of a good class, and composed of able-bodied men and many large families, sober and well inclined. During the fall there have come to these shores a large number of women and children, sent for by husbands who came out in spring, showing that money must have been earned and saved.

Domestic servants are still in demand. Those of this year were more creditable than formerly.

I believe it is the intention of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to put immigrant sleepers on the trains next summer, which will be a great improvement.

Refreshment rooms are all good, and Grand Trunk Railway officials obliging.

During the summer months the most of my trips were made to Toronto, and occasionally in winter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. A. O. Kellam.)

Compton, 30th December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour again to submit, for your information, my Annual Report.

During the year 1884 I have, assisted by Mr. Anderson, the interpreter, met the mail steamers, at Halifax in winter and Point Lévis in summer, and travelled with their immigrants to Montreal. The numbers have not been quite so large as last year, but of a superior class. The eating houses along the route are quite satisfactory, and the people are generally satisfied and contented. No accident has occurred either to ourselves or the people in charge. The transportation is generally expeditious and the cars comfortable, and the officers of the road courteous and obliging.

have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. O. KELLAM,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable.
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESCOTT AGENT.

(Mr. A. Scott Gerald.)

Prescott, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of proceedings at this Port, as far as regards immigrants arriving in Canada from the United States, *via* Ogdensburg.

The number of such arrivals, being those only who arrived with the intention of settling in Canada and who were without effects requiring a Custom declaration, the arrivals of that nature not being recorded by me, is larger than in 1883, and amounted to 1,031.

The majority of these were American citizens and the remainder, about one-third of the whole, were parties who had landed at New York from Europe and, after a brief stay in the United States, made their way here.

As I am on duty, in my capacity as Customs Officer, day and night, on the arrival of the ferry boat from Ogdensburg, all parties landing come under my observation.

Transient passengers proceed at once on their way, whilst those who intend to remain hang about the wharf and railway station, and are questioned by me as to their destination.

A number of Germans and Scandinavians have entered at this point, who have found employment amongst the farmers in this vicinity.

I have not counted, in my arrivals, such parties as were going to Mr. Wills, the Immigration Agent at Ottawa, as they belong to his agency.

I have, in all cases, given every possible information in my power, and personally attended to their proceeding inland. I have, in some cases, given relief, in the shape of provisions and meals, especially to those who have arrived on Saturday nights or Sundays, and who were compelled to remain over here till Monday.

The immigrants, as a class, were fine, healthy settlers, and were evidently desirous of obtaining employment, which, too frequently, the depression in the United States prevented them from getting there.

During the year I have, under your instructions, distributed in New York State a very large amount of immigration posters and pamphlets, especially at County and State Fairs and at other large gatherings, and I everywhere found great interest shown in our North-West matters and an eager desire to obtain all the information possible respecting our free land grants and terms and conditions of settlement.

Hoping that my services during the past year will meet your approbation,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. SCOTT GERALD,

Special Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RICHMOND IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. J. H. Dyson.)

Richmond, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that during the course of the year now ending, ninety-four immigrants arrived at this place. The majority of them are friends of the immigrants I placed last year in this vicinity, and they are also a good desirable class. I am told those who got situations gave perfect satisfaction to their employers. The arrivals are not numerous enough to comply with requisitions. Farm labourers and female servants are in good demand. I venture to say that if the amount expended here was increased, better results could be arrived at. I expect to have more applications next season, as a good many young men from this vicinity are leaving daily for British Columbia. I had to assist a few of them who had no means.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DYSON,

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Richmond Immigration Agency, *vid* United States and the St. Lawrence, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

MONTHS.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						Other Countries.	TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.								TOTAL
	M.	F.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.		Farmers.	Farm and general Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces. N.S.	Lower Provinces. N.B.	Lower Provinces. P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	
*June	24	8	14	46	36	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	35	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
July	21	.....	3	24	10	5	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
August	3	.....	5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
September	5	1	7	13	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	7	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	13
October	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
November	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	53	11	30	94	57	12	11	.....	.....	.....	14	11	64	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94

* Those emigrants were all located by me in the neighbourhood, viz.: In the Townships of Cleveland, Durham, Melbourne and the Town of Richmond in the Province of Quebec.

J. H. DYSON,
Agent.

RICHMOND, P.Q., 31st December, 1884.

No. 16.

REPORT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY.

(Mr. John Jessop.)

Immigration Office,
Victoria, 24th December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting herewith the Annual Report of this agency for the year 1884.

During the year nearly closed the calls of new arrivals seeking information with regard to land in various parts of the Province, or enquiring about work and other matters, averaged eight-five per month; the maximum number in May being 188 and the minimum in September forty-four. A majority of those were from the Eastern Provinces, but the States and United Kingdom were pretty largely represented. Several were from Germany, with a few Scandinavians, Greeks and Italians. A large number of these callers were farmers or farm labourers enquiring for land, the ratio of mechanics being smaller than in 1883. The correspondence is a heavy item of work. Letters inward and outward are, as a matter of course, about equal, being about 800 each way. Communications arrive from nearly all parts of Northern Europe, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Eastern Provinces and the United States, Australia and New Zealand, West Indies, HongKong and Japan. Nearly all are inquiries about the country and its prospects in many lines of life. More than 1,200 parcels of printed matter have been despatched through the post office to different parts of the world. About two-thirds of these parcels were accompanied by letters containing answers to special questions not dealt with in pamphlets and papers.

After the edition of local hand book of 1883 (5,000 copies) was exhausted, a smaller and more concise one was issued from the local Government printing office; and of this edition of 6,000, over 4,000 have been distributed to agents and parties writing direct for information. Five thousand copies of a Portland, Oregon, illustrated monthly, called "West Shore," and devoted exclusively to British Columbia, were purchassed by the local Government for distribution abroad among those seeking information about the Province. Of these, 2,000 are still on hand. Nearly a thousand copies of Kootenay report were also sent out, together with some hundreds of Dominion pamphlets and other papers.

With but few exceptions the daily mail steamer connecting the Northern Pacific railway with this city, has been met on landing, and immigrant families and others supplied with such advice and instructruction as they required. The Immigrant Home, also, has been visited at least once a week.

The office has not been so much of a labour exchange during the year as it was in 1883 in consequence of labour being more easily obtained, so that employers were at no loss for hands. Unfortunately there were but few avenues of employment open till the island railroad was commenced in the fall, and numbers of men were thus disappointed in their expectations during the spring and summer months. Many of these called over and over again seeking work, and though willing to take Chinamen's wages, at almost any kind of labour these undesirable people are doing, yet they found it impossible to obtain employment.

IMMIGRATION.

Early in the year immigration to British Columbia received considerable impetus by the perfecting of arrangements for transit on the then newly opened Northern

Pacific Railway, and the running of a daily steamer from Tacoma, the Sound terminus, to this city. During the spring months from 50 to 100 persons, over and above transient travellers, arrived here weekly. This number was increased in April and May to between 200 and 300 per week. A majority of the new arrivals in these months were labouring men, with a good sprinkling of mechanics, who were led to believe that employment would be plentiful in early summer on the Esquimalt Graving Dock and the Island Railway. Unfortunately the dock remained in *statu quo* all the year, and the railway was not commenced till September. In consequence of these public works not being ready to take on men, a large number of those possessing more or less means went away greatly disappointed and probably after their return home, deterred many of their friends and acquaintances from coming to this coast. Many of them, could they have been kept in the Province, would have made good settlers, as they belonged to the better class of farm and other labourers. They came with the view of obtaining land, after spending a season or two on public works; and, as a matter of course, had circumstances been more favourable, would have proved a valuable addition to our agricultural population. With this drawback, however, a steady flow of immigrants, in the main well suited to the wants of the Province, continued through the summer and autumn months, and, with some diminution in numbers, till the close of the year.

One noticeable feature among the new arrivals during the past three or four months is the number of families from the Eastern Provinces and the Old Country, *en route* to various parts of the Province, where homes had been provided for their reception by the head or some other member of each household.

The tourist element to this city, and various points within easy reach, increases from season to season. A trip to Portland and the Sound, over the Northern Pacific Railway, is not considered complete without including Victoria, which, with a daily steamer, is looked upon as the actual terminus of that important transcontinental line.

Passengers arriving in Port of Victoria, B.C., from 1st January to 21st December, 1884.

	Whites.	Chinese.
Puget Sound	13,110	1,297
San Francisco and Portland	3,084	1,157
Chinese ports and Hong Kong		729
	16,104	3,183
Total whites and Chinese		19,377
Direct arrivals at New Westminster and Nanaimo will make the grand total fully		20,600
Steamers "Starr" and "Anderson," passengers from Puget Sound, 3,770, 15 per cent. of whom may be taken as immigrants		566
Mail line, 9,340—40 per cent		3,736
San Francisco, 3,084—40 per cent		1,234
Total immigrants approximate		5,536

It may safely be presumed that 1,000 immigrants came in by way of New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kootenay and across the gap in the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Selkirk Mountains, to the interior and down to the coast. In the months of September, October and early in November, several of these "overlanders" reported themselves at this office, and stated that a number of men had distributed themselves through the country east of the Cascades.

Of those, as near as can be ascertained, nearly 10 per cent., or about 500, left during the spring and early summer months, on account of not being able to get

employment on public works, thus leaving 6,000 approximately as the increase to white population from 1st January to 21st December, 1884.

Additions to the Chinese population number more than half as many, as several Chinese from San Francisco were reported as steerage passengers and counted with the whites during the first part of the year. Nearly 200 of these people left this city a few days ago on the SS. "Sardonyx," for Hong Kong. A few of them may probably return, but a large majority went home to reside permanently.

The total number of settlers during 1884 may thus be put down as 9,000.

It will be observed that nothing has been said with regard to the several thousand Canadian Pacific Railway men, who have come into British Columbia from the east, and are now working on the line west of the Rockies. Many of them will, no doubt, become settlers in this Province after railway work is completed. Indeed, it is well known that some have already done so; but as the number cannot be ascertained at present, no attempt has been made to enumerate them. With this element added, the immigration of 1884 is considerably in excess of that of 1883.

The following are the number of settlers who have passed their effects at the Custom House in this city, from 1st January to 21st December, 1884:—

	Males (adult)	Females (adult)	Children	Effects valued at
From England.....	57	42	27	$21,776
" United States...	474	164	221	31,693
" E. Provinces....	72	52	87	32,085
" Other places....	7	4	7	5,450
Total.....	302	262	342	$91,004

Fifty-nine bonus certificates of $10 each, have been presented and paid to immigrants over sixteen years of age, from the mother country, during the year.

I append herewith extracts from a communication to your Department, covering a synopsis of arrivals to 30th September, explanatory of the percentages of immigrants taken.

"The percentage of immigrants among the aggregate of arrivals has been very carefully considered, with a view to a close approximation as to the number that have actually settled in the Province during the nine months ending 30th September.

"It will be observed that only 15 per cent. of passengers arriving by the steamers "Geo. L. Starr" and "Eliza Anderson" have been taken. The reason of this is, that during some of the summer months they ran in opposition to each other, and the latter in opposition to the mail line at very low fares; the consequence being that their lists were made up chiefly of tourists and casual travellers.

"After making enquiries of the captains and pursers of those steamers and others, I concluded that 15 per cent. and 40 per cent., respectively, were at least not over the mark, and those ratios were therefore adopted, thus allowing nearly two thirds of the aggregate for tourists and casual travellers."

* * * * *

AGRICULTURE.

During the summer and autumn of 1883 an effort was made, under instruction from the Minister of Agriculture for the Province, to collect statistics as to the condition of agriculture, with a view of ascertaining the number of *bonâ fide* farmers and stock raisers, and constituting a basis from which further progress might be deduced. The result of this appeal for valuable information was so meagre—only about 2 per cent. of farmers and stockholders responding to the call—that the project, for the time being, had to be abandoned. Should it be considered advisable, I would make another attempt next summer, under instructions from the Department of Agriculture for the Dominion, to furnish statistical information on this all-important branch of industry.

That the Province has made substantial progress in this direction is apparent in every part of it. In New Westminster district alone, nearly 1,100 new settlers have selected locations since the Settlement Act became law, and most of these are busily engaged improving their holdings. Various sections of Vancouver Island have also received many accessions to the farming population. A few years ago the importation of farming implements and machinery was almost *nil*. In Victoria alone, for eleven months of the year just expiring, it has amounted to $38,088.

The following table shows the annual increase of these imports since 1882:—

	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
United States	23,192 00	6,656 67	30,230 00	9,081 95	18,614 00	5,842 90
Canada	18,461 00	.....	25,881 00	.....	29,474 00	
	41,653 00		56,111 00		38,088 00	

The above exhibit for 1884 only shows the imports entered in this Custom House for eleven months. As New Westminster and Nanaimo are now independent ports of entry, the imports of agricultural implements at those places will increase the total to a larger amount than in any preceding year. It is gratifying to observe that manufacturers in the Eastern Provinces are annually increasing their business with British Columbia. In 1880 Canadian imports, under this head, amounted only to $8,811, while last year they probably reached $40,000. In view of this large and constantly increasing demand for agricultural implements, the conclusion must be arrived at that the farming industry of the Province is now making rapid strides.

The 1,086 selectors of land in New Westminster district, reported by the Local Government Immigration Agent, Mr. Wm. Ross, have occupied 173,760 acres of Dominion railway lands. On Vancouver Island, since the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway reserve was thrown open in June last, 389 pre-emption claims were recorded on those lands, and 100 outside of them, making 489 in all, representing 78,240 acres. In the Mainland districts, above New Westminster, eighty-four pre-emption claims had been recorded up to 12th November—26,880 acres. Total acreage taken up, 278,880. Land purchased or applied for at $2.50 per acre, under the new Land Act, amounted to 7,598 acres. Large areas of public lands have been leased for lumbering and haying purposes, in various parts of the Province, under the above mentioned Land Act. These lands, however, are open to pre-emption.

From the above record of land sales, under pre-emption, at $1 per acre, and purchase at $2.50, covering less than a year, it may reasonably be assumed that in a few years the importation of breadstuffs and farm produce from Washington Territory, Oregon and California will be greatly diminished, if not entirely stopped.

IMMIGRANT HOUSE.

In consequence of the arrival of several families early in the spring, some with limited means, the Local Government considered it advisable to provide temporary accommodation for such as required it. A new two-storey frame house, near the outer wharf, and containing about twenty rooms, was secured at a rental of $25 per month. It was erected about a year ago for a hotel, and answers its present purpose tolerably well. The furniture provided consists of cooking stove and utensils, tables, chairs, benches, and straw mattress and bedstead in each of the bed rooms. The

first family to occupy it, early in April, was one from England, who afterwards settled in Cowichan. Since then from three to five families have been accommodated there for a few days, and in some instances a few weeks each. The maximum number of inmates was forty-two, on the 25th of April. Three families of those were *en route* for Nanaimo. During the nine months' occupation thirty-two families, representing 125 men, women and children, have resided in the house. Two births took place there during the summer. A new and larger building will become a necessity in early spring, to meet the increasing tide of immigration which is certain to set in this direction from nearly all parts of the world.

LOCAL AGENTS AND GOVERNMENT GUIDES.

The appointment of Mr. Wm. Ross as local Immigrant Agent at New Westminster, in June, 1883, was immediately followed by a revival of the office of Agent-General for the Province, in London, England, and the selection of Mr. H. C. Breton, an old resident in Victoria and Cariboo, and closely connected with British Columbia commerce, as its incumbent. Shortly afterwards Provincial agencies were established at Winnipeg and Toronto; and subsequently Mr. J. S. K. de Knevett, also well and favourably known both on the island and mainland, accepted the position of Agent-General for the continent of Europe, with headquarters at Paris.

In addition to those appointments, the Local Government, at the beginning of last summer, engaged the services of four immigrant guides, three for the New Westminster district and one for Vancouver Island. One of the New Westminster men, however, resigned shortly afterwards. Those remaining did good service in locating settlers. The one at Longley has placed, during the summer and fall, nearly 100 men, chiefly new arrivals and heads of families, upon Dominion Government lands. Most of those are well satisfied with their holdings. The island guide has also been very busy since the date of his appointment, in conducting land hunters over the several districts of Cowichan, Nanaimo, Alberni, Comox and Salmon River. The older districts, particularly Cowichan and Nanaimo, have, through his aid, received large additions to their farming communities; while Alberni, an almost entirely new settlement, has now quite a nucleus of most desirable settlers, with their families. This agricultural settlement bids fair to become one of the most prosperous on the island in the near future.

There are many other extensive and vertile valleys, both on the east and west coast of Vancouver Island, besides those above mentioned, where populous farming communities can be established; and next season's operations will probably fill, or partially fill, several of these with industrious settlers.

CLASSES OF IMMIGRANTS NOT IN DEMAND.

Clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, and professional men generally, will have more or less difficulty in securing openings in this Province A large number of our own young men have been trained for mercantile positions, and almost every avenue in that line, particularly, is filled by them. Notwithstanding all that has been said in pamphlets and the press generally, to limit the influx of these classes, there are still arriving more than can find employment in stores, or secure openings for practice in either law or medicine. Much discouragement awaits young men, without means who come to British Columbia expecting to obtain situations in mercantile houses. A large majority of those arriving during the year have been obliged to turn their attention to some other means of obtaining a livelihood. Married men with families and little capital, find themselves in even more distressing circumstances, as rent and housekeeping are expensive. It is highly desirable that heads of families, particularly in the above mentioned vocations, should carefully consider the cost and time required, to say nothing of probable disappointment, in getting into practice or employment on the Pacific coast of the Dominion. With more or less capital, commercial men may establish themselves in any of the centres of population. The fr

quent supply of lawyers and doctors is out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants, while the demand for those who have received a mercantile training, is not at all adequate to the number constantly applying for such situations.

KIND OF IMMIGRANTS WANTED.

After enumerating the classes of immigrants not in demand, it might be advisable to mention those that are much needed. Capitalists, great and small, are always desirable, as vast and varied resources in all parts of the Province are awaiting development. Farmers and farm labourers with more or less money at their command, say $400 and upwards, can find suitable pre-emption claims in any of the districts, either on Vancouver Island or the Mainland, on the easiest possible terms of payment. Stock-raising east of the Cascades is a most profitable industry, and several extensive grazing sections are still unoccupied. Butter and cheese-making are yet barely commenced, and good openings can be found in these lines with a sure market and remunerative prices. Railroad hands, labourers, bridge-builders, &c., are now in demand, and will be more so in early spring and summer. A large number of stonemasons and other mechanics will find profitable employment on the Esquimalt Graving Dock for a year or two. Building operations are likely to remain very active in this city, New Westminster, Nanaimo, the new terminus of the C. P. R. and elsewhere, for some time to come. A system of sewerage is likely to be inaugurated next summer in Victoria, which will absorb considerable labour, both skilled and unskilled. Sober and industrious immigrants, therefore, who are able and willing to work, can scarcely go wrong in making for British Columbia during the incoming season, where good wages, a healthy and equable climate, and all the comforts of civilization await them.

BONUS CERTIFICATES.

During the year fifty-nine British Columbia bonus certificates were presented at this office, and after satisfactory proof that the applicants intended to remain in the Province, these certificates were paid, chiefly by official cheques from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Of these, thirty-three were men and twenty-six women, the latter with six or seven exceptions, being wives of the former. The certificates were distributed among the old country agencies as follows: London, thirteen men and ten women; Liverpool twelve and nine respectively; Glasgow seven and six respectively. Belfast one male, and Bristol one female. In one instance duplicate certificates were presented, one from London and the other from Bristol. The London certificate was paid. Only two of the six or seven unmarried women went out as domestic servants. The holders of six certificates issued to men from the High Commissioner's office, in London, from August, 1883, to close of 1884, have not yet presented them for payment. Two certificates, to a man and his wife from Bristol, dated 6th October, are likewise unpaid. Presumably some of these people found employment or suitable locations before reaching this Province, while the others may report themselves at an early date.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The scarcity of domestic servants has been quite as marked during the past year as at any previous time. It was expected that among the immigrant families there would have been a number of girls willing to go out to service; but in consequence of so many of these families being made up of small children, such has not been the case. With the exception of one family of ten from Wellington County, Ont., settled at Comox, from amongst whom five girls remained here at service, the supply from this source has been almost *nil*. Possibly the remaining season's immigration may be more satisfactory in this respect. It may safely be asserted that 100 or more female servants could procure comfortable houses, with good wages, say from $12 to $25 per

month, in this city, New Westminister, and Nanaimo, in less than a week's time. Nine-tenths of the Chinamen now employed in domestic work would be summarily discharged if their places could be filled with permanent and reliable female servants. However much the Mongolians may be disliked, their employment is at present a stern necessity for the very simple and sufficient reason that female help is unobtainable.

SCARCITY OF DWELLING HOUSES.

I had occasion in last year's report, to touch upon the pressing want of medium-sized dwellings in this city. It can hardly be said that this stringency is as apparent now as it was twelve months ago, but still it is no easy matter to find suitable houses. Probably more than 300 residences of various descriptions have been erected during the year, and occupied as soon as they were ready; and had this number been largely increased the "To let or to lease" in windows would still have been of rare occurrence. A noticeable feature in last year's improvements is the great number of houses built by mechanics and other workingmen for their own occupation, many of the owners being comparatively new arrivals. Excellent returns for capital invested still await those who may embark in house building in this city. The above remarks are also applicable to New Westminster and Nanaimo, where houses, also, are difficult to obtain.

With graving dock work again in operation at Esquimalt, and the impetus which the Island Railway construction must give to almost all branches of industry, there is every indication of a greater influx of families next spring and summer than has yet taken place; and unless this is met by a corresponding activity in building operations Victoria will not secure a fair share of the expected immigration.

COST OF AGENCY.

In consequence of the Local Government assuming the somewhat heavy postage account, supplying an office in the Departmental buildings, and for a portion of the year providing stationery, &c., the charge of this agency on the Dominion exchequer for incidental expenditure has been less than $50 for the twelve months ending 31st December.

I have the honour to, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JESSOP,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 17.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT ON TRAINS WITH IRISH IMMIGRANTS.

(John Hoolahan.)

Montreal, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following report :—

In compliance with instructions received from your Department, I proceeded to Quebec on the 1st of May last, and whilst there I was under the instructions of Mr. Stafford, Immigration Agent, as to my duties.

In the early part of the season, viz., May and June, I met the immigrants at Point Lévis immediately on their disembarking from the steamships, and accompanied them, as travelling agent, on the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway westward to Montreal, and intermediate stations between Montreal and Toronto.

Mr. John Sumner having obtained leave of absence, I was officially notified to perform his duties during his absence. I therefore attended to the immigrants, as travelling agent, between Montreal and Toronto, till Mr. Sumner returned and resumed duty.

I have made twenty-seven trips from Point Lévis to Montreal and Toronto during the season of St. Lawrence navigation.

Weekly reports were furnished by me to the Department, giving full details as to the arrival and departure of trains, the number of immigrants, and their destination, of which I had charge.

The immigrants who arrived in the Dominion during the past summer, and who intended to make Canada their home—I speak more especially of those with whom I came in immediate contact whilst travelling with them on the trains—were, on the whole, an excellent class of people, healthy and robust—just the sort of people required in this country ; and from what I could learn by personal conversations and otherwise, they were fully determined to face hard work and accept the first employment presenting itself. These people will, most undoubtedly, in the near future, make for themselves a comfortable home in this the country of their adoption.

A large number of those immigrants were agricultural and general labourers, who, I am convinced, experienced little or no difficulty in finding work at fair wages.

The mechanics, of whom many also arrived, went direct to the large cities and towns of Quebec and Ontario.

Very many of the newcomers were destined for Manitoba and the North-West, and were possessed of considerable capital wherewith to purchase land, several being intelligent old country farmers, having the knowledge and experience essential to success in a new agricultural country.

The Province of Ontario received the large majority of the immigrants of whom I had special charge as travelling agent the past summer.

The pamphlets and maps issued from your Department, and distributed by the Government officials to the immigrants, impart to them valuable information, touching the important and essential points as to climate, soil, products, manufactures, &c., of the Dominion. These pamphlets are carefully read by the immigrants on the trains and elsewhere.

I have made it my special duty, on all occasions, to give the immigrants the best possible advice and most reliable information under the circumstances.

I have much pleasure in stating that no accident of any consequence occurred to any of the immigrants in my care whilst *en route* ; that the immigrant trains were

not subjected to any lengthened detentions, owing to the great care and vigilance exercised on all occasions by the Grand Trunk employés. The agents, telegraph operators and train hands generally, deserve much praise in this regard.

My best thanks are due to Messrs. L. Stafford and J. J. Daley, your agents at Quebec and Montreal, respectively, for valuable information, and in various ways facilitating my duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Travelling Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOBA COLONIZATION AGENT.

(Mr. C. Lalime.)

Canadian Government Immigration Agency,
Worcester, Mass., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the Annual Report of my operations in the New England and New York States for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

As in previous years, I have made it a duty to visit at their homes the intending emigrants, supplying them with pamphlets and maps about Manitoba, and giving all useful information, and I have also held public meetings when I thought it advantageous in the interest of this emigration.

I am pleased to inform you that I have met with better success in 1884 than I ever did before, since my appointment in 1875.

The following statistics will show you the number of emigrants to Manitoba and the North-West Territory, from the field of my operations, between January, 1876, and January, 1885:—

	Immigrants.
1876	362
1877	562
1878	464
1879	540
1880	169
1881	206
1882	633
1883	741
1884	839

While I state the number of emigrants from this territory for 1884 to be 839, I must add that according to reliable information obtained at your Emerson and Gretna agencies, also at the leading railroad ticket offices in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Portland and Troy, where I call regularly at least once a month, the number should be larger than the one mentioned above.

The total number of emigrants for 1884 is some 839. Of this number almost 55 per cent. were French Canadians; the others English, Scotch, and Canadians, including also Irish and a few German and Jewish families.

I am pleased to say that the great majority of these emigrants are of the best class, and were formerly agriculturists in Canada, having emigrated here only a few years ago, and who decided to emigrate to Manitoba on account of their increasing families.

I insist, in each of my annual reports, on this particular qualification of my emigrants, because I make it a special duty to encourage this class only, and the number of emigrants from this section would be greater if I had given hopes of success to many clerks and day labourers who asked for information about their chances in Manitoba in pursuing their ordinary occupations.

Manitoba and the North-West Territory being farming districts, farmers will find contentment there, while, for the present time, clerks and day labourers may be disappointed, and I am glad to state that this particular care I have taken has had its reward.

The great majority of our New England emigrants have established ten new settlements in Manitoba, and have added a good number of permanent settlers to sixteen other settlements.

The accuracy of these facts can be verified by your agencies in Manitoba.

I am in regular correspondence with the settlers from my territory, and I have the pleasure of informing you that they are satisfied. Their crops this year have been abundant and their hopes begin to take the form of reality.

In my opinion, I think that for several reasons the New England and New York States are, presently, the best and the most promising field for an emigration to the North-West, on account of the stagnation of all kinds of business in this country for a few years.

Our population in the New England mills have come to find out that instead of improving their condition in remaining here, and especially in 1883 and 1884, it has been from bad to worse.

The Canadian population, with the exception of a few, emigrated here during the last fifteen years. All came with the intention of going back to Canada.

It is a fact they have established churches, schools, &c., &c., but how is it that comparatively so few get naturalized, and so very few, also, become real estate owners?

In my opinion, when to-day the advantages of the North-West are so well known, I think that with very little assistance from the Canadian Government, and some reserved lands in the Qu'Appelle valley or in other parts of the North-West, there would be no trouble to create a large emigration movement from here to Manitoba.

About reserved lands I may say, without any fear of contradiction from any one experienced in this emigration matter, that had not the Hon. M. Letellier, in 1876, then at the head of your Department, granted reserved townships for our New England emigrants, we should have met with no success whatever, and this repatriation movement would have been a failure; and consequently some arrangement should be made to allow these colonists to settle together.

Another reason, also, in favour of the New England emigrant, is that, being originally from Canada, also originally a farmer, he is not afraid of the Manitoba winter climate, and has but very little to learn to become a practical farmer,

I also wish to call your attention to the fact that our present emigration is generally composed of a better class of emigrants to what it was until 1880 or 1881, for the reason, that then many emigrants were not provided with sufficient means to settle on a farm, and often depended on their daily wages as railroad labourers for the subsistence of their families, while to-day present emigrants are aware of the fact that they must, up to a certain extent, depend on the revenue of the farm, and must possess some means to begin a prosperous establishment.

I would also suggest that now is the time to create a new impetus to emigration. Factories are cutting the wages of their help, many industries are idle, and many old farmers who have emigrated, in New England, would be pleased to return to their old occupations.

Your Government will, I have no doubt, profit by the situation, and I shall do, as I have done for the last two years, my best endeavours to fulfil my trust.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. LALIME.

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HAMILTON (ONT.) IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John Smith.)

Hamilton, Ont., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report, with tabular statements, showing the arrivals and departure of immigrants at this Agency for the year ending December, 1884.

The past year shows a decrease of 397 immigrants settling in this district as compared with the corresponding year of 1883, as will be noticed by referring to the different statements accompanying this report.

The total arrivals of immigrants *viâ* Halifax, the St. Lawrence and the United States, including those entered at the ports of Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Niagara and Hamilton, will be found by reference to statement N. In the same statement the number of those passing through the Dominion is shown, also the number settling in the different Provinces of the Dominion.

Statements I, J, K, L and M show the number of immigrants reported by the Collectors of Customs in this district, giving their nationality and the value of their effects entered at the different ports.

Statement A. shows the number of arrivals and departures, with the exception of those reported by the Collectors of Customs, which will be found by a reference to Statements M and N.

Statement B shows the reported number of arrivals in the district of the Hamilton agency, and the nationality of those remaining in Ontario, less those reported by the Collectors of Customs in Statement M.

Statement C shows the reported number of arrivals (less those entered with their effects in Statement M) and their general destination, the decrease being to Ontario 385, as compared with the previous year, 12 to Manitoba and 3,862 to the Western States.

Statement D shows the number of children sent out by the different philanthropic institutions, all of them being settled in comfortable homes. The work of settling has been well accomplished during the past year, and the officials in charge have been unremitting in their care in fulfilling the charge committed to their trust.

Statement E shows the number of immigrants that have been assisted during the year, the number of meals and lodgings supplied, and the number of free passes granted.

Statement F shows the amount of capital reported.

Statement G shows the number of free passes issued, and the destination of the immigrants,

Statement H shows the destination of the immigrants settling in the Dominion.

Statement O, gives the rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

Statement P, gives the retail prices in this district of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

Statement N, shows the total number of immigrants from all sources reported at the Hamilton agency, and their destination.

The immigrants arriving at this Agency and settling in the Dominion during the past year have been strong and healthy and well adapted for their new homes, there being an entire absence of the class sent out in previous years by the Tuke and Gaskell committees.

A noticeable feature of the arrivals this season is the small number of mechanics and mill operatives amongst them, and those that did arrive were principally from the States or those having come out by New York, the principal number of immigrants being comprised of agricultural and general labourers, including the wives and children belonging to the married families.

During the year a number of agriculturists arrived from the old country for the purpose of settling in Canada, some of whom have purchased and others rented farms. We have also, in the district, a number of young men who have come out for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of Canadian husbandry, before investing on their own account either in Ontario or the North-West Territories.

There has been during the past year a good demand for all kinds of agricultural and general labourers and female domestic servants, which it has been impossible to supply, although repeated applications were made upon the several depots for a larger share of the arrivals, the demand for this class of labour being in excess of any previous year since my appointment.

Agricultural Labour.—The demand during the past year has been greater than any previous year, it being simply impossible to supply the numerous applications made, both personally and by letter; farmers were in daily attendance upon the trains, in order to secure the desired help, but a large number of them had to return home without being able to accomplish their object; the wages offered were from $150 to $175 per annum, and from $15 to $20 per month for the summer season, and from $25 to $35 per month for the four months during harvest, commencing from July, with board and lodging.

Female Servants--Have been in great demand during the whole of the year, and there is a constant and growing want for all classes of domestic servants, the supply being very much short of the demand, it being impossible to meet the numerous applications made at the agency.

Mechanics.—The demand has been light during the year, but as already pointed out the arrivals have been comparatively light, so that there has been no difficulty arising from an over influx of this class of labour.

Mill Operatives—There have been very few immigrants of this class arriving during the year, and the few that were reported were from the mills in the New England States.

Manufacturing Operatives.—The demand has been light during the season, and those applying for work at the Agency were from the Eastern States, having left there in search of employment.

Common Labourers.—Have been in good demand at fair wages, and all available hands arriving have had no difficulty in meeting with employment.

Agriculture the past year has been marked by good crops of all descriptions of cereals, roots, hay and clover, the grass lands yielding excellent pasturage during the season.

There has also been an average fruit crop of all kinds, with the exception of peaches which were a total failure.

Live Stock.—The past year has again been profitable to graziers and feeders, the volume of business being largely in excess of previous years, owing to the gradual change being effected in the system of cultivation, from wheat growing to that of mixed farming, combining stock raising, feeding, grazing, and dairy purposes.

The increase and development of young stock during the past season has been notable throughout the district, owing, in a great measure, to the demand for store stock, which was accelerated by the enormous yield of hay and clover, and the luxuriant pastures of the crop of 1883, which was the largest ever produced in Canada, thereby giving a very large increase to the national wealth of the country.

The export trade of all kinds of stock is still increasing, as will be noticed by a comparison of the export returns given below. There has been a good demand for all offerings for export at remunerative rates with an increasing demand for home consumption, owing to the largely increased purchasing power of the Dominion.

Owing to the improvement and increased accommodation combined with the rapid transit and the keen competition on the part of railway and steamship companies, the risk of transportation to Britain has been reduced to a minimum and the stock landed without any material deterioration.

Canadian cattle being free from any contagious diseases, and being shipped under the quarantine regulations adopted, as enforced by the Dominion Government, are admitted at any of the ports of Great Britain without being scheduled, thereby enabling shippers and dealers to transport, without slaughtering, to any of the local markets of the kingdom, a privilege not enjoyed by any other nation, thereby giving an increased value to Canadian stock as compared with any other country whether for slaughtering or grazing purposes.

EXPORTS of Horned Cattle and Sheep from Canada, from 1874 to 1884.

Year.	Horned Cattle.		Sheep.	
	No. of Head.	Value.	No. of Head.	Value.
		$		$
1874	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	25,898	645,449	141,187	507,538
1877	24,127	846,520	209,899	583,020
1878	30,456	1,214,773	242,989	699,337
1879	49,257	2,294,268	308,393	989,613
1880	54,948	2,764,837	399,393	1,426,922
1881	62,512	3,489,611	354,253	1,375,043
1882	62,337	3,285,452	311,669	1,228,957
1883	67,060	3,995,090	308,662	1,392,279
1884	90,664	5,912,890	304,474	1,546,150
	545,850	26,223,681	3,075,438	11,088,984
1884	90,664	5,912,890	304,474	1,546,150
1874	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
Increase	51,041	4,961,621	52,393	843,586

By this comparative statement it will be noticed that the export of cattle in ten years has increased from 39,623 head to 90,664, and the money value from $951,269 to $5,912,890, or an increase of $4,961,621, or 521½ per cent.

It will also be noticed that the value per head has increased from $24 to $65 in the same period, being the result of the rapid advance in the improvement and development of the principal herds in the Dominion, and the intermixture of thoroughbreds with the general farming stock of the country, combined with the reduction in the cost of transportation, and the improved and expeditious transit—the stock being delivered at the port of debarkation in better condition with less shrinkage.

Herds.—The past year has been noted for the steady increase in numbers, which has been added to this branch of industry in the Dominion, and the increased value of the herds by the importation and infusion of new blood from the leading families of England and Scotland.

Owing to the improved system of mixed farming, there has been a good demand for thoroughbred bulls, including Shorthorns, Polled Angus, and Herefords, for crossing with the native and improved grades of the country, thereby producing a class of animals adapted to the growing and increasing demand of the English market.

There has also been a good demand for all classes of thoroughbred animals for the stock farms of the West and South-West States of the Union, and the West and North-West ranches, the Polled Angus being in especial demand for the more northerly ranches, owing to the prepotency infused into the native herds, giving substance, quality and early maturing capabilities, with a skin and coat peculiarly adapted to northern latitudes.

The displays at the Provincial, Toronto, Central and County shows, have shown a marked improvement in the several groups and families exhibited, and at the live stock show held at Chicago in November last, first prizes and honours were awarded to Canada.

The first prize for sweepstakes class and grand sweepstakes class, including the first premium for the best Shorthorn steer, barren or spayed cow, three years old and under four, was awarded to "Clarence Kirklevington," owned by the Canada West Farm Stock Association, securing the much coveted blue ribbon from all other competitors, the important event being telegraphed over the country and cabled to England. In addition to the grand prize, he was also awarded first honours and a premium of $100 in the grand sweepstakes class, for best dressed carcass of any animal slaughtered, regardless of age or breed.

Double honours also fell to the lot of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, in the Polled Angus class, "Netherwood Jock" capturing the blue ribbon. The first prize also fell to Mr. Cochrane for dressed carcass of animal, one year old and under two—the premium being awarded for quality to a Polled Angus steer owned by him.

Amongst the importations may be mentioned those brought in by R. Gibson, of Delaware; Geary Brothers, of London; V. E. Fuller, of Oaklands; and Smith, of Grimsby; and the valuable collection for the experimental farm at Guelph—the selections having been made by Professor Brown, from the best tribes and families in the United Kingdom.

At the annual Fat Stock Shows at Guelph and other points in Canada, the exhibits were of a very superior class, evincing a steady improvement in form and development, arising from the judicious selections and crosses that have been effected by the leading breeders, graziers and feeders in the Dominion.

The competition for the different lots was very spirited at full rates.

The Christmas shows being superior in quality, created a keen competition for home consumption at outside prices, all offerings being freely taken.

During the year there has been a large demand for Jerseys on American account, Canadians having established for themselves a reputation superior to any other breeders, either in the States or upon the Island of Jersey itself. The Canadian herds are noted for their fine forms, great substance and grand constitutions, and as a family of butter makers, stand unrivalled, having never been approached by any other country. At the head of the tribe stands the great Stoke Pogis, Victor Hugo and St. Helier families, a combination of whose blood has developed a typical family possessing a wonderful prepotency, as exhibited by the public tests held by the American Jersey Cattle Club at Oaklands, the herd being owned by Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, the most noted and successful breeder of the Jersey family.

Appended will be found a record of the transactions of the noted herd for the past year, the whole of the purchases having been made for export to the United States, the bulls also being rented by breeders in the States; the lowest rental for the season being $500, and the highest being $2,500, for "Prince Pogis," a son of Mary Ann, which was paid; the number of females being limited to five.

In addition to the Oakland sales the Americans have purchased freely from other Canadian herds, which are rich in the blood of the St. Lambert family, large prices having been paid for all available animals, figures reaching $5,000 having been secured by Mr. George Smith, of Grimsby, for a Stoke Pogis and Victor Hugo cow.

Sale of Jersey Cattle, sold from the Oaklands Herd, and Bulls rented for service in the United States during the Year 1884—Valancey E. Fuller, Proprietor.

Number of Head.	Sales of Cows.	Sales of Bulls.	Sales of Bull Calves.	Sales of Heifers and Heifer Calves.	Rent for Services of Bulls.	Total.	Average per Head.	General Average per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
8	15,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,750 00	1,968 38	
5	.....	15,900 00	.....	.....	.....	15,900 00	3,180 00	
8	.....	.....	15,350 00	.....	.....	15,350 00	1,918 88	
5	.....	.....	.....	4,165 00	.....	4,165 00	833 00	
26	15,750 00	15,900 00	15,350 00	4,165 00	.....	51,165 00		1,967 88
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00		
						58,165 00		

Official Tests made by the American Jersey Cattle Club at the Oaklands Farm, during the Year 1884.

Name of Cow.	Number of days under Test	Quantity of Butter produced by each Cow in seven days.		Weekly average per Cow.	
		Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.
Mary Ann of St. Lamberts	7	36	12¼		
Ida of St. Lamberts	7	30	2½		
Mermaid of St. Lamberts	7	25	13½		
Naid of St. Lamberts	7	22	2¼		
Niobe of St. Lamberts	7	21	9½		
		136	8	27	5

Holsteins have grown more into favour during the past year, owing to the quality possessed by them of being free milkers, giving large yields of good quality, and well adapted for general dairy purposes, possessing in addition large frames for feeding purposes after being taken out of the dairy. The principal breeders and importers into Canada are Lord, Cook & Son, of Aultsville, Ontario.

Horses.—The demand for all first-class animals has been good, at outside prices, for export to the United Kingdom, France and the United States. There has also been an enquiry for remounts for the English and French services.

During the year a large number of heavy draught horses have been imported, including Clyesdales, Suffolk Punches, Percherons, Cleveland Bays and Shire horses, which have met with ready sale at remunerative prices, a number of the sales having been made for Western States account, Canadians being keen competitors for all first-class horses for the purpose of crossing with Canadian mares. Amongst the principal importers and exporters are John Hendrie, of Hamilton, and C. J. Douglas, of Toronto.

At the leading studs there has been an acquisition of new blood, both in thoroughbred and general purpose horses, a growing demand having sprung up for this class of animals, the leading establishments being the studs owned by Mr. Wiser, Prescott; John White, Halton, and Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

Sheep.—The importations of the past year have been upon a liberal scale, composed principally of Downs, which are taking the lead in Canada, owing to the growing demand for fine staple wools for manufacturing purposes, created by the extended manufacturing power of the Dominion.

There has been a good demand for selections from the leading flocks for export to the States, a demand having arisen for this class of sheep possessed of a fine texture of wool with a good carcass, the meat commanding the highest price in all the leading markets.

There has been a large increase in the exports during the last decade, the returns showing an increase of 52,393 head for the year 1884, as compared with the year 1874; an increase in money value of $843,586 for the same year, or a gain of 120 per cent., whilst the value per head has increased from $2.79 to $5.08.

Hogs.—There has been a good demand during the year and fair prices have been realized, owing to the increased home consumption created by the increased purchasing power of the Dominion.

Dairy Produce.—The production of cheese has largely increased, as will be noticed by a comparative statement of the exports from Canada, and the prices have been fairly maintained for all offerings.

The present satisfactory state of this branch of the dairy interest has been brought about by the factory system and weekly fairs, and in the improvement of the cows by judicious crossing, thereby developing a class of animals with a large flow of milk with curd-producing qualities.

The table of exports shows an increase of 51,784,575 pounds for last year, as compared with the corresponding year of 1874, and an increased money value of $4,300,419, or 122⅔ per cent.

The butter industry of the Dominion is in an unsatisfactory position, and by a comparison of the export returns it will be seen that the business has been steadily declining, which is attributable to several sources, first being the desultory way in which the farmers attend to this important interest, many of them keeping too few cows to produce cream in sufficient quantities to churn whilst in a fit condition, and the want of proper care and cleanliness in management, and the use of ordinary Canadian salt instead of factory, specially prepared for the purpose, as used in the cheese dairies.

Another great drawback is the system of store packing, without any attempt of keeping the different qualities or colours separate.

In order to bring about a better state of business, one of two systems will have to be adopted: either the farmers will have to establish creameries on the co-operative plan or to increase their stock, so as to produce milk in sufficient quantities for practical dairy purposes. In addition to the mode of making butter, more attention will be required in the selection and breeding of cows possessing the necessary qualities for producing butter, which can only be effected by adopting animals from butter yielding families.

By reference to the returns, the exports have decreased in 1884 to the extent of 3,759,070 pounds, as compared with the corresponding year of 1874, and in money value there has been a shrinkage of $945,542 during the same period, or 56½ per cent.

RETURNS of Cheese and Butter exported from Canada, from the Year 1874 to 1884.

Year.	Cheese,		Butter.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
1874	24,050,982	3,523,201 00	12,233,046	2,620,305 00
1875	32,342,030	3,886,226 00	9,268,044	2,337,324 00
1876	35,024,090	3,751,268 00	12,250,066	2,540,894 00
1877	35,930,524	3,748,575 00	14,691,789	3,073,409 00
1878	38,054,294	3,997,521 00	13,006,626	2,382,237 00
1879	46,414,035	3,790,300 00	14,307,977	2,101,897 00
1880	40,368,578	3,893,366 00	18,535,362	3,058,069 00
1881	49,255,523	5,510,443 00	17,649,491	3,573,034 00
1882	50,807,049	5,500,868 00	15,161,839	2,936,156 00
1883	58,041,387	6,451,870 00	8,106,447	1,705,817 00
1884	75,835,557	7,823,620 00	8,473,976	1,674,763 00
	486,126,149	51,876,258 00	143,684,663	28,003,905 00
1874	24,050,982	3,523,201 00	12,233,046	2,620,305 00
1884	75,835,557	7,823,620 00	8,473,976	1,674,763 00
Increase	51,784,575	4,300,419 00	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	3,759,070	945,542 00

Lumber.—The only business carried on in this district is for home consumption, with the exception of square hardwood timber for export to the United Kingdom, the supply of the last named being nearly exhausted.

Manufacturing Industries.—The business during the past year has been depressed in some of the branches, which has been more noticable in the cotton and woollen factories, but which are now showing signs of revival, with a better feeling and more confidence than at any time during the year.

There has also been a falling off in some of the iron industries, but the foundries have been kept fairly busy and other branches have been running full time.

Flour Mills.—During the early part of the year there was a general slackness, owing to the deficiency of the wheat crop of 1883 and with the present low prices and foreign competition the business continues depressed.

Railways.—The past year has been noted for the general depression, both in the States and Canada, which has been principally brought about by the ruinous competition of the through freight and passenger lines; the tariff rate from Chicago to New York on grain being 20 cents per 100 pounds with a cut rate of 15 cents; the passenger rate for immigrants between New York and Chicago being $5 with a cut rate of $1 for a distance of 983 miles.

Whilst the through business has been demoralized, the local business has been sustained, as evinced by the Northern and North-Western Railway, a purely local road, showing an increase of receipts as compared with the previous year and without any increased mileage.

Owing to the low prices of railway supplies the managers have been enabled to reduce the working expenses to a minimum.

The Grand Trunk contract for Reynoldsville lump coal delivered at the International Bridge for the year was $2.51 per ton.

Present quotations to the trade at the International Bridge are as follows:—Select lump Reynoldsville soft coal, $2.40 net ton; mine run Reynoldsville soft coal, $1.95 net ton.

Commerce.—There has been great caution exercised during the past year both by the wholesale and the retail trade, and stocks have been reduced to a minimum whilst the liabilities have been fairly met.

Free Grant Lands.—With the completion of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway, now under construction from Gravenhurst to Callender, a large tract of good farming and grazing land will be opened for settlement.

The lands in the free grant district are well adapted for grazing purposes, being well watered and sheltered. The present Ontario land regulations should be so modified as to allow grazing sections to be acquired by purchase, upon such terms as the Government may devise, at the same time reserving free grants for actual settlers.

By the opening of the railway and the adoption of a liberal policy towards settlers, this district will soon become the centre of a large and thriving population.

The movement from Ontario to Manitoba and the North-West Territories has shown a falling off as compared with former years, whilst there has been a slight increase to British Columbia.

There has been a very marked falling off in the movement to Dakota and the Western States of the Union, and with very few exceptions the movement has ended, owing to the more liberal policy of the Dominion and the superior advantages of the Canadian North-West for the intending settler.

During the past year there has been a large number of visitors from Europe, including the members of the British Association, who came out for the purpose of inspecting the several Provinces and the North-West Territories, and reporting on the same as a field for immigration, to the different associations in Europe by whom they were accredited, and from their reports it is anticipated that an increased immigration will be the result, especially to the North-West.

Owing to the large and important export trade of live stock to the United Kingdom and from the immunity enjoyed by the Dominion by the entire absence of all contagious diseases, it is a matter of the greatest importance that every precaution should be adopted to enforce the regulations of the Government in connection with the Contagious Disease Act, and in the transit of stock over the various railways and by steamship lines.

During the year I have made repeated visits to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the International Bridge, for the purpose of inspecting the cars employed in the through stock business, and upon all occasions I have found that the instructions have been rigidly carried out, the railway managers having issued stringent instructions to all agents for the purpose of enforcing the regulations adopted by the Government for the conducting of the through stock traffic over all railways running through the Dominion.

Before concluding my report, I beg to submit the following extract from a letter from Professor Law, of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, dated 11th November of last year, addressed to Thomas Sturgis, Esq., Secretary National Convention of Cattle Breeders, which was read at the annual meeting, held in Chicago in November last:

"The lesson of the past has shown how dangerous is the widely accepted plan of intrusting veterinary sanitary administration to those who handle or deal in large numbers of cattle. These experts in the cattle trade have sent a silver-tongued agent to Great Britain with the absurdly false statements, 'No contagious cattle disease exists on the American continent,' thereby discrediting with the British Government whatever truthful claims are presented as to the immunity of particular States and Territories. They afterward maintained the same agent in the lobbies of the Federal Capitol, repeating his already refuted assertions, and to such good effect, that when Congress created a Bureau of Animal Industry, they took care that it should be denied the power to isolate the sick, or to stamp out infection. A quarter of a million was provided to sustain the Bureau, but its officers were left without the power to enter or examine any infected or diseased herd, outside the district of Columbia, unless they had the voluntary consent of the owner. These traders succeeded in controlling a number of the most influential newspapers, so that they persistently

suppressed the facts, and followed generally the lead of the agent sent to mislead the Governments of England and America. I state this in no offensive sense—as that these papers were corrupted—I merely state the fact that they were controlled, and that they indulged in the most calumnious, general charges, while they could not call in question a single officially published example of the prevalence and extension of contagious diseases among animals. For instance, not one dare call in question a single one of the number I adduced at last year's convention, of recent outbreaks of lung plague in the herds of well-known public men and of public institutions, yet this did not deter them from publishing a stream of general denial and of slander of those who were seeking to serve the country in the extinction of ruinous animal plagues."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SAATEMENT A.—Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Nat	Number of Arrivals *vid* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *vid* the United States.	Sexes.			Total.	Nationalities.						General Destination.		
			Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	2,448	6,643	.....	.....	.....	9,091	9,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,149	692	5,250
Irish	423	5,870	.....	.....	.....	6,293	.....	6,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	473	5,180
Scotch	409	4,028	.....	.....	.....	4,437	.....	.....	4,437	.....	.....	.....	835	523	3,079
German	32	23,776	.....	.....	.....	23,808	.....	.....	.....	23,808	.....	.....	846	473	22,489
United States Citizens.	.....	1,676	.....	.....	.....	1,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676	.....	964	712	.....
Other Countries	.....	21,126	.....	.....	.....	21,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,126	1,186	368	19,072
1884	3,312	63,119	35,196	10,396	20,839	66,431	9,091	6,293	4,437	23,808	1,676	21,126	7,620	3,741	55,070
1883	4,507	66,179	35,305	12,245	23,136	70,686	9,046	7,788	4,258	27,613	1,697	20,284	8,001	3,753	58,932
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	179	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	1,195	3,060	109	1,849	2,297	4,255	.....	1,495	.....	3,805	21	.....	381	12	3,862

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the number of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, their Nationality, the number of Free Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes by Railways and other conveyances, from this Agency, to the respective places of destination, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Year.	Number of Arrivals *viâ* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *viâ* the United States.	Total number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to the Western States.	Nationalities of Immigrants settled in Ontario.						Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Americans.	Other Countries.				
1884	3312	63119	66431	7620	3741	55070	3149	640	835	846	964	1186	2561	1269	621	322
1883	4507	66179	70686	8001	3753	58932	3122	1581	925	735	1017	621	2064	1008	597	330
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	111	.....	565	497	261	24	.....
Decrease	1195	3060	4255	381	12	3862	.....	941	90	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

[JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

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STATEMENT C.—Showing the number of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Nationality.	Number of Arrivals *viâ* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *viâ* the United States.	Total.	General Destination.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	2,448	6,643	9,091	3,149	692	5,250
Irish	423	5,870	6,293	640	473	5,180
Scotch	409	4,028	4,437	835	523	3,079
German	32	23,776	23,808	846	473	22,489
United States citizens.		1,676	1,676	964	712	
Other countries		21,126	21,126	1,186	868	19,072
1884	3,312	63,119	66,431	7,620	3,741	55,070
1883	4,507	66,179	70,686	8,001	3,753	58,932
Increase						
Decrease	1,195	3,060	4,255	381	12	3,862

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Children received in the Hamilton District of the Hamilton Agency, from the Societies engaged in Immigration, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. remaining in the Home, Dec. 31, 1883.	No. remaining in the Home, Dec. 31, 1884.
Rev. Mr Stephenson's Home	53	22	75	7	13
Miss Rye's do	3	162	165	2	9
Miss Macpherson's do	104	61	165	28	16
Earl Shaftesbury's do	39		39	4	2
	199	245	444	41	40

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT E.—Showing the number of Immigrants Assisted, the number of Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes issued by Railway, from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

1884.	Number Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Lodgings.	No. of Passes issued.
January	33	117	49	14
February	67	150	43	20
March	106	194	56	15
April	85	178	57	28
May	192	428	115	42
June	280	608	99	63
July	163	315	74	57
August	100	228	77	16
September	130	165	12	24
October	37	56	10	8
November	57	95	21	24
December	19	27	8	11
1884	1,269	2,561	621	322
1883	1,008	2,064	597	330
Increase	261	497	24	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	8

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT F.—Showing the amount of Capital brought to Canada by Immigrants and Settlers, in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

1884.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
January	33,800	45,300		
February	46,370	52,200		
March	86,175	96,500		
April	75,700	109,000		
May	74,500	77,300		
June	81,450	71,300		
July	79,500	70,300		
August	66,800	83,670		
September	91,850	81,200		
October	55,400	42,200		
November	60,100	55,200		
December	41,750	34,100		
	793,395	818,270	.....	24,875

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT G.—Showing the number and destinations of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Alliston	2	Milton	1
Beeton	1	Meaford	2
Barry	2	Niagara Falls	15
Brantford	5	Newbury	1
Brontè	1	North Glenford	2
Burlington	5	Oakville	1
Berlin	2	Palmerston	2
Brockville	4	Paris	5
Balsville	1	Preston	8
Clifton	7	Paisley	1
Chatham	12	Princeton	2
Cayuga	1	Port Dover	6
Clinton	2	Riverdale	1
Collingwood	2	Sarnia	1
Caledonia	5	St. Anne's	4
Drumbo	3	Seaforth	2
Dunville	1	Stratford	5
Dundas	1	St. Catharines	18
Exeter	1	Simcoe	6
Everett	1	St. Thomas	3
Fergus	1	Tottingham	2
Forest	1	Tecumseh	1
Grimsby	3	Thornbury	1
Gladstone	1	Toronto	20
Galt	2	Thedford	3
Guelph	1	Walkerton	5
Gravenhurst	7	Windsor	4
Garnett	4	Waterdown	7
Harriston	5	Winona	1
Hagersville	23	Welland	3
Ingersoll	5	Wingham	6
Jarvis	13	Woodstock	2
Kingston	2	Victoria	3
London	42	Zimmerman	1
Meritton	6		
Minden	2	Total	332

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the location of Immigrants reported in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the Philantropic Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884, and reported by Customs Ports of Entry in the Hamilton District.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Algoma	156	Middlesex	733
Bruce	283	Muskoka	81
Brant	293	Monk	44
Durham	6	Manitoba	3,741
Dufferin	23	Norfolk	204
Essex	242	Nipissing	208
Elgin	236	Ontario	11
Frontenac	18	Oxford	351
Grey	178	Peterboro'	4
Granville	7	Peel	80
Halton	215	Perth	265
Haldimand	134	Renfrew	31
Huron	263	Stormont	7
Hastings	15	Simcoe	179
Kent	219	Wentworth	1,477
Lincoln	235	Wellington	343
Leeds	1	Waterloo	329
Lambton	90	Welland	662
Lanark	4	York	1,213
		Total	12,581

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ cts.
English	26	26	42	94	4,130 00
Irish	6	8	9	23	555 00
Scotch	8	7	20	35	930 00
German	15	14	13	42	2,680 00
U. S. Citizens	28	31	37	96	6,015 00
Other countries	66	75	133	274	9,259 00
	149	161	254	564	23,569 00

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ cts.
English	14	10	22	46	2,175 00
Irish	3	5	4	12	1,335 00
Scotch	2	4	7	13	1,032 00
German	5	5	7	17	450 00
U. S. Citizens	24	27	31	82	8,017 00
Other countries	34	39	44	117	7,258 00
	82	90	115	287	20,267 00

STATEMENT K.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Port Erie, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ cts.
English	6	7	13	26	1,820 00
Irish	10	9	14	33	1,075 00
Scotch	2	2	8	12	300 00
German	17	13	10	40	1,745 00
United States citizens	18	21	19	58	4,100 00
Other countries	50	52	76	178	10,648 00
Total	103	104	140	347	19,688 00

STATEMENT L.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ cts.
English	1	3	1	5	1,900 00
Irish					
Scotch					
German					
United States citizens	1	4		5	275 00
Other countries	4	3	5	12	285 00
Total	6	10	6	22	2,460 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT M.—Showing the Number of Immigrants and the Value of their Effects, entered at the respective Ports of Entry, in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Nationalities.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	Value of Effects.
						$ cts
English	94	46	26	5	171	10,025 00
Irish	23	12	33	.....	68	2,965 00
Scotch	35	13	12	.....	60	2,262 00
German	42	17	40	.....	99	4,875 00
United States citizens.	96	82	58	5	241	18,407 00
Other countries	274	117	178	12	581	27,450 00
Total	564	287	347	22	1,220	65,984 00

STATEMENT N.—Showing the Arrivals and Destinations of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency, *viâ* the St. Lawrence and the United States, including those brought out by the Philanthropic Institutes and those reported by the Customs at the Ports of Entry at Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Niagara for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

1884.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.
Viâ the United States	6,643	5,870	4,028	23,776	1,676	21,126	63,119	4,308	3,741	55,070
Customs entries *viâ* the United States.	171	68	60	99	241	581	1,220	1,220	.....	.....
	6,814	5,938	4,088	23,875	1,917	21,707	64,339	5,528	3,741	55,070
Viâ the St. Lawrence	2,448	423	409	32	.....	.....	3,312	3,312	.....	.....
1884	9,262	6,361	4,497	23,907	1,917	21,707	67,651	8,840	3,741	55,070
1883	9,469	7,905	4,298	27,708	1,985	20,545	71,910	9,225	3,753	58,932
Increase	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	1,162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	207	1,544	.....	3,801	68	.....	4,259	385	12	3,862

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT O.--Rate of Wages paid in the District of the Hamilton Agency.

Employment.	Wages. From	Wages. To
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bookkinder and Printers	1 50	2 00
Blacksmith	1 50	2 25
Bakers	1 25	1 75
Brewers	1 50	2 50
Butchers	1 25	1 50
Brickmakers	1 50	2 25
Bricklayers and Masons	2 50	2 75
Boilermakers	1 50	2 25
Carpenters	1 75	2 00
Cabinet makers	1 50	2 00
Coopers	1 50	2 00
Fitters	1 50	2 00
Firemen, Locomotive	1 50	1 75
Laborers—Common	1 15	1 25
do Farm	1 00	1 25
do Railway	1 15	1 25
Lathe hands	1 50	2 00
Moulders	1 75	3 00
Millwrights	1 75	2 25
Millers	1 25	1 75
Painters	1 50	2 00
Plasterers	1 50	1 75
Plumbers	1 50	2 00
Shoemakers	1 25	1 75
Shipwright	1 75	2 25
Stonecutters	2 50	3 00
Saddlers	1 25	1 75
Tanners	1 50	1 75
Tailors	1 25	2 50
Tinsmith	1 50	1 75
Patternmakers	1 75	2 50
Rivetters	1 50	1 75

Employment.	Wages. From	Wages. To
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Woollen Mills.		
Cardroom	0 50	1 25
Spinners	1 00	1 50
Weavers	0 75	1 25
Dyers	1 00	1 25
Wool assorters	1 25	1 75
Cotton Mills.		
Cardroom	0 50	1 00
Spinners	1 25	1 50
Weavers	0 80	1 15
Over-lookers	2 00	3 00
Females, per Month, with board and Lodging.		
Cooks	9 00	12 00
Dairy-maids	7 00	8 00
Dressmakers and Milliners	10 00	15 00
General servants	6 00	8 00
Laundry-maids	8 00	9 00
House-maids	8 00	9 00
Monthly Hands, with Board and Lodging.		
Farm labourers	12 00	15 00
Harvest hands	25 00	35 00
Lumbermen	20 00	30 00

STATEMENT P.—List of Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Class.

Articles.	Prices. From	Prices. To	Articles.	Prices. From	Prices. To
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Bacon.....per lb.	0 09	0 12	Eggs per doz.....	0 15	0 25
do ham..... do	0 11	0 14	Potatoes per 60 lbs.....	0 30	0 35
do shoulders..... do	0 9	0 11	Salt do	....	0 40
Pork..... do	0 9	0 10	Firewood per cord.....	4 50	6 00
Beef..... do	0 7	0 12	Coal per 2,000 lbs.....	6 00	6 50
Mutton..... do	0 7	0 12	Coat, over.....	6 00	10 00
Veal..... do	0 7	0 12	do under.....	3 75	6 50
Butter, fresh..... do	0 17	0 25	Pants.....	2 50	4 00
do salt..... do	0 15	0 20	Vests.....	1 25	2 00
Candles..... do	.....	0 12	Shirts, flannel.....	1 00	1 75
Cheese..... do	0 11	0 13	do cotton.....	0 75	1 00
Coffee..... do	0 25	0 40	do underware.....	0 25	0 35
Codfish..... do	0 5	0 08	Drawers, woollen woven.....	0 85	1 00
Mustard..... do	.....	0 30	Hats, felt.....	0 75	1 00
Pepper..... do	0 20	0 30	Socks, worsted.....	0 25	0 35
Rice..... do	.....	0 5	do cotton.....	0 10	0 25
Soap..... do	0 05	0 6	Blankets per pair.....	2 50	4 50
Sugar..... do	0 05	0 9	Rugs.....	1 75	2 50
Tea, green ..... do	0 25	0 50	Flannel per yard.....	0 30	0 35
do black..... do	0 25	0 50	Cotton do	0 09	0 12
Tobacco..... do	0 30	0 50	do double sheeting per yard	0 18	0 25
Cornmeal.....per 100 lbs	1 75	2 00	Canadian tweed cloth do	0 55	1 00
Flour..... do	2 00	2 75	Shoes, mens', per pair.....	2 00	2 50
Buckwheat..... do	2 00	2 50	do womens' do	1 25	1 75
Oatmeal..... do	2 00	2 50	Boots, mens', do	2 00	3 00
Bread, per 4 lbs.....	.....	0 10	do womens' do	1 75	2 50
Milk, per quart.....	.....	0 05	Rubbers, mens' do	0 80	1 00
Herrings, per barrel.....	.....	7 00	do womens' do	0 70	1 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 20.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. S. Gardner.)

St. John, N.B., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

The past year shows an increase of immigrants arriving and settling in this Province as compared with the previous year, which the statements given below will demonstrate.

The number of arrivals of immigrants during the year, and reported at this office, *viâ* St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia and the United States, and apart from the entries at the Customs Department, are 568, viz., English, 330; Scotch, 74; Irish, 111; Danes, 43; French, 2; Germans, 6; other countries, 2; increase of 201 over 1883. Of these, 78 were mechanics; 171 domestic servants; 39 went to Quebec; 32 to Nova Scotia; 4, Prince Edward Island; 21, Eastern States. The balance settled in New Brunswick, very satisfactorily to themselves, the agricultural portion going on farms in almost every county in the Province, some purchasing partly improved farms, and others taking up new lands. These brought in cash $25,200, and other values not reported at Customs Department, $5,700.

The total settlers in this Province, in 1884, by all routes other than Halifax and Quebec, amount to 1,035.

The travel by the International Line of steamers plying between St. John and Boston during the past year was not so great as in 1883, from various causes, such as general dullness in all branches of industry and mishaps to three of their best steamers. With all this, the ins were 13,555; outs, 8,176. From the impossibility of getting the correct list of the eastern and western travel by the New Brunswick Railway, from the way the books of this company are now kept, as reported by me last year, I give the approximate returns from McAdam Junction as to the number of persons entering the Province by that inlet, as given by Samuel Watts, Esq., at 1,500. (See his report given below).

My observations on the general travel for the year show a much larger return of Canadians from the United States and elsewhere than the previous year, who after well tested experience of the highly talked-up lands of other countries, came back quite satisfied that New Brunswick, for the working man, more especially the agriculturist, is the best portion of this vast continent.

The number of immigrants entering the Province by other inlets, and not otherwise reported, are as follows: Charlotte County, 148; Northumberland County, 59; Carleton County, 159; Restigouche County, 21; Victoria County, 23; McAdam Junction, York County, 560—principally returned Canadians from the United States.

So far these are the only counties heard from as yet, making in all 1,548 immigrants that have positively settled in the Province in addition to those regularly reported, an increase over 1883 of 924.

Their effects in cash, $14,000; other values, $23,890, as ascertained and not reported at Customs.

This year there has been a circulation ofsome 60,000 pamphlets exclusively on New Brunswick in Europe, issued by the Dominion Government, and the Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh, to which the New Brunswick Government and the New Brunswick Railway Company contributed their quota, and advertised this Province, though small, as a home for the industrious emigrant.

In answer to all who ask I send out pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., &c., giving all the information I possess; I also, refer them to emigrant agencies and promise them all the assistance I can render them on their arrival here.

I would also report many of the labouring class in the city, dissatisfied with irregular employment, and knowing the certainties of agricultural pursuits for an independence in New Brunswick, have applied for free grants, and among these a number of English labourers who arrived in July last, who are going in colonies to possess the land, to hew out for themselves fine, comfortable homes for their families, as many such have done before. There are several flourishing settlements in the Provinces opened and made by this class.

Again, as in previous years, I have written a number of letters to every part of the Province for all the information I could gather for this report, as also to answer the numerous enquiries from Europe and the United States, as well as from several parts of the Dominion, especially from English tenant farmers about improved farms for sale, how situated, proximity to rivers and railways, markets, climate, &c., choosing Atlantic Provinces rather than the North-West, and from those whose capital ranges from £100 to £1,000 stg.

I give below the answers, so far received, and as yet many have not come to hand.

ALBERT COUNTY,

HARVEY, 24th November, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a copy of my report for the year. The estimates are as near as can be got at, without a great deal of work. The number of each crop I have not put in, but they are the same as former years.

The soil of this district is generally gravelly loam on clay sub-soil. As to wool, butter, cheese, pork and poultry, it is impossible to come anywhere near a fair estimate. They are probably the same as in 1881. As regards cattle, let me say that we can produce them as large as any county can, as the following weight of first prize cattle at our local fair will testify:—

	lbs.
3 year old steers	2,680
2 do do	2,560
1 do do	1,800
Steer calves	960
2 year old heifer	1,000
Bull calf	700
Heifer calf	450

These cattle have not been forced, but are only the best samples of the stock of the district. They are principally Durham grade. There are unusual facilities for sheep farming in this district, and anyone with moderate capital and a thorough knowledge of the business could not miss it by coming here.

The past year does not compare with common years as regards weather, and whether the farmer was as active as usual or not, he did not receive an average return. But anyone that is willing to work can be assured of a comfortable living here, as whatever he raises brings very remunerative prices. Owing to our proximiy and easy access to St. John, Halifax, and American markets, by either rail or water, quite extensive shipments of cattle have been made from here and the adjoining County of Westmoreland to the English markets, which have had a good effect on the prices of the better class of cattle. I feel convinced if a few English farmers of moderate means would settle here, that not only they would be benefitted by the changes, but we, as a people, would also be gainers by the introduction of new ideas and mode of agriculture.

HARVEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The parish of Harvey and vicinity, fifteen miles long and five miles wide.

The first part of the season was very dry, the latter part very wet and unfavourable te the harvesting of crops.

Hay on the uplands scarcely a two-thirds crop, on the marshes an average one. Oats a very good crop, and the yield 30,000 bushels. Barley medium crop; yield 1,500 bushels. Buckwheat poor crop; yield 3,000 bushels. Potatoes almost an entire failure, the yield, 8,000 bushels. Turnips not more than two-third crop; yield 8,000 bushels.

Fruit is not raised to any great extent, and is principally apples, with few plums. There are no fine bred cattle in the district, with the exception of the short-horn bull "Bellmare," owned by the society. His stock are not in as much favour as that of the bull formerly owned by the society, and in consequence the revenue accruing from him is hardly sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Board of Agriculture.

Sheep are not kept in sufficient numbers, when we take into consideration the large amount of pasturage that is so well adapted to them. The Cotswold breed, a few years ago introduced here by the society, is an improvement, as far as product of wool is concerned, but they are not as prolific as the common native sheep. In horses there is room for improvement. The Society, during the past year, has done little except holding its annual fair. It was a decided success.

In cattle the competition was sharp, and many a fine animal wended its way homeward without a prize. The first prizes on two and three year old steers were carried off by animals owned by J. O. McLelan. They weighed respectively 2,560 and 2,680 lbs.

About the usual quantity of grain was shown, and the roots were far above the expectation of everyone, taking into consideration the past season.

But when the visitor turned to the ladies' department, an exclamation of gratified surprise involuntarily escaped his lips. For one item was twenty samples of butter, among which there was none inferior, and the quality of which would satisfy the most fastidious gourmand. One side of the room lined with mats, upon which a Turkish prince would not disdain to place his feet; and another side with quilts, under which any one of them might well sigh to recline; another space devoted to fancy work, the work of the younger ladies, defied description, it was simply immense.

This one fact was certainly patent to everyone present—that whatever we, as farmers, are lacking in push and energy, is more than made up for by the taste, skill and thrift of the ladies.

A serious drawback that we have always had, is the impossibility of obtaining a suitable place in which to hold a show, having to pile everything in one or two rooms where nothing can be shown to advantage. But we hope next year to have first-class accommodation in the public hall, now in course of erection. The society purchased a quantity of grass and clover seed, and sold to members at cost, which gave good satisfaction.

R. R. Smith.

Carleton County,
Woodstock, 1st January, 1885.

Memorandum of persons entering at the port of Woodstock, N.B., as settlers:—

Male adults	30
Female adults	31
Children	48
	109
There may be added to the above those returning who did not report	50
Total	159

The above were all from the United States and 150 of them Canadians returning, the other nine are natives of the United States.

Value of effects entered was $5,010, and to which may be added cash at least to the amount of $10,000

EXPORTS.

Animals and their produce	30,500
Agricultural products	51,000
Manufactured articles	14,120
Total exports	$95,620

D. F. MERRITT.

WOODSTOCK, 6th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 21st ult. (remailed to me by the late secretary of County Carleton Agricultural Society) was received on the 3rd instant, since which time I have consulted with the president of our society, and with his assistance have done all I could. I fear, however, that our estimates are not in all cases correct, but I suppose there is of necessity a certain amount of guess work in such report.

I will add a few particulars concerning the progress of our farming communities. Our most noticeable indications of the rapid improvement of the farms in this county is the very large and increasing quantity of improved machinery that is used upon them.

With our steel ploughs, pulverizing harrows, seed sowers—either for broad-casting or sowing in drills—our horse hoes—and wheel hoes, our mowing machines, reapers and pitching machines, farming has become quite a different business from what it was twenty or even ten years ago. But for more certain proof of thrift and prosperity of our people let any person of ordinary observation spend a few days in driving through this country and he will find abundant evidence that bountiful returns have been received by our farmers from a very productive soil.

Notice the many improved breeds of stock, especially the large proportion of fine horses; the well fenced and carefully cultivated fields; the workmanship and finish of the buildings, whether churches, school houses, or dwelling houses. You will also find that these dwellings contain many articles calculated to lighten the labours of the inmates and to add to the pleasures of social life.

Continuing your inspections, you will see what finely-finished carriages and sleighs these farmers have. They will tell you, too, that these handsome vehicles as well as considerable part of their farming machinery, were purchased at first cost from the manufacturers at Woodstock, where they can both buy and sell to good advantage, as there is so much competition in manufacturing, so many superior mercantile settlements, and such large business done in the exportation of farmer's produces.

The superior quality of the stock of this county is due partialy at least, to importations which have been made by our various agricultural societies. The oldest of these societies bears the name of our county and was incorporated in 1848. It is now in possession of a lot of land in the town of Woodstock and has erected thereon a good sized building for exhibition purposes.

In closing this brief sketch of the agricultural concerns of this vicinity, it may be remarked that, although the cultivation of the soil, even in a section so highly favoured as this, is not a business in which to acquire a fortune in a few years, still, for those who are willing, intelligently and judiciously, to follow the independent occupation of farming, there is to say the least of it, a promise of a comfortable living in a healthful climate, in the midst of a loyal people, and surrounded by many social, civil and religious privileges.

LEE S. RAYMOND,
Secretary Carleton Agricultural Society.

West Glassville, 3rd December, 1884.

My Dear Sir,—Your letter of 24th came duly to hand, and in reply I beg to send you the following:—

Glassville is situated in Carleton County, twenty-six miles from Woodstock, eight miles east from the St. John River, and eight miles from Kent Station, on the New Brunswick Railway. Twenty years ago, when the first settlers numbering about twenty-five families came from Scotland, the country was one unbroken wilderness, without roads, except such tracks as were used by the hunter and the lumberman. To-day there is now a population of about 1,500. The primeval forest has made way for highly cultivated fields, the lumber tracks have given place to turnpike roads, in every direction the primitive log houses and barns have been replaced by commodious framed and comfortable buildings—saw mills and grist mills of every description have sprung up within easy access of the most distant settler—a prosperous village has arisen with its church and manse. Post office, stores, blacksmiths' shop, and first-class hotel, and every district in the settlement has its own post office, and its own school, the latter well attended. The soil is a black loam, of excellent quality, originally covered with a heavy growth of hardwood, interspersed with spruce, fir and cedar, naturally superior, we believe, to this sort in Scotland, and, with anything like fair treatment not calculated to run out. It can be cleared and made ready for cropping at $12 per acre, and will then yield at least two heavy crops of grain (without manure, manure would spoil it), and be in good condition for seeding down. The yield of wheat rates from 15 to 25 bushels per acre; of oats, 30 to 50 bushels per acre; of buckwheat, from 5 to 40 bushels per acre, and of hay, from 1 to 1½ tons per acre. Potatoes from 150 to 250 bushels per acre, and turnips sown broad cast, rate about the same as potatoes. Every where the land is well watered—the water, unlike that in some parts of America, being of most excellent quality. We are favourably situated for market. In the winter season the lumbermen buy our surplus oats, hay, pork and beef. At other seasons our American cousins over the line buy largely from us. Prices range as follow, horses from $100 to $150; beef on foot, 5 cents per lb., dead weight; fat ewes and wethers from $4 to $5 each; Lambs, $2.50. The prices of grain, and hay, which are very low this year, are, wheat $1.25 per bushel, oats 27 cents per bushel, buckwheat 30 cents per bushel, hay $16 per ton. Potatoes are 35 cents per bushel. Turnips, beets and such like are not much raised.

A block of excellent unimproved land, situated in the centre of the settlement, containing 1,000 acres, and belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Charles Connell, of Woodstock, can be bought on easy terms of payment, at from $300 to $500 for one hundred acres. Adjoining the settlement there is a tract of land, belonging to Government, of which actual settlers can have free grants of 100 acres on certain easy terms by clearing ten acres in three years, building log house 16 x 20, and barn, then title issues—in a word, making a home for the applicant. Farms of 100 acres, partially cleared—with fair buildings, could be bought for about $1,500. Our taxes for municipal and school purposes do not exceed $10 per annum each.

The settlers from Scotland who planted this colony, have all, or nearly all, succeeded well, indeed, in most cases beyond their expectations. It is not too much to say that they are in a far more independent position than they could ever have attained to had they remained in Scotland. Farm labourers, of sober and industrious habits, who are able and willing to work, and who would not be daunted by a little hardship at first, would likewise find no difficulty in improving their condition in a few years, while men with means—sufficient to purchase and stock a farm at once—say from $2,000 to $4,000, would in a manner be independent for life. But let it be distinctly understood this country is no place for the idle and worthless.

John R. Ronald.

JACKSONVILLE, 15th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—Your note, asking what I have done on my farm besides the crop of wheat referred to of 190 bushels from 8½ bushels of seed off 4½ acres of land, cleanly threshed. I had 20 acres of oats, sowed 50 bushels, will have 1,000 bushels; had 1,000 bushels potatoes from 4½ acres; cut 70 tons hay, this crop below the average; the grain something above. Have 200 acres of land, 170 to 175 cleared. Keep 35 head of cattle, 22 of them cows; from 6 to 8 horses; will kill about 6,500 lbs. of pork. Sold from the cows, $600 of butter and cheese. The pork contracted for at $8 per 100 lbs. The wheat crop in this part is from 30 to 35 bushels per acre; oats from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

I do not know of any farms that are for sale in this vicinity. If any could be bought, they are worth from $3,000 to $4,000 for 100 acres, and from $5,000 to $7,000 for farmsof 200 acres, according to locality. Do not know that I could say much more to interest you, only that it is a very good farming district.

ELISHA SLIPP.

BEAUFORT, 26th, December 1884.

DEAR SIR,—Beaufort was first opened as a free grant settlement in May, 1878, when eleven men made application for land. In the same year the late Mr. Mills appointed a Commissioner, and three miles of new road was made, leading to the settlement. In 1879 there was quite an addition made to the number in the settlement; a number came from St. John and applied for land. Some did very good work while others became discouraged and went away. These men were either mechanics or day labourers in the city and knew nothing about clearing land or farming, and having no capital some of them left. Nevertheless, those who remained, and some had large families to maintain, are in easy circumstances. This proves that men can make a farm here even without capital or a knowledge of the business. In the same year, 1879, Mr. Mills surveyed the west road, and expended $800 of Government money in opening it up to connect with Johnville settlement, which will reduce our distance from the railway from 20 miles to 14 miles, a saving of 6 miles, and a much easier road, besides opening up a very fine tract of excellent farming land. This settlement is steadily improving. There are now good roads to every place in the settlement, except to a few persons living on the west road. It would cost $500 to open this road to Bath station on the H. B. Railway. The settlement is increasing in size and wealth. The crops have been very good, the average per acre in wheat, 27 bushels; oats, 49; rye, 31; buckwheat, 43; barley, 22; potatoes, 165; turnips, 220, and this a poor season for potatoes; hay, 134 tons, also a poor season for hay; however, more crops have been raised than ever before. There is a school in operation, which is well attended, also a good Sabbath School. Religious services are held quite frequently by the several denominations. The people are principally New Brunswickers, but a few are English. We have mails three times a week each way. There is a steam flouring and grist mill in the settlement, and a steam shingle mill is being erected, and will be in operation this winter. There will also be a rotary saw mill erected next summer. The advantages I claim for this settlement are its healthful climate, its freedom from stone, fertile lands, its excellent water, of which there is an abundant supply, its good roads, its postal facilities, its good markets and its convenience to railway. It is timbered with a heavy growth of rock maple, birch, beech and ash, with an undergrowth of fir, &c. The lowlands along the brooks and streams are covered with ash, elm, cedar, white spruce, alder, &c., and yield very good hay. The settlement being new, not much fruit has been cultivated, yet some young orchards that have been set out look promising. Wild fruit, such as cranberries, raspberries, blueberries, cherries, wintergreen, strawberries, are found in abundance.

Game and fish abound in unlimited numbers. In game we have Moose, Caribou, Deer, Patridge, Duck, Pigeon, Woodcock, Rabbit, &c. The best fish for sport is the trout and salmon, of which there is an abundant supply.

W. H. Scovil,

Commissioner.

Beaufort, 26th December, 1884.

My Dear Sir,—In reference to the prospect for immigration, I believe that no part of America is better adapted to the agricultural immigrant than New Brunswick. Its capabilities for general farming, market gardening and stock raising are second to none. This may be truly said of the whole Province, but I shall confine my remarks to the County of Carleton, which I believe to be the best in the whole Province without exception. This county is in its infancy, comparatively. It has never had its resources fairly tested. The lumber very seriously affected the farming industry. Men have gone to the woods and neglected their farms—the reason the high wages paid—and probably they could reap the result of their labour easier from the woods than the farm. However, this state of things is being changed, farmers finding the wages of the lumberman are at best precarious, while the farms, if properly worked, are certain to bring forth a beautiful harvest. There is still quite an amount of land in the county belonging to the Crown, 100 acres of which can be had free by any person who wants it for farming purposes. This land is of an excellent quality, and only needs to have the trees chopped down and cleared away to yield the first crop of all kinds, both grain and roots, that the country is capable of producing. Of course it will not produce as much per acre as old tilled land, because a large percentage is taken up with the stumps of the trees. These, however, will decay and disappear in a few years. The land is level and free from stones and can thus be farmed with all the modern agricultural machinery. The advantages of this county are its healthful climate, being so far inland and thus being free from the fogs of the seashore, its excellent water everywhere its fertile land, its good roads leading everywhere, even to its furthest backwoods settlements, its railway and steamboat communication, its telegraph and postal facilities—even its remote back settlement, has its weekly mail, and very few back settlements but have a tri-weekly mail service, while a daily mail visits all towns, villages and business centres; its numerous schools and charities of all denominations, and last but not least, the distance from Liverpool only a matter of from eight to twelve days.

These considerations should cause every Englishman who contemplates making a home in America to stop and consider before deciding to go to the North-West Territory, Manitoba, or the Western States. Here they can procure farms absolutely free, with plenty of fuel thereon, and everything cheap that the farmer has to buy, and taxes very low. We need good agriculturists to come here and settle up this fine country, and such coming, who possess a reasonable degree of industry and perseverance, though they have but a very limited capital, will eventually find their efforts crowned with success. That a man can come here and get a farm under the Free Grant Act without having capital, and succeed, has been proved beyond doubt. Should any wish to come and purchase improved farms, ranging in price from $100 to $5,000, any number of such can be had, and satisfactorily.

W. H. SCOVIL,

Crown Lands Commissioner.

St. Stephen, 22nd December, 1884.

Sir,—In compliance with your request I herewith forward you a statement of the immigration, as entered at this port for the year 1884, all from the United States: Males, 38; females, 38; children, 66; nationalites, 71 United States; 48 Canadians; 23 English; value of effects, $6,525.00. In addition to the above, a very large number of young people of both sexes have returned here, some on a visit to friends, others to remain. As regards the other items of information you ask for, I regret that I am unable to give you the required facts. Our exports at this port, of agricultural produce, is all taken to Calais by train, and shipped from there to the United States markets. As regards farms for sale in this vicinity, I know of none of which I could give you correct information. Our people are generally industrious and contented.

H. Webber.

St. Andrews, 23rd December, 1884.

Dear Sir,—Received your letter of 20th inst. I have not much to report from this place, in connection with your office. A few persons have returned to St. Andrews after a short absence, but no new settlers returned to their first love.

One adult female and child, from Boston; value of effects, $30. One female adult and three children, from Minneapolis, all Canadians, value of effects, $50. This is all I have to report from this quiet town.

C. M. Gore.

Elmville, St. Patrick, 3rd December, 1884.

Dear Sir,—In submitting this report, let me state we had a very wet and cold spring, and it continued so nearly all summer and fall. It was very discouraging to the farmers. They could hardly get two days together, to either plant or sow, and thought their chance for a crop was poor indeed, but it taught them their foresight was short, for they had an abundant crop of grain. Wheat was a very excellent crop, also oats, and all other crops that were on dry land, but those on wet, low lands suffered very much, and were of little account. The wet season gave us advantages that we rarely get. It gave a good chance to plough through the summer, and many took advantage of the time. When they could not make hay, they could plough. The extent of the St. Patrick District is 16 by 10 miles. The soil is light, gravelly, and heavy clay.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, hay, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, &c.

Crops.	Acres Cultivated.	Average bushels per Acre	Quantity.	Variety.
Wheat	200	30	6,000	Lost Nation, White Russian.
Oats	3,000	40	120,000	Black and White.
Barley	30	35	7,050	Four Rowed.
Buckwheat	75	50	3,750	Rough.
Peas	6	25	150	Field and Garden.
Beans	10	25	250	White and Coloured.
Hay	5,000	1½ tons	7,500 tons	Timothy and Clover.
Potatoes	300	200	60,000	Early Rose, Prolific, &c.
Turnips	50	500	25,000	Purple Top.
Mangold Wurtzel	6	350	2,100	Globe.
Carrots	10	350	3,500	Long Orange.
Fruit	40	.....	.....	Apples and Plums could not estimate.

Principal breeds of stock:—
Horses—Grades of Clydesdale and Morgan.
Cattle—Jerseys, Ayrshire, Herefords and native.
Sheep—Southdown, Cotswold, Border, Leicester and native.
Pigs—Berkshire and Chester.

Quantity of pounds of different articles produced—Wool, 4,500; butter, 50,000; pork, 3,500; poultry, 70,000.

The farmers in this district are improving their farms very much, in the way of manures they now use. Barn manure composts of sea-weed and peat with pommace and plaster. Some years ago their whole attention was lumbering. They hauled the hay from their farms to the woods, which was a great loss to the farms. It made poor farms, also poor stock. Now the scene is changed, and their attention turned to their farms.

There are some good farms in this district that could be bought at a fair rate, and made very comfortable homes, by good management.

Our markets are near—some fifteen or six een miles. If we wish to go to St. John, we leave here at 11 o'clock, a.m., reach it at noon. St. Andrew and St. Stephen our chief market towns. The Grand Southern Railway runs through this district, so we can send anything we wish to St. Stephen or St. John by this railway. Our markets are low this year, as is general all over the country. The wheat is all used for home consumption. Oats are 36 to 40 cents per bushel, potatoes 90 cents per bushel, carrots $1.00 per bushel, turnips 50 cents per bushel, butter 17 to 20 cents per lb., pork 6 to 7 cents per lb., turkeys 15 cents per lb., geese 50 cents each, chickens 35 to 40 cents per pair, ducks 40 to 50 cents per pair.

H. Monahan.

Sussex, 12th December, 1884.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find copy of my agricultural report for 1884.

District included in this report comprises four parishes, viz., Sussex, Studholm, Cardwell and Waterford, 30 by 40 miles.

The season for the past year was rather cold and wet, but favourable for some crops.

Yield of the crops as compared with average crop:—

Hay.—Hay not an average crop. Yield this season about ½-ton to the acre.

Grain.—Wheat, a good crop, not injured much by weevil. Yield about the average, 20 bushels per acre. Oats, the best crop for years, with yield about 40 bushels to acre. Buckwheat, on light soil, a fair crop; on heavy soil, a poor crop; season too wet; yield, 10 bushels to acre.

Root Crops.—Potatoes not an average crop; season too wet; rusted early. Turnips below an average; season unfavourable.

Fruit.—Apples, a fair crop. District favourable for raising fruit. A large number of fruit trees have been planted during the last few years.

Stock.—Pure bred cattle are confined chiefly to Ayrshires and Jerseys. Ayrshires the most numerous, and considered the best for general purposes. Some Red Norfolk and Polled Angus stock has been introduced lately.

There appears to be a general desire among farmers to improve their stock, by introducing more pure bred animals.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the farmer in this district and at most everywhere you will find evidence of prosperity.

Among other features of industry I might mention a butter factory started last year. It was run on the most improved method and gave good satisfaction. Also two new wooden factories, at which all kinds of wood turning is done.

Our district is well supplied with lumber, both hard and soft, and when times are good quite a business is done in lumbering. Our proximity to the St. John market,

he best in the Province, which can be reached by rail in less than three hours, nakes it very convenient to dispose of all surplus stock.

S. H. McCULLY,
Secretary.

QUEEN'S LAKE RIDGE, CLARENDON STATION, 30th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—My opinion of New Brunswick as a home for immigrants is o high that I regret my inability to talk to, and to tell my fellow coun-rymen in Britain what I think of it. To contrast this beautiful Province vith Britain is out of the question. While the one contains millions of acres f good land which can be had free, every yard of the other is held at xorbitant prices, even to rent. I like the climate here; the frost is more evere than in Scotland. Before I came here I read that it was so, but that people do not feel the cold more here than they do there. This I did not believe. I reasoned that the action of frost must be in accordance with its severity, and must be felt while people are capable of feeling. I was wrong. Whether it is the dryness of the tmosphere, or whatever it is, the cold is no more insufferable here than in England. Here, as elsewhere, frost has the effect of pulverizing the soil, and I find, just here, oil lying in its wild state as pliable as I ever saw soil in a garden, and this to an verage depth of 16 inches, with so hard a pan below as to prevent the escape of moisture or manure. Comparing this Province with the garden of Canada (Ontario) my firm conviction is that the soil here is equal to it, and that the climate is better. Since I came into this Province my health has been as good as ever it was. While in Ontario I was subject to headache. I was told that it was the want of salt in the air which caused headache, and that it is common for people from England to be so troubled for years. Whatever the cause, the effect was disagreeable. I like New Brunswick more than any place else, and should like to see a goodly number of a good class of immigrants come here from the old country. What I mean by a good class, is an agricultural class, for in my humble opinion, that is the class most wanted here. I could not advise men, whether artizans or labourers, from large cities of Britain to come here for the purpose of taking up land, if they are utterly ignorant of soil, crops, or whose entire stock of agricultural knowledge consists in being aware of the fact that there is a difference between a horse and a cow. Such men might in some cases, succeed, but are much more likely to get disgusted, leave, and give the country a character which it does not deserve. But men acquainted with agriculture, however poor, if able and willing to work, can succeed here. They will find, upon arrival in St. John, that the Government has an Immigration Agent there who is the right man in the right place, and to him they can go and be guided by his advice, whatever their circumstances. If poor, even penniless, they will be cared for, and forwarded where their labour will make them independent. If with some means, they will receive information as to where farms suitable to their means can be seen and purchased. Upon leaving the Immigration Agent, if my experience is a criterion, they will find in the Province any where a kindly, hospitable people, a people who remind me much of the people in the glens among the Mountains of Scotland, as I knew them forty years ago. A more hospitable people can be found nowhere. I could give instances of this in my own brief experience, which, unhappily, are of such rare occurence in the thickly peopled districts of Britain, that unless I were talking to the people there face to face they could not believe me. I only add that I have examined this Province pretty closely, and so far as a supply of clear, pure water is concerned, I think it would be far more difficult to find a 100 acre lot without a spring than it would be to find a lot with three or four natural springs of water. The country is rolling—mostly a little hilly, and some people are sufficiently contrawise to build their houses upon the very highest ground they can find. Of course they find very little water there, unless they sink some distance for it. I must observe that the potatoes which I have seen here are superior to what I saw in Ontario, and I have seen nothing so good in the old country since the year '45

and nothing better, even in Hadringtonshire, Scotland. My assertions are that this is a beautiful country, and well watered. The soil is good—in many places first rate. The crops are good and abundant. The Government has made such arrangements for reception of immigrants as leaves nothing further to be desired, and the immigrant will find as kindly a people here as he left at home, no matter where he came from.

JAMES G. WATSON.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., 12th January, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with a request received from you, I herewith enclose copy of my report as secretary of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society. I have also to state that there are farms for sale in this section, varying in price from $5 to $20 per acre, depending, to some extent, on their location, and the state of cultivation and of the buildings thereon.

The Charlotte County Agricultural Society prides itself on the fact that, so far as known to its members, it was one of the earliest, if not the first agricultural society established in the Dominion of Canada. Its first annual meeting was held in the town of Saint Andrews, in the month of January, 1820. The object of its founders was to provide for "the bettersupply of food for man and beast," which object has been consistently pursued by its founders and their successors. As a proof of this assertion, we may state that, in addition to the raising of food for home consumption, the export of the surplus turnips alone from the district of the county embraced in the society's operations, viz, the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Croix, has netted this year $50,000 in addition to which a very large sum was realized from the export of potatoes, poultry, butter and eggs. The long continued and systematic work of the society has very largely stimulated our agricultural prosperity, and the result proves that the funds entrusted to it by the Provincial Government or the Board of Agriculture have been wisely and judiciously expended. The society was instrumental in securing last spring, the importation from Scotland of turnip seed, to which fact, in a large measure may be attributed the exceptionally large and fine crop of turnips raised last season, and which we are glad to state, is commanding good prices in the Boston market. The society was induced to procure the importation of the seed referred to, for the reason that the seed imported from Ontario by our local dealers, and by them sold to our farmers proved most unsatisfactory. The committee of management met at stated periods during the past year, and in order that a larger sum than usual might be available for distribution as premiums at the annual cattle show and fair, particularly in the live stock department—the amount required for premiums at the ploughing match was provided without the appropriation of any portion of the Government grant. Notwithstanding that great care was exercised in making up the list, in order to keep within the limits laid down by the Board of Agriculture in reference to expenditure for such purposes the exhibit in all the classes were so numerous and so much in excess of our estimate, that the amount in premiums exceeded the limit. Hard and fast rules, such as that referred to, restricting expenditure, cannot be satisfactorily worked. It will be seen on reference to the crop statistics accompanying this report, that notwithstanding the unfavorable seed time experienced last year, farmers who sowed reaped plenteously, and there is great cause for thankfulness to God for the blessings of health and plenty, that he has bestowed on our people, not here only, but throughout the bounds of our fine Province and Dominion.

Name and extent of district included in my Report—The Parishes of St. Andrews and St. Croix, area about 40,000 acres. More than half is rocky, mountain and lakes. General character of the past season—wet spring, wet summer, the rain season extending into October. November exceptionally fine.

Hay.

The hay crop one-third less than it was last year.

Grain.

Yield of principal crops:—

	Bushels.
Wheat, principally Lost Nation	1,600
Oats, black variety	20,000
Barley, two rowed variety	2,000
Buchwheat, rough	15,000
Beans, black eye	600

Root Crop.

	Bushels.
Potatoes, early rose, beauty of Hebron, prolifics and other varieties	100,000
Turnips, purple top Swede	200,000
Mangolds	10,000
Carrots, early horn	10,000

Squash, pumpkins, onions and corn fodder.—The quantity cannot be estimated, as ese crops are only cultivated for home consumption.

Fruit.

Apples, principally from trees from Sharp's nursery, at Woodstock, N. B., and m nurseries in the State of Maine.—The yield the past season was far above the erage, but being principally for home consumption, the surplus was sold in the al markets; cannot safely estimate the quantity.

Stock.

Ayrshire is the favourite, valued because they are hardy and good feeders, consequently good milkers and good for the butchers. There are quite a number of Jerys, kept by those who keep one cow only, for milk and butter for their own use. here are a large number of crosses of native stock, which are proving a valuable ass of animals for general purposes.

Horses are principally Morgan and Messenger stock.

Pigs are raised only for local consumption, and are of the white Chester, Poland d Berkshire breed and their crosses.

The stock of poultry is increasing. Almost all commonly known varieties are be found; Brahmas and black Spanish being favourites.

JOHN S. MAGEE,
Secretary.

BUCTOUCHE, KENT COUNTY.

Crop.	Fair Average.	Average this Year.	Area.
Wheat	25 to 30 bushels	20 bushels	Larger.
Oats	35 to 40 do	30 do	About same.
Rye	25 bushels	20 do	do
Barley	30 do	25 do	do
Buckwheat	40 do	30 to 40 bushels	Smaller.
Hay	2 tons	1 ton	
Potatoes	400 or 500 bushels	300 bushels	do
Turnips	1,000 bushels or more	900 do	About same.
Mangolds	Not tested		Larger.
Carrots	do		do

The home market for potatoes is better, but for other things—except hay, which is better—worse.

Times would be just as good but for the depression in the timber industry. The depression in the lumber trade causes low prices for produce, especially for oats and hay.

The above, copied from the Moncton *Times*, supplies the absence of direct report from parties from whom it was solicited.

The following received from Commissioner (Crown Lands) Stevenson in answer to request for such and general report on new lands taken up, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable farms situated in County Kent:—

The Duncan Stevenson farm containing 200 acres, forty of which is under cultivation, balance woodland; all of which is good arable land. There is a good barn on the lot. Price $1,500.

The Stevenson homestead farm, containing 100 acres, with a number of acres under cultivation, balance woodland. There is a good house, barns and outhouses on lot, all in good order. The proprietor being past the time of life to superintend farming will sell for $2,000.

The Hillsdale farm, containing 100 acres, sixty under high state of cultivation, and balance woodland, with new house, barn, outbuildings and orchard of choice trees, all in good condition. Price $1,750.

The Irving farm, containing 300 acres, 150 under cultivation, with dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, granary, workshop and outbuildings, all in complete order. Price $4,000.

The above farms are all fenced with cedar and in good localities in the County of Kent, six miles from Kingston, eight miles from Buctouhe and three from sea coast, the post road passing through these lots The soil, the best in the county, all being in one block, watered by eight meandering streams. The intervales yield a never-failing supply of hay without cultivation. The uplands are of loam, and yield an abundant crop of grain or roots. These lots are considered the best farming land in the county, and none are equal for stock raising. These lots will be sold separate, and can be purchased by paying one third at time of purchase, and balance in three or six years.

Persons wishing to purchase can apply to

JOHN STEVENSON,

Deputy Crown Land Surveyor.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY,

BLACKVILLE, 9th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit the following reply to your enquiries. Our farmers have, to some extent, reaped the rewards of their labours of the year. The season was not very propitious to the production of large crops. Severe frosts and heavy rains in the early part of the season retarded the work on the farms, especially where the land was wet and heavy, so that the season was far advanced before the land was in a fit condition to receive seed; yet, notwithstanding this hindrance, crops in general have been what may be termed a fair yield.

Wheat and oats, in particular, have been something above the average.

Turnips, beets and other root crops were not quite up to the growth of last year, owing to drought and intense heat of July and August.

Potatoes, on some farms, were an average crop; on others the yield was very poor.

At the display of grain, &c., held by this Society on 26th November, were samples of wheat weighing 61 lbs. and 60 lbs. to the bushel.

Barley 52 lbs. and 50 lbs. to the bushel.

Buckwheat rough, 48 lbs and 46½ lbs. to the bushel.

Field peas 64 lbs. to the bushel.

White beans 60 lbs. and coloured beans 61 lbs. and 60 lbs. fo the bushel.

The farmers in this section have been at a great disadvantage during the past for want of means of transit to and from business centres of the Province. This state of things, I am happy to inform you, is about at an end, there being at present two lines of railway now under construction, so that when completed, which will be in the near future, farmers will then have it in their power to compete with those of like craft in other parts of our growing Dominion.

In this parish, Blackville, are situated two new settlements, viz., Breadalbane and Lockstead, where farms may be obtained by intending settlers by application to the Government Local Commissioner, who will be happy to render all information necessary to those who mean business.

W. H. GRINDLAY,

Sec. Blackville & Derby Agricultural Society.

PORT OF CHATHAM, N. B.

During the year the following immigrants arrived here and entered their effects:—

Males 7, females 4, children 19; Canadians 35, United States 4. Eleven not entered; of these 1 English, 10 Norwegians.

Value of effects $2,269. Estimated cash brought by them $4,000.

Value of imports $180,000. Exports, lumber $501,528, fish, $68,812; others, $1,290. Total, $571,630. Our imports seem small when compared with the exports, but woollens, cottons and leather manufactures of the Dominion have almost utterly supplanted the same kind of goods formerly imported, and the operation of the Scott Act prevents direct importation of liquors. The export of lumber has been far short of that of previous years, and the fish trade has not been an average one. Still, we do not appear to suffer as much from the general depression in this quarter as they do almost everywhere else.

As a general rule, farmers make a very comfortable living, and some have laid by money, when confining their operations to the soil, and keeping clear of lumbering and other speculative employments. The best farming land is to be found along the bank of the rivers, but as a sample of what has been done on land back from the river, and much of it of very inferior quality, I have been shown the following

returns from 175 acres cultivated:—184 tons hay, 25 tons straw, 3 tons green oats, 8 tons vetches, 658 bushels oats, 318 barrels potatoes, 307 barrels mangolds, 203 barrels carrots, 6 barrels parsnips—worth, at a low estimate here, $3,633. Wherever attention has been paid to farming with skill, the returns have been very satisfactory.

During the last few years, on account of the scarcity and high price of labour, the farmers have invested largely in labour-saving agricultural implements, the beneficial effects of which are now being felt. In Chatham and Newcastle the farmers have excellent markets for all kinds of farm produce, but confine themselves almost exclusively to what they can manage most easily yielding the best returns, viz.: hay, cattle and sheep. All other crops could be made remunerative, unless, perhaps, wheat, in which we cannot compete with the West.

The fever for moving off to the prairie lands has not spread in this locality, and very few farms change hands. I know of only two farms that may be called good now in the market; one is three and the other four miles from Chatham, and worth about $4,000 each. I have no doubt that an offer of the cash would induce others in the neighbourhood to part with valuable farms, although when I have asked some of them to name a sum that they would take, they would back down and say that they would not sell at present. The opening of the Miramichi Valley Railway in another year will give access to some of the best lands on the Miramichi and bring them near to market.

The value of our various fisheries, which afford constant employment all the year round, is so well known that it is hardly necessary for me to refer to them.

The statement in the Moncton *Times* as to population, arrivals and departures, &c., are below the mark, but contain a good deal of valuable information in other respects.

D. Ferguson,
Collector of Customs.

Newcastle, N. B., 23rd, December 1884.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour of the 19th inst. and in reply have to say: Value of imports 1884 was $51,405; export, $750,342. We export no agricultural products from here, but the produce of fisheries exported was of the value of $25,753. I do not know of any arrival of persons coming to settle here during the past year. Our population is very transient, coming and going all the time, as there are opportunities for work or good wages offering. A good many have gone from the upper parts of the county to look for work for the winter, but they will mostly all return again in the spring, unless it is the case of old persons such, as parents, who have gone to reside with their children, who may have married and settled in some part of the Western States. As I stated to you in a previous letter there are a good many good farms to be had here at a low price in all parts of the county, and there is some good land for settlement in the rear of this town, say eight or ten miles and good roads to it. No matter in what part of the county a settler may choose to locate along the banks of the river, he can find good fishing at his door. This business is now being vigorously prosecuted and several parties are branching out, not only in the river and bay fisheries, but also outside of the harbour for mackerel and codfish, and quite an extensive business was done the past season in those two kind of fish. There are two railways in course of construction in this county, the Northern and Western on the south side of the river, commencing at Chatham Junction, on the Intercolonial, thence following up the river through the parish of Nelson, Blackville, Blissfield and Ludlow, on to Fredericton, the other to Indiantown Beach on the north side of the river, commencing from the Intercolonial at Derby Siding, following the river up to Indiantown to the extreme end of Derby parish, about 16 miles, and settled all along with good farms and good fishing privilege along the river. I cannot now, at this short notice, give you a list of the farms for sale here; but I may, during the course of the season. As soon as I can obtain it I will send you one.

R. B. Haddow.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, MEADOWLANDS,
GAGETOWN, 15th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I have no means of giving you exact information about the yield of different crops in this section. The country is well adapted for raising cattle, horses and sheep. The intervales furnish a large amount of hay and the highlands raise good crops of roots and grain. Apples could also be grown to great advantage. There are orchards here whose products equal the best Nova Scotian apples. There are several farms here for sale, and being so near navigation and to St. John markets, and having good schools and religious privileges, offer desirable homes to English farmers with a small capital.

MORRIS SCOVIL.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY,
DOYLE SETTLEMENT, 26th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter asking information regarding Lorne Settlement, I beg to inform you there has not been much since my last report to you. Enclosed find a short sketch, which I hope you will find satisfactory:—

Lorne Settlement, New Brunswick.—This settlement is steadily improving, the oldest inhabitants are now in a position to maintain themselves comfortably from the products of their allotments. The crops have been on an average with last year.

There has been a considerable increase in stock the present year. This settlement is well provided with roads, as far as the land is applied for, and the soil is well adapted for agricultural pursuits. There are not many cultivated farms for sale in this locality. There is every inducement for an industrial class of immigrants to settle in this section of the Province.

THOS. HAYES, JUN.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

DALHOUSIE, 6th January, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—The total number of immigrants reported this year is twenty-one, and the value of their effects $465. They are all French Canadians from Fall River, U.S., and had sufficient money to purchase fair farms. I think would fully average $1,000 for each male adult. There are several more settlers of whom I have no account, and cannot say that they could be classed as immigrants. Our young men are still going and returning to and from the United States, but for this last year should say more returning than going and all apparently in better circumstances. The season has not been so favourable for farming as last, and prices of all kinds of produce is lower on account of stagnation in the lumber trade. The imports for 1884 were $1,509; exports, $209,316.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

SUNBURY COUNTY,
BELMONT, 9th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—To-day I received your note of yesterday asking for a copy of my report for the current year. It would have afforded me much pleasure to do so, but I did not keep a copy. Merely wrote a *pro forma* report on the last day of grace and I doubt if there was anything in it that would have been of interest to you. I fancy the powers that be are not disposed to let your talents be dormant, as long as there are prospective emigrants remaining in the British Isles. It would be very desirable to get persons of some means to purchase improved farms in various sections of the

Province. Agriculture in England is in a state of tranition owing to the great amount of stock and farm produce being placed on that market by the colonies and foreign countries, and before things get settled down a great deal of inconvenience will be sustained by those who make their living from the land. I do not know that there is anything that I could say or do that would be of any service to you. Had it not been for heavy frosts in the middle of September the grain crop would have been exceptionally good. Potatoes in this section are good, the return above medium. Turnips about an average. Season a little too wet for them.

JOHN D. WILLMOTT.

VICTORIA COUNTY,
KINCARDINE, 20th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—Your note of the 15th came duly to hand, in which you state you wish to be informed as to agriculture and other industries in this district, also a copy of our agricultural report for the year. I shall try to give you in plain terms what information I can. First, I may state that it is almost exclusively an agriculture district, and, as a matter of course, some lumbering, and I may say this place is well supplied with grist and saw mills. There are no other industries beyond what the district requires. As for our agricultural report, it is generally an outline of business done by the society, and would scarcely furnish the kind of information you require, but I will give about the average per acre of some of the principal crops. Wheat, per acre, 25 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; buckwheat, 35 bushels; hay only half an average this year, say ½ ton per acre. Root crops—I cannot state, as I have not heard any statement as to average. At our agriculture fair, held on the 15th of October, the specimens shown were all of first rate quality, and I may say about the cattle, more especially young cattle and sheep. As for markets, this place is not over well situated, the principal place being St. John, but railway facilities are good. As for farms for sale, the number of partly improved farms within the bounds of this society may be from eight to twelve, and varying from 20 to 100 acres cleared, and could be bought for from $200 to $1,800. The whole extent of the farms will be from 100 to 200 acres, and rather over in some cases, and some of them are good farms, and only want good farmers with a little capital. The climate is healthy and the country well watered.

JAMES MCNICHOL,
Secretary.

LOWER STONEHAVEN, KINCARDINE, 31st December, 1884.

SIR,—In answer to yours of 24th inst., I have to inform you that our settlement still keeps going ahead. In my last I informed you that we were much in need of a good oat mill. We subscribed the sum of $550 as a bonus, which we offered to whoever should build such a mill on Muniac stream, and I am now happy to be able to inform you that we have managed to induce our fellow-colonist, Donald Fraser, who already owned the de Chute and Muniac saw mills, to build, and he is now fitting in wheat, oat and buckwheat mills of the most approved class. We look on this as a great step towards our advancement. This tract of country, 11 years ago, was one unbroken forest, now it presents the appearance of a large and thrifty settlement. Large tracts of new land are being cleared, and the first clearings are being stumped and worked up into level and smooth fields. On almost every lot are rising frame barns, capable of holding from 70 to 100 tons of hay or other crop, and houses and cottages of from $300 to $2,000 value, according to the number of the family. Here, for the first time, have I been able to realize the full force of the Psalmist's statement, that "Children are God's heritage. The sons of youth as arrows are, for strong man's hands prepared. O, happy is the man that hath his quiver filled with those.

They unashamed in the gate shall speak unto their foes." A man's progress here to a large extent, depends on the number of strong, healthy boys he may have. I could name more than one family who, in the old country, were living from hand to mouth, and with no prospect of doing better, and who, in place of bringing any money with them, had to take advantage of the assisted passage offered by the Government, otherwise they could not have got here, who, to-day, have large farms, producing abundance of oats, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, hay, and all common sorts of vegetables, well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., and all necessary implements; having full barn accommodation and good, some of them even fine horses; and who drive to church on Sunday with their pair, and that not a pair of old jaded nags, but without exception, young, well kept, and of great mettle and spirit, are, in fact, objects of pleasure to look at, and of pride to own, and all this as the fruit of their own industry in the space of eleven years. Of course we are not making money, but are doing what I consider better. We are building up and accumulating property, making to ourselves homes, which are our own, and in a country which, to say the least, is as healthful and pleasant and safe and peaceful to live in as old Scotland, kind indeed, so far as society is concerned, there is nothing to remind us we have left it. I suppose I need not tell you that although we have more snow and frost during the winter than they have in Scotland, we have, during the same season, much more sunshine and brightness, having longer days and brighter nights. The night sky presents a panorama of brilliancy never seen in the old country. There are no dark winter nights here, and often there are nights so calm and still the very stillness seems oppressive. On such nights the young folks often turn out for an evening drive in their sleighs. Here the stillness is broken in upon by the silvery jingle of the sleigh bells and the joyful laughter of the young people. The horses fly over the smooth snow without striking sound from its yellow surface, and the sleighs glide after them with a motion which gives a sensation to the occupants much like sailing in a swifty rowed boat on a calm lake. The surrounding snow throws back, with sparkling brilliancy, the splendor of the evening sky, while the trees –the feathery boughs being tipped with ice—seem laden with silver fruit; the whole forming a scene more like a chapter of the Arabian Nights or some fairy tales than reality.

WILLIAM McPHAIL,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

SOUTH TILLEY, January 2nd, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 26th December, 1884, received. I am sorry I could not answer you sooner. We only get a weekly mail here; pamphlet not yet received. I have had few new applications for the last year, one family of nine and two young men having emigrated from the old country. Agriculture is actively pursued here and the settlement is fast improving in appearance. Hay grows abundantly here and large fields are cut yearly, but the last yield is not so heavy as last year, on account of the dry season. Grain and root crops are better than last year, a neighbour having threshed twenty-six bushels of wheat to one sown. Potatoes are good this year, and the Colerado beetles seem to be less numerous. The soil is capable of growing all kinds of grain and root crops in abundance, when under proper cultivation, and industrious farmers will do well here. Cattle and other live stock are improving in quantity and quality, and horses are to be found on most every farm where the clearing is large enough to support them. A good many improvements have been made on the roads last year, which were greatly needed, and more is expected next year. Lumbering is being carried on in a small way by a good many in the winter season. More school houses are about to be erected, so every district in the settlement will soon be supplied. Improved farms can be bought at

from $100 to $1,000. I beg to refer you to last report for anything additional you may require, and will be happy to do anything in my power to induce intending settlers to come here.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

ANDOVER, 29th August, 1884.

SIR,—In answer to yours, I wish to say, I have been here four years and in my opinion the land will raise anything an English farmer can grow. I have threshed my wheat; it yielded 10 bushels from 1 all through, and there was better crops than mine. Oats, I have threshed a few for feed. They have turned out well. Sheep do well, also cattle. Cows will give equally as much milk as English, if they are attended to, and more butter, if they were used like old country cattle. I have bought cattle in summer that would not be fit to butcher, if they had been pastured so badly in England. Generally people keep their stock where they cannot plough, and give them no compass, and often short of water, although there is plenty, and very good. The summers are beautiful; the winters are rather cold, but clear and pleasant. As regards farms, Mr. Leslie's is sold. We have three farms, with houses and buildings on them. We do a large business in butchering, keep four horses, and have more cleared land than we can farm. We will sell one farm, either 100, 150 or 200 acres. There are three different sized farms, close, too, within 6 miles of Andover, can be bought for from £100 to £500, according to amount of land cleared, houses and situation; and some small clearings for £15 to £20. One, in good situation, 140 acres, 100 cleared, good house, three good barns, hog pen and shedding for sheep and cattle, an aqueduct at the door, an abundance of spring water, for £450. Anyone with capital, if you send them up, I will show what there is.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

ANDOVER, VICTORIA COUNTY, 5th January, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 15th December, and in reply beg to report as follows:—Two families, Americans, 2 males, 3 females, 6 children, value of effects, $600; four families, Canadians, returned 3 males, 4 females, 5 children, value of effects $500, all of which settled in this county. The crops have been splendid, especially wheat, the best ever known in this county. Farmers seem to be prospering, although prices for produce are low, but they have 2 bushels to 1 in former years. I do not think there has been very much new land taken up this year; but there would be more, if the New Brunswick Railway Company did not own all the best land available for settlement.

GEO. A. BEDELL.

ANDOVER, 1st January, 1885.

SIR,—I have been in Victoria Co., N.B., four years, and from what I see it is well adapted for stock and sheep raising, and all kinds of grain and vegetables produced in a temperate climate. The stock are mostly crosses of shorthorn, Ayrshire and native cattle. There are also quite a number of the pure breeds. The sheep are mostly Cotswold and Leicester, with a few of the finer wooled classes. The pigs are, as a rule, very good, mostly Berkshire and white Chester.

All kinds of grain and vegetables have been an excellent crop.

Wheat as high as 45 bushels; general average, 30 to acre. Oats as high as 60 bushels; average, 35 to acre. Barley, 35 bushels to acre. Beans, 25 to acre. Hay, about 2 tons to acre. In submitting the foregoing report I wish you many happy New Years.

T. H. Williams,

Secretary Andover Agricultural Society.

Westmoreland County.

Point De Butes, 19th December, 1884.

Sir,—This was one of the first settled counties in the Province. Its area is 822,000 acres, 122,413 of which is ungranted and 171,090 improved. The population at the census of 1881 was 37,709, and the assessed value $7,000,000. Moncton is the only town has a population of 5,000 or 6,000. Of the 170,080 acres of improved land nearly 40,000 acres are dyked marsh, worth from $30 to $130 per acre, according to quality and situation. This land will produce yearly, without the application of any fertilizing material, from one and a-half to two tons of hay per acre, and grades of it make excellent pasture land for fattening stock. It is estimated that 600,000 acres out of the 822,000, the area of the county, is well fitted for tillage. It has a seaboard of 80 miles, 50 on the Straits of Northumberland and Bay Verte and 25 on the Cumberland Basin. The lobster, bass and herring fishing is carried on in the Straits, and the shad and gasperaux fishing in the Basin. The fishery in the Straits is capable of almost indefinite expansion, and few finer opportunities offer themselves at the present time for the investment of capital, with a probability of good dividends, than in the prosecution of this business at Bay Verte and one or two other points along the coast. Stock raising has always been one of the most important branches of farming in the county, the large area of marsh making excellent grazing land. St. John, Miramichi and England are the markets to which the surplus beef is sent. About 1,200 were shipped to the latter market the present season. There has been no immigration, or none to any extent, to the county for the last forty years. Ooccasionally settlers come, and if they are of the right kind of men they do well. The introduction of labour-saving machinery on the farms, and the more general use of coal for fuel, has enabled farmers to do most of their own work, excepting a very short time in the harvest season. The consequence of this is very few farm labourers are required, and there are very few openings for immigrants of that class. Nearly one-third of the population of the country are the descendants of the Acadian French, and from this source is largely drawn the help required by the farmers during the harvest season. There are always improved and partial improved farms for sale, and these can be bought at prices varying from $500 to $10,000 or $12,000. For the better class of immigrants accustomed to farming, with a capital of say $4,000, there are fine opportunities here. All the staple crops are grain in the county, but on the Bay of Fundy hay is the main crop, while on the Gulf grain and potatoes are the principal class grown. Business, though, suffering from the present depression, is still on a healthy basis. Lumbering, farming, fishing and manufacturing are all being carried on with energy and push. The opening up of the cattle trade with England in the last few years has put increased life to this business. Our nearness to that market gives our farmers a considerable advantage over more western districts. Moncton and Sackville are the centre of the manufacturing interests in the county, and in both of these places the men who are building up this industry have shown a business energy and push deserving of the success that they are bound to realize.

The Mount Allison educational institutions, consisting of a college and an academy for boys and seminary for girls, are located in Sackville, in this county.

Howard Trueman.

York County,

Spring Hill, 5th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—Hay crop light, average 1 ton per acre, ordinary to good yields 1½ to 2 tons. Wheat 30 bushels per acre, crop above average. Oats 45 bushels per acre, also, above average. Buckwheat 30 bushels per acre, about an average crop. Of other grains very little raised. The potato crop was light, averaging 150 bushels per acre. Turnips were also under average about 350 bushels per acre. Carrots and mangolds were a good crop, but the average, raised is small. A new industry in farming has been started within the last three years—that of raising sweet corn for canning. Over 100 acres was raised in this vicinty the past season. The delivery at the factory in Fredericton has averaged $50 per acre. This parish is admirably adapted to fruit raising. The trees are remarkably free from insect pests—that scourge, the borer, being unknown. Such varities of apples as Fameuse, Red Astrachan, Alexander, Duches of Oldenburg, etc., etc., thrive and grow to perfection. Small fruits also can be raised to great extent, and give good returns to the producer. Stock raising can be followed with profit. Dairy farming pays equally as well, easy access to markets being a great incentive to persons wishing to follow one or the other. There is a good market in Fredericton for all our farmers' supplies, and fair prices can be obtained throughout the year. The prices of potatoes, turnips, poultry and mutton are ruled, to a great extent, by the demand in the Boston and New York markets. It would be difficult for me to enumerate the farms for sale in this district; doubtless many would sell for fair remuneration, but plenty can be obtained within 25 miles or even less on good roads, at prices varying from $4 to $20 per acre. Island or intervale land can be purchased at from $40 to $150 per acre, a few acres of which is a great help to a highland farm, as it requires no fertilizing, the sediment left by the freshets in the spring, a sediment that keeps up its fertility.

With from $2,000 to $4,000 an immigrant could locate himself and family on a farm within 20 miles of Fredericton, upon which, with industry and economy, he could, in a few years secure a competence.

Prices in Fredericton.

Beef, grass fed from	4	to	6 cents	Stall fed 10 to 12	cents.
Mutton do	4	to	6	do 10 to 12	do
Pork,	6	to	8		
Butter,	15	to	20	per lb.	
Cheese,	10	to	12	"	
Potatoes,	90	to	$1.00	per bushel.	
Turnips,	50	to	60	"	
Hay,	$8	to	$12	per ton.	
Poultry,	10	to	14	cents per lb.	

I hope you may succeed in getting many of the class of immigrants spoken of to make this Dominion their homes, as they are just the class required. Any time I can be off any service, or you require any information I can give you will confer a favour by addressing,

John A. Campbell,
Secretary Agricultural Society.

McAdam Junction, 22nd December, 1884.

Dear Sir,—I should say that, as an approximation to the fact, there have entered, *viâ* this port, during the year, say 1,500 persons, viz.: foreigners 500, males 250, females 250; Canadians returning 1,000, 500 males, 500 female. The latter were simply fishermen and factory operatives—a floating emigration. Value of personal effects, say $3,000.

There has been, and can be, no progress in agricultural pursuits at this junction. The New Brunswick Railway works being here, there has been an addition to the population of say 100 souls. Ten new buildings have been erected during the year and extensive additions made to old railway buildings.

SAML. WATTS,
Collector.

A Special to the *Sun* office writes:—

"Millville, thirty-eight miles from Fredericton, is a thriving little village. Nineteen years ago James Hoyt, the pioneer settler, cut the first tree. It is now a village of over thirty dwellings, in the midst of a large agricultural settlement. South and south-east are Cornhill and Haynesville, large settlements, the inhabitants of which are in very comfortable circumstances. Temperance Vale, Mapleton, Nortondale, Greenlow Settlement and Hawland Ridge are all extensive and prosperous settlements in the vicinity, which make Millville the *entrepot* for the disposal of their products and the receipt of their supplies. Supplies for lumber parties, on the head of the Nashwauk, all come to Millville. Hay Brothers own and operate a shingle mill. Shaw Brothers had an extensive hemlock extract factory, which has been the means of distributing a large amount of money, but is now idle, though operations will be resumed in the spring. One hotel, two stores and a millinery shop are in the village. There are two shoemakers, a blacksmith and carriage shop, and the axe factory of Geo. P. Jones in the village. Mr. S. Ryan, one of the merchants, has purchased the mill site of Charles Burpee, and intends erecting a large mill in the spring, to replace the one destroyed by fire last March. E. E. Hussey has here a last block factory, which turn out 150,000 last blocks, which are shipped to the American markets. Large quantities of timber, bark, sleepers and cordwood are shipped from the station. A new and commodious hotel is to be erected in the spring. A new schoolhouse has lately been erected, and a new church (Union) is now in course of erection. The station is the most important one between Fredericton and Woodstock.

It may interest some of our farmers, especially any of those who have thought of emigrating, that in Dakota, Minnesota, and in our own North-West, the weather has been as much colder than in New Brunswick as our coldest day was colder than the average.

On this point the record is:—

Friday was the coldest day of the winter in Minnesota and one of the coldest on record. The thermometer registered 30° below. Reports received from all points indicate the temperature below zero: Stillwater, 50°, coldest ever known; Lacrosse, 23°; Bismarck, 45°; Minnedosa, 50°, wind blowing 40 miles an hour; Winnipeg, 55°, and a regular blizzard prevailing; St. Vincent, 40°; Moorhead, 48°; Helena, 15°; Henon, 44°, and Duluth, 40°. Another interesting item, a Dakota merchant says: We haven't got twenty real farmers in this county. They are all nothing but wheat growers, a large number of farmers in Dakota who own whole quarter-sections of land, seldom have a drop of milk in the house, and the butter they eat is bought at the nearest store. They don't even keep a cow or a pig, or try to raise vegetables enough for the winter. And still another, Mr. Banner, of Butte City, Montana, says that the farmers of that territory are selling their wheat to Minnesota millers for thirty-six cents per bushel. So, taking everything into consideration, our farmers who are well settled, may travel far and seek for a long time before they find a better place than New Brunswick.

Owing to the general depression in the lumber business, the machinery business as carried on in the various foundries in the province has not been near so successful

as in former years. Still, notwithstanding this alleged dulness, some of these concerns have done paying business. The Waterous Engine Works, of Brantford, Ontario, have done quite a large business during 1884, having sold quite a number of their portable steam mills and grist mills.

The above are all I have been able to obtain in answer to my numerous appeals.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GARDNER,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 21.

REPORT OF MR. PETER O'LEARY.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1884.

SIR,—I arrived in Quebec from Liverpool on the 4th of August and heard no discontent among the emigrants on the ship as to their treatment.

When travelling up to Ottawa, I was very much surprised at the wonderful progress which had taken place in Canada since my last visit, railways, manufactories and fine dwelling-houses spreading out on every hand. At Montreal I saw a number of immigrants received by Mr. Daley and his staff, who, I must say, did everything in their power to make the poor people comfortable. Indeed, the same may be said of all the Agents I met. This statement I have made in public letters because I believe it is correct.

In Toronto I met several of the British scientists and gave them some information about Canada, her resources and people.

When travelling from Toronto to Owen Sound, I saw yard manure under a hot sun, left drying on the land. As a fertilizer this manure was comparatively worthless on account of the atmosphere extracting the ammonia and other properties it contains. The thought then occurred to me that a circular of instruction from the Department of Agriculture posted up in suitable places, and published in the press, would be of immense service. From Owen Sound I went by lake boat to Sault St. Marie along the north channel of Lake Huron, as I wanted to see the progress made in the ten years since I last visited that country, and I must say that I was fairly surprised. Fishing establishments, saw mills and good homesteads on both shores, Manitoulin, St. Zoes and the mainland. At the Sault I changed to one of the Canadian Pacific boats, undoubtedly the finest line of fresh water steamships on the globe.

At Port Arthur I heard a very favourable report of the country's mineral wealth, especially of the silver veins, some of which were said to be exceedingly rich. I met at the hotel some Americans, who were waiting to see if they could, either by purchase or prospecting, be able to get paying mineral property. Between Port Arthur and Rat Portage the country is chiefly rock, covered with small timber. There are, among the little hills, an immense number of lakes, that serve as feeders and regulators for Lake Superior, and the other inland seas which give to the atmosphere the necessary moisture Arrived at Winnipeg, I was astounded at the marvellous development of the city in the ten years since I had previously visited it. At Winnipeg I met several of the British scientists on their return from the Rockies, and was present at the reception given to them by the Corporation. I sent to public men and journalists in the Old Country forty marked copies of the Winnipeg *Times*, in which was Sir Richard Temple's excellent address. There were going on in Winnipeg nine or ten large buildings, a vast system of sewerage works, and extensive street paving. The people seemed confident of the city's future prosperity, as they say it will, at all times, be a distributing point for the great North-West There are now nine trains a day leaving Winnipeg, whilst ten years ago the only vehicles were Red River carts. The weather was exceedingly wet, and as a result, Winnipeg was a sea of mud, and harvesting operations very much retarded. At Rapid City the people were very anxious about a railway, as they say without it the section will stand still. I believe

a line is surveyed in the neighbourhood, but with the settlers of the district the question was to get it built. Some of the wheat in this locality did not mature, on account of the excessive rain. Some of the grain was also touched by frost, which did considerable harm. The soil is very fertile, and for the growing of flax I think as fine as any in the world The Mennonites, in Southern Manitoba, grow considerable flax for the sake of the seed, which they sell at from ninety cents to a dollar per bushel to manufacturers of oil and linseed cake, the use of which is largely increasing. There is now a mill in Winnipeg, but hitherto Minneapolis was the market. A bushel of North-West flax seed will give two pounds more oil than seed raised in Ontario—one yielding sixteen the other fourteen. On the Bell Farm there were four hundred acres of flax, but how it turned out, I do not know. As yet, the fibre has not been made any use of.

As the North-West is likely to be one of the largest grainfields in the world sacks will be wanted, as well as string, cordage, tent covering, bedding, towels, napkins and other articles which, I am strongly of opinion, could be profitably made in the country, or the flax might be prepared and sold to the manufacturers at Belfast, Dundee, or United States. I wrote a letter on this matter to the Earl of Carlingford, who is president of the Council, and was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture before which I was examined, and on arrival in England I shall write to some of the Ulster spinners on the subject. I am of opinion that the North-West is a good field for a limited flax-spinning industry. The soil is good, there are rivers, ponds and lakes, for steeping, and there is a rapidly-growing market, skill and capital only being wanted, both of which the Irish and Scotch spinners possess. I must respectfully submit that this is a matter worthy of the consideration of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, as all circumstances are in my opinion favourable to the utilizing of flax-fibre for the manufacture of cordage, and textures of various kinds. On the Bell Farm I saw forty-two reapers and binders at work on seven thousand acres of wheat, some of which had been slightly touched by the frost, but as the grain was almost ripe the injury was not very severe. Saw the Canada Pacific Railway experimental farms, and on those that I specially noticed the crops on the whole were good, at all events sufficiently so to show that the alkali soil has in it the elements of fertility, and under proper conditions would produce as good crops as almost any other part of the country. The soil requires moisture, which in many instances could with little difficulty be given to large tracts by irrigation. Blocking up the head of a gulley, or as it is called coulée, diverting a stream, or drawing water from a lake, are a few of the means by which vast areas may be irrigated, and as the action of water will reduce alkali to its gases it becomes a fertilizer instead of an evil as at present. Evidence of the fertilizing properties of alkali may be seen in Salt Lake Valley, where by means of irrigation the Mormons have made splendid farms out of a salt covered and alkali desert, more sterile looking indeed han what is called the desert of the North-West.

At Calgary I saw a large number of Indians, who had just received their annuity. They were hanging round the town spending their money frivolously on nick-nacks of no earthly good to them. I saw two girls who only wore blankets, paying $4.00 for a Gladstone bag for which they had not the slightest use. Their should be some controlling influence in the laying out of their money, as in my opinion the Indians are incapable of turning it to the best advantage, and perhaps they are a little encouraged in their extravagance by interested parties, shopkeepers, and others who have something to sell. At Calgary I had a long and interesting interview with the Rev. Father Le Combe, the well-known missionary, and for the permanent improvement of the Indians his hope was industrial schools for both sexes, and I am rather of his opinion, as the tendency of the Hudson Bay Company's operations among these people was to encourage rather than prevent their nomadic life. The rapidity with which the Canadian Pacific Railway has been constructed necessitated the employing of a large number of Italians, most of whom came in from the United States, at the end of the season and who either return to the States or to Italy—none

of them becoming settlers. They are a frugal and patient people—not so robust or strong as the Irish, Scotch, Scandinavians, Germans, English or other old world nationalities, but some contractors like the Italians, because they are more patient, and work for smaller wages, in fact, in this respect they very much resemble the Chinese. In paying the workmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway by contractors' cheques, there is, in my opinion, a wrong done to the men, who ought to be paid in the coin of the country, because in the cashing of those cheques there is a discount. The contractors pay the men monthly or quarterly. Possibly it is difficult to have sufficient money in stock on the road to pay a large number of hands, but the labourer and mechanic should not be made to pay out of their wages or savings for the convenience of railway contractors. The prohibitory liquor law in the North-West is a genuine blessing, because the free sale of drink would cause crime, lawlessness and disorder. There is some smuggling, and perhaps the permit system is a little abused, but the legal prohibition makes whiskey selling disreputable, and those who get it under restrictions are pretty cautious as to how they act. Indians and all kind of white rowdies, are now pretty well kept in check by the Mounted Police, but if whiskey was easy to get, three times a larger police force would be required. Whiskey is everywhere a curse, but among the men in the North-West Territories, it would be a serious evil, I therefore sincerely hope the Government will not in the slightest degree relax the prohibitory law. From Calgary south and north, there are stage roads which cross a large number of rivers and streams flowing eastward from the Rockies, and discharging into the South Saskatchewan, which, uniting with the North Saskatchewan, drain the entire region into Lake Winnipeg. Those water-ways from the Rockies are deep, and the currents very swift, and when the water is high, fording them is exceedingly dangerous.

Between Calgary and Fort McLeod there are four or five large streams of beautiful clear water, and as the road is very much used, bridges are badly wanted. Those bridges could be thrown over the rivers where they are narrow between high bluffs, which would protect the bridges from the floods and mountain torrents. Fort McLeod is what, at first appearance, a stranger would call a hard looking place, but on closer investigation one would find law, order and courtesy, just as in any other place under Canadian rule. The Mounted Police are, perhaps, the most intelligent police force in the world, for they are all more or less educated men, and many of them received High School, and even University training. This well disciplined force is doing admirable work in keeping down whiskey trading, horse thieving, and all other crimes, for which the settlers and cattlemen are very grateful. At Fort McLeod there are new and excellent barracks; but during the dark nights of winter the electric light would be of service, both to the police and wayfarers on the prairies. An elevated light, say forty feet high, standing in the barrack square, would light up the area around the building, and for many miles be a beacon to the traveller on the almost trackless prairie. The expense for the light at the end of twelve months would not be much more than that of coal oil, as capital coal for the engine to work the dynamos is abundant in the locality. Of course there would be a first cost for engine, dynamos, circuit wires and burners, and probably for an operative electrician to set them up, but there is in the police force sufficient scientific and mechanical intelligence to keep the machinery and conductor in proper order.

Here, I beg to call attention to the absolute necessity of something being done to prevent cruelty to animals in the North-West, and especially in the ranching country. Many otherwise good men are entirely callous to the tortures they inflict with spurs and bit on horses and ponies, upon which they seem to set little or no value. It is positively shocking how animals are brutalised by cowboys, bullwhackers, teamsters and others, often not through viciousness, but rather indifference and bravado. Long spurs, Mexican bits, and cowhide whips are some of the instruments of torture, and all of them are freely used; in a word the treatment of horses is the worst feature I have seen in the North-West. The remedy would be a few prose-

cutions under special powers to magistrates. This would gradually make a crime of what is now a habit, and thus the evil, if not abolished, would at all events be very much modified. From Fort McLeod it is only twenty-eight miles to the Galt coal mine on the Belly River. I went 800 feet into the working of this mine, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a splendid bed of coal—clean, well defined and 5 feet thick. In quality the coal is something like the English Wallsend—in every way an excellent coal both for steam and domestic purposes. The roof and floor of the mine are shale, or a kind of unmade coal, and as it is tenacious, level and regular, it is better for the purpose than either rock or clay. Coal is found in different parts of the country, but the seam opened by the Galt mine is practically inexhaustible. In my opinion coal underlies the great plain for hundreds of miles, as the outcrop is to be seen at different points, and in the mountains the seams are found broken and contorted, which would go to show that the Rockies are of volcanic origin, and that in the upheaval the coal measures were twisted and thrown out of order. I took copious notes of the coal supply, of the geography of the country, and as far as I understood it of the geological formation, and I would be prepared to read in London or elsewhere a report based on close personal observation.

Sheep are now being brought into the country as an experiment, and if successful, manufacturing ought to soon flourish, as coal is abundant, and the market, east and west simply unlimited. I attended the Agricultural show at Fort QuAppelle, and the display was really splendid. Mr. McDonald, the Hudson Bay Company's factor exhibited forty-two pounds of potatoes from one seed, which I thought was the most wonderful yield I ever saw. The people seemed contented, and hopeful but like most of the settlers away from the line, they were talking about the want of a railway. There are now ten or a dozen ladies and gentlemen sending or bringing pauper children from England, and Scotland to Canada. I may just name His Eminence Cardinal Manning, the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, Dr. Bernardo, of London, Dr. Stephens, Lancashire, and London, Ontario. Mr. Middlemore, of Birmingham, Mr. Fegan, Southwark, London, Miss Rye, Peckham, London, and Niagara, Miss Macpherson, London and Galt, Ontario, Mrs. Birt, Eastern Townships, Miss Bilborough, Glasgow, and Belleville, and others whose names I have not got. This class of immigration is evidently becoming very important, and should therefore be more under the control of both the British and Canadian authorities than it is at present. If Canada requires those children there should be every year an impartial investigation into their condition, and in England there should be some magisterial or other official jurisdiction. The above ladies and gentlemen are I am sure actuated by the highest philanthropic motives, and the business should be carried on under the supervision of the Department, which to the public would be a guarantee of the children's good treatment.

There are every year several young men sent from the United Kingdom by nominal agents who get large sums from the friends of those lads as premiums for getting them a home and instruction in agriculture from respectable farmers in the Dominion. I have no hesitation in saying that at all events much of this business is a fraud and a positive injury to Canada. The young men write home accounts of how they were taken in, and of course their letters have an injurious effect on their friends and often on the general public when the letters get into the press. In this matter the Department should have a system of registration of where the young men came from, how much they paid, to whom, and where they were going, and how long they were to remain. The principle is good, but some protection should be given to the young men whom rumor says are often mercilessly fleeced. I firmly believe that a large agricultural school conducted on purely commercial lines would pay, for many a young fellow in the United Kingdom would embark in farming if he understood it, and such a school would for a few months be a place where he could study the country and its resources better than he could in any other way.

In concluding this report I have to return my thanks to the Government agents who are an intelligent and painstaking body of public servants, and to a large number of other gentlemen from whom I received much courtesy and kindness.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER O'LEARY,

Immigration Delegate.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 22.

REPORT ON BOW RIVER DISTRICT.

(Mr. Alex. Begg.)

Calgary, Alberta, N.W.T., 26th December, 1884.

Sir,—In compliance with Departmental circular, dated 25th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following Report:—

The year 1884, which is now closing, has been favourable in Alberta to all classes of industry.

Crops were good; although in consequence of more than usual wet weather during June, July and August, a portion of the grain to be harvested did not ripen thoroughly. Some wheat, not fully ripe, was slightly damaged by a frost, which occurred on the 7th September. The thermometer showed seven degrees of frost at High River on that occasion.

Oats and barley have turned out well. The yield of straw from all kinds of grain has been very large. Root crops have also been good.

At least 1,000 immigrant settlers have come in this year across the frontier at various points west of Gretna.

At Gleichen, the most westerly of the Canadian Pacific experimental farms, 784 miles west of Winnipeg and 54 miles east of Calgary, the Company's report says:—"Land was broken on the 22nd October, 1883, and sown on the 31st March and 22nd of April, 1884. Wheat and oats were cut on the 25th of August, and the balance of wheat on the 9th September. Wheat yielded 28½ bushels per acre, weight, 63¼ lbs. per bushel. Oats, 56½ bushels per acre, weight, 43¼ lbs. per bush. Peas, 13 bushels per acre. No barley was sown." Barley may be depended on for a good crop in this country.

Two reaping and binding machines were at work during harvest in the section of country between Calgary and Fort McLeod.

The largest crop this season was raised on the late Government farm, eight miles south of Calgary, near the mouth of Fish Creek, by Mr. J. Lineham, who leased the property from the present owner. The return from the threshing machine gave 3,771 bushels of oats from 140 acres; 160 bushels of wheat from seven acres, and 162 bushels barley. Mr. Lineham had also a large quantity of green oats cut and cured for fodder. His return of grain would have been much greater but for the wet season, which promoted an extraordinary growth of straw, delaying the ripening of the grain. Those fields, as well as others on Fish Creek and Elbow River, before harvest, were greatly admired by the hundreds who visited them.

Several settlers between Calgary and Fort McLeod raised last season over 1,000 bushels of oats—in some instances from sod only once ploughed.

This section of country is at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and may be said to nestle amongst the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains.

Hay has been difficult to procure on account of the excessive accumulation and continuance of water on the "sloughs" or "hay lakes," as they are called, where hay is usually cut in abundance. This difficulty was counterbalanced to some extent this year, by the luxuriant growth of upland grass, which enabled ranchers and settlers to cut hay on bench lands and the higher plateaus or terraces of the river bottoms, where in dry seasons, such as in 1883, none could have been cut.

The excessive rains in June raised the rivers to an unprecedented extent, causing them to overflow their banks in some places from 15 to 20 feet, carrying away bridges and doing much damage to crops and improvements on lower terraces in the valleys. A few settlers had potatoes, turnip fields and fences swept away, and their

dwellings submerged. Horses and waggons were floated off when attempting to cross the raging streams—some of the waggons, swept from High River into Bow River, have not yet been recovered. No lives were reported lost, although there were many narrow escapes. Such a flood has not taken place for many years back.

Settlement has increased fairly this past summer. Alberta has had about 2,000 souls added to the population. Amongst them are a number of English families, possessed of considerable capital. Several of these new-comers have been complaining that speculative squatters are holding a great portion of the best sections for a township or two around Calgary. It will be found difficult to place settlers satisfactorily in this section of the country, owing to the various claims of "old timers," squatters, lease holders and the intervening sections belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company within the railway belt.

A prosperous colony has been established on the banks of Red Deer River near the Edmonton trail. The settlers have raised good crops, and speak favourably of the country. They expect large reinforcements next summer.

Towards Edmonton, near Battle River and the Peace Hills, the country is also settling up. The soil is reported as exceedingly rich, and favourable to dairying and sheep raising as well as farming.

Around Edmonton, in the older settlements, crops have been good. Farmers complain of low prices, and look forward with much interest to the opening up of the Hudson's Bay route by Churchill, which, in their opinion, will bring them nearer to Liverpool than the residents of the Province of Quebec are by the St. Lawrence route.

In the course of this year Calgary has become a solid town, with fair prospects of advancement. It has been made headquarters of the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and is the distributing point for the Hudson's Bay Company's goods northward, as well as ordinary traffic to Fort McLeod and the intermediate settlements on Fish Creek, Pine Creek, Sheep Creek and High River, at which points post offices have been established, supplied weekly to and from Calgary by the Fort McLeod stage. A weekly mail also runs to Edmonton, and accommodates the Red Deer River colony and other settlements along the trail. I am informed by the postmaster at Calgary that the mail for High River is usually as large as that to Fort McLeod, which is a good index of the extent of settlement in that vicinity.

Calgary has also been incorporated. A mayor and town council were elected last week. The municipal staff are already in working order, and have passed by-laws for the protection of the town against fire, as well as other important ordinances for the general well-being of the inhabitants.

As the Canadian Pacific Railway approached from the east the town site of Calgary was first located on the east side of Elbow River, but after the sale of the Canadian Pacific Railway town lots near the railway station, on the west side of the river, a complete transformation took place. The post office, stores, churches and lawyers' offices were removed across the river; and when the bridge across the Elbow was carried away by the flood, business men and hotels moved to the western side, leaving behind only a few private residences.

Business in Calgary has been tolerably brisk. Competition amongst merchants runs high—consequently goods are comparatively cheap. Flour sells at from $3.25 to $4 per 100 lbs., which is a grateful change to the consumer from the prices charged during the monopolist days, some two years back, when flour was $15 and $17 per 100 lbs., and other goods proportionately dear. The reduction in the price of goods is tangible evidence of some of the direct advantages connected with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, without which this magnificent country would have remained a *terra incognita*.

Building in this town and vicinity has not been carried on to the extent it would have been had the price of lumber been lower. Many parties are holding back until next year, when it is confidently expected the price will be under $20 per 1,000 feet, instead of from $30 to $60 per 1,000 feet, as it has ranged last summer.

Fuel has been somewhat scarce in Calgary since the cold weather set in. A supply of coal from the "Rockies" did not arrive when expected, owing to delay in opening up the mines. The proprietors, however, now have commenced delivering a superior quality of coal at $10 per ton. This coal has not yet been thoroughly tested, but it is expected to answer for locomotives; if so, as the seams are from 8 to 10 feet thick and overlie each other in three tiers, the supply is practically inexhaustible. The mine is only about a mile and a-half from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and about fifty miles from Calgary, so there is nothing to prevent coal from being sold here at from $5 to $6 per ton. The coal from this mine leaves no clinkers in burning, nor does it throw off that impalpable dust so much complained of by merchants who have tried the Saskatchewan coal, mined near Medicine Hat. A seam of excellent coal, 14 feet thick, is being opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Crowfoot Creek, close to the railway, seventy-two miles east of Calgary. Good coal has also been brought to town in limited quantities from Fish Creek. With so many coal mines on different sides of Calgary, competition cannot fail to bring the price of fuel within the easy reach of every one.

The weather has been all that could be desired during September, October, November and up to the 15th of December. To the latter date there was scarcely any snow at Calgary, or south as far as High River. The days were delightfully warm and balmy, with enjoyable Chinook winds from the south and south-west. A cold wave from the north and north-west has, since the 15th, been hovering over Alberta, bringing down the thermometer to 38 degrees below zero at Calgary, 39½ at the mouth of High River and 42 at Fort McLeod—rising during the day from 10 to 20 degrees above zero to 15 and 20 below. To the date of this report only 2 or 3 inches of snow had fallen in the Calgary district, and a little beyond High River; whilst about 10 iches of snow are reported as having fallen at Fort McLeod and neighbourhood. Eastward of Blackfoot Crossing, on Bow River, there were about 5 inches of snow, increasing towards Medicine Hat and Swift Current.

Cattle and horses on the leased ranges are doing well. General Strange's fine herd of cattle, imported this fall, have, since the "cold snap" above alluded to, been grazing quietly on the sheltered and sunny slopes of the south-eastern banks of Bow River, opposite the mouth of High River. They are in fine condition. The General's cattle and horses are all pastured on the Military Colonization Company's own range, leased and managed by him. Col. DeWinton's sheep are thriving, farther up on the same side of Bow River, opposite the late Government farm. On the other side of Bow River, at the mouth of High River, the flock of sheep brought north last September by Mr. Begg are doing remarkably well. The Cochrane flock of 8,000 have their range between Calgary and Morley, and are reported in excellent condition for the winter.

Sheep farming bids fair to become an important branch of industry in Alberta. This past summer about 15,000 head of ewes and lambs were imported from Montana, besides a small number from Ontario, and 200 Shropshire Downs rams from England for the Cochrane flock. Should the various flocks stand this winter well, the importation next year will be large, provided the arrangements made with the Customs Department are favourable.

Ranchers on ranges leased to them by the Government have this year supplied large quantities of choice beef to the Indian Department for the Indians on the reserves in Treaty No. 7; to the North-West Mounted Police at Calgary and Fort McLeod; to the Canadian Pacific Railway construction contractors and to the general public. The principal supplies have been from the Stewart ranch, the Stimson ranch and from Mr. Craig, of the Oxley ranch Several carloads of beef have also been sent from Alberta to Winnipeg—live stock for the butcher from the Oxley ranch, and slaughtered beef from the Stewart Ranch. Winnipegers find the quality of the young beef fed on the nutritious grasses of the foot hills of the Rockies much superior to that of the old ox which had for so many years been faithfully employed in drawing Red River carts. Capt. Stewart has just sold 250,000 lbs. of beef to the

eading butchers of Calgary—Messrs. Sparrow, and Messrs. Samples & Co. for their Christmas supply. Beef hides from Calgary sell at 7 cts. per lb. in Winnipeg.

Prairie fires have neither been as frequent nor disastrous this year as in 1883. Several large fires, however, have occurred in the neighbourhood of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A great portion of General Strange's Ranch has been burned over and rendered useless for this winter. Fortunately the more sheltered part of his range, bordering on Bow River, escaped the conflagration. He is seeking redress and protection from the railway company.

Trout fishing has not been as good this year as last. The great summer floods displaced and changed the beds of the rivers, forming new eddies and pools. In many places the fish were washed out on the banks, where they were gathered from amongst mud and gravel after the waters had subsided. The valuable fish-producing streams in this region should be protected during certain seasons, as pioneer settlers and Indians are not very careful whether or not they leave a supply for those who come after them. Ex-Commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. Whitcher, visited Bow River District last summer, and can form a good idea of what is required.

Indians have been quiet and apparently contented on the various reserves of Treaty No. 7, which has recently been divided into two separate agencies—the southern portion comprising the Bloods and Piegans, under Mr. Pocklington, and the northern the Blackfeet, Sarcees and Stoneys, under Mr. M. Begg.

The Indian Department have erected large and commodious buildings for an Industrial School at the mouth of High River, and forwarded abundant supplies of all kinds, for the use of the young Indians of both sexes, who are to be educated and trained there to be made useful members of society. The location is admirably situated in a beautiful rich and sheltered valley, watered by High River, with fertile bench lands adjoining. It is centrally situated regarding the different tribes of Treaty No. 7, from whom the supply of children (pupils) are expected. The tribe of Stoneys, having been for some years attached to the Methodist Mission School at Morleyville, will not likely take advantage of the new arrangement, which is under the management of the Roman Catholic clergy. Father LaCombe, Principal of the Industrial School, has so far had considerable difficulty in organizing the school and bringing the pupils under subjection. Those already in attendance (about a dozen Blackfeet) appear to be rather advanced in years to be easily managed.

The prospect of mining the precious metals in the Rocky Mountain ranges is good, although not much beyond prospecting has yet actually been done. Near Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, gold washing is still followed up to a limited extent. Machinery is on the way out there to carry on the work on a more extended scale next summer.

It is difficult to state at present the extent to which immigration may set in for Alberta next year; but with its admirable and romantic situation; its delightful invigorating climate; its rich, sheltered, well watered slopes, glens and valleys; its sparkling rivers stocked with delicious speckled trout and other fish; the abundant growth of native nutritious grasses which wave over its broad, fertile prairies, overlying inexhaustible beds of coal; the hundreds of thousands of wild ducks and geese which frequent its numerous ponds and lakes—with all these in full view of the sublime "Rockies," where, towering heavenwards, the poetry of nature stands forth in awe-inspiring grandeur, and where the precious ores of gold and silver lie embedded, *in situ*, awaiting the hand of the practical miner, it is not too much to expect probably more than an ordinary share of the new-comers who may elect to make the North-West Territories their homes.

To the foregoing inducements and advantages may fairly be added the impetus which must be given to settlement in Alberta by the reports and speeches of the galaxy of eminent statesmen, illustrious travellers, scientific men, members of the press, &c., who have during this year taken advantage of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway to see this new and desirable country and thereby enable them to form their own opinions regarding it. Doubtless your Department will as-

sist intending settlers to find proper locations, by furnishing an agent who knows the country well, and who will have the assistance of one or two reliable land guides under his control.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER BEGG.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 23.

REPORT OF MR. W. DEWART.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., 31st December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my Report for the year 1884, during which over seventy families, besides many single persons, both male and female, left this part of New York State to find employment and settle in Canada.

Some of them were Canadians returning home, and others were old country people who had just arrived or lived here for some time. In Buffalo, Cleveland and Syracuse, similar movements have taken place I believe, and I am of opinion that the coming year will witness even more emigration of this kind.

I place very little reliance on a report issued some time ago, saying that 40,000 Canadians had come to settle in this country. Most of them have been either travellers or transient visitors, of whose return no notice was taken. Though on the look out all through the past year, I have met with, or heard of about only five persons (Canadians) who came here to stay. A few years ago I used to meet with a great many.

The coming year is likely to be a dull one here, there being no public works in contemplation, and very few private ones of any magnitude. The principal public work of late was the New York Central Railway's elevated track, through this city, which elevated track has been completed some time ago.

If passed by Congress, the proposed law preventing aliens from owning lands in the United States will cause a good many to go to Canada, it being understood here that the Canadian law is, in this respect, very favourable to immigrants.

Your annual report for 1883, and the maps and pamphlets sent me, enabled me to give intending emigrants a good deal of useful information. The price of farms about this city has fallen considerably since I began to advertise Canadian land, and many are now offering their places far below what they asked in 1882, and will, I believe, move to Canada as soon as purchasers are found.

I have heard of as many as seven families leaving here for Canada in one week.

Owing to the undue absorption of public attention by the late Presidential election, and over production, the majority of manufacturers have been working only part of the time during the past year. Trade is therefore very dull and the credit system is being carried to an inconvenient length for all classes of traders. Unless, therefore, immediate employment is found for the thousands of idle workmen, many more failures must necessarily follow.

The fear of Free Trade will cause some American manufacturers to move to Canada, the impression being that, even a small market well protected is better than a large one exposed to over competition.

The increasing hostility to English and Scotch land companies in the far West, is likely to lead to prejudicial legislation against them, and convince many persons that Canada now offers a better and safer investment for foreign capital than this country does.

Articles of luxury have increased very much in this country during the past few years, and there is little doubt that the present commercial crisis is largely owing to the excessive demand for better houses, better furniture, better dress, and better living of all sorts among a very large class of the people. Few who follow the American modes of living appear able to save any money. Contrary to all its past traditions, this is rapidly becoming the rich instead of the poor man's country.

There seems to be a great colonization movement commencing in all the principal nations of the old world. Those that have no colonies already are trying to acquire some, while it is yet possible. This is perhaps partly owing to the immigration reaction in this country, which is now rather repelling the poorer classes of immigrants. Heretofore all classes were welcome. But in future, capital will be sought much more than labour, or rather the labourer will be required by increased restrictions to bring more money than heretofore. The tendency of public opinion in this country is now to repel ordinary labour and attract the capitalists of the Old world. The working men, who now exercise great political power here, know that the fewer labourers there are, in proportion to the capital employed in a country, the higher wages must necessarily be in that country.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 23rd inst., reports that parties of Canadians are emigrating to the Southern States. I cannot find any confirmation of this story, and believe it arose from some persons going South to spend the winter, as usual, or to persons going to visit the Exhibition, now in progress at New Orleans. Going South, at this season of the year, is very common; many Canadians, as well as Northerners, having winter residences in Florida and other parts of the Southern States.

With regard to the publications sent me from your Department, I do not waste or give them away promiscuously, but spare no pains to place them where they are appreciated and likely to do good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. DEWART,

Special Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRANDON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Thos. Bennett.)

Immigration Office, Brandon, 29th December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information my Annual Report for this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

In doing so I have much pleasure in stating that the immigrants who came here and settled last year are, in a remarkable degree, content and satisfied with the progress they have made, and from personal observations during my visits through the different districts, and by letters writen to their friends, and also to myself, expressing their satisfaction and success, there can be no doubt that their expectations have been fully realized.

The opening of the land for settlement in the railway mile belt has been attended with excellent results, as has also the opening of the lands in southern Manitoba.

Many immigrants have settled in southern Manitoba during the past season, and are much pleased with their location and the prospect of a railway in the near future.

The settlements on the south of the railway as far west as Moose Mountain are in a thriving condition. These settlers are giving more attention to mixed farming, and will find it to their advantage, as they will not have to depend entirely upon their wheat crop for means of living, or the money necessary for the improvement of their farms.

The crop of last season was abundant, but in some instances did not ripen, owing partially to rains in the month of September, but particularly to late sowing in the spring, and endeavours to put a larger area under crop than the means would admit, or the climate warrant. This has been admited in every instance under my observation by the settler himself. But I have no doubt these mistakes will have a good effect in causing the farmers to have all the land they intend to sow prepared in the fall, and abandon the practice of spring ploughings. It will also encourage summer fallowing, which I believe to be a necessity, if for no other reason than to destroy the noxious weeds which spring up with remarkable rapidity and luxuriance, and will ensure clean grain, a ripe crop and the highest market price.

The price of wheat is low this season owing, to an abundant crop in all parts of the world, causing unprecedented low prices in the English markets. This affects in a considerable degree the condition of our settlers, who depend upon the proceeds of their grain to meet their obligations for farming implements, &c.

But while we may regret the low state of our market, we have less cause of complaint than the farmers of Dakota, who now bring their wheat to our markets in Manitoba, and after paying our duty receive a greater price than they could obtain on their own side of the border. The principal cause of this is, we have competition in our grain markets and a lower freight rate *viâ* the Canadian Pacific Railway to the seaboard. This, I hope, will have a salutary effect upon the small minds of the instigators of the farmers' agitation, which originated here last year who, in their madness, passed their anti-immigration resolution, regardless of its suicidal character or of the effect it might have in the old country upon those intending to emigrate to Manitoba and the North-West.

It is people and capital we want; and we offer as great inducements and as rich returns as any country in the world, and any expression to the contrary must be

considered untruthful in its nature and damaging to the best interests of the Dominion.

A large number of immigrants settled in the Turtle Mountain district last season, many of whom I have since visited, and in every instance they express themselves satisfied with their future prospects, their only drawback being the want of a railway, which will shortly be supplied by the building of the Manitoba South-western to White Water Lake, to which point it will probably be finished in 1885.

The reported exodus from southern Manitoba to Dakota I found to be greatly exaggerated by the agitators of the Farmers' Union and the press, and also by American newspapers and agents, who desired to make an impression in favour of Dakota; but upon making a personal visit to that territory and giving particular attention to what the Americans had to offer, I felt very little uneasiness in regard to our people thinking they could better their condition by removing there, as the nearest market or railway station is at Devil's Lake, a distance of 110 to 130 miles from the settlements south of Turtle Mountain. The land is not surveyed, nor are the conditions of settlement, homestead laws, &c., to be compared with those of the Dominion, while the quality of the soil and the general appearance of the country are not to be compared to those of southern Manitoba.

I also visited the Lady Gordon Cathcart Colony, south of Wapella, in the early part of September, in company with Prof. Ramsay, of Glasgow University, Scotland, who, with Mrs. Ramsay, was desirous of seeing the crofters in their own homes. The professor felt rather doubtful as to the correctness of the reports he had heard, and even of the letters which these people had sent home to their friends. But after he visited each homestead, talked with them, ate of their homely, plentiful and cheerful fare, saw their cows, oxen, and young stock, their crops of rich, ripe grain, all harvested and partially stacked, the healthy, happy countenances of both old and young, he exclaimed, "I see it all. It is even better than has been reported. They are free, they are independent, they are land proprietors, and feel themselves the equals of men of respectable position in the country."

Mrs. Ramsay also expressed herself delighted with the condition in which she found these people. They spoke without hesitation or embarrassment, and though in every way respectful, had lost that diffidence so characteristic of the poor of Great Britain, when in the presence of their superiors.

The Irish settlement north of Whitewood, under the guidance of Mr. Cosgrave, is doing well. They are taking a wise course in going into mixed farming, for which this district is peculiarly adapted, and the people of this settlement are fortunate in having a settler so practical and energetic as Mr. Cosgrave is. He informs me that his brother and six other families are coming out next spring. Mr. Cosgrave, although a gentleman of large means, is of opinion that careful, industrious people, with limited means, say £150 and upwards, would succeed here, while others possessed of large means and extravagant habits would fail.

The demand for agricultural labour and domestic servants has been greatly in excess of supply, particularly in the early part of the season. Later on we had several young men looking for employment, who came from the large cities of England. Many of them had never done any kind of labour; others came out of shops and offices, and being entirely unfit for the farmers' wants, were much disappointed because they could not obtain good situations and high wages. To such I would recommend the older Provinces of the Dominion, where they might obtain other employment than muscular labour. At the same time, farm hands and domestic servants obtained employment very readily at remunerative wages, and I could not supply the demand.

It is gratifying to know that the immigrants who came here to settle have been most satisfactorily located, and I have heard no cause of complaint. They generally were well provided with means (say from £1,000 to £2,000 each head of family). These are the men our country wants, and with industry and economy there is little to fear.

The cost of living is much lower than has been heretofore—groceries and provisions, clothing, settlers' supplies generally, farming implements, &c., &c., tables of which you will find appended to this report.

I find great improvement in the care of baggage by the railway officials, and ll stray or lost baggage has been promptly and carefully looked up and forwarded o its destination.

I have met many gentlemen—delegates and others—who had letters of introduc- ion from your Department; also, many from Great Britain, the Eastern Provinces nd the United States, who were visiting the North-West with a view of reporting hereon, to all of whom I gladly gave what information was in my power, and, vhere necessary, I travelled with them to any point or district they desired. I also net many gentlemen, members of the British Association, who were anxious to ob- ain much more information than I was capable of giving. However, I gave what I knew, to the best of my knowledge. I had much pleasure in travelling with Prof. Gilbert, of Oxford University, who was desirous of seeing the vast prairies of the North-West, and reporting thereon from personal observation.

We visited the experimental farms of the Canadian Pacific Railway throughout he so called desert region of the North-West, and examined the grain and vegetables grown upon them, and it is a surprising fact that the crops raised upon these farms (with very ordinary cultivation) will compare favourably with, if not excel the best crops raised in the most fertile districts of Ontario.

We also visited the North-West Cattle Company ranche, situated about 50 miles from Calgary, on High River, and close to the foot of the Rockies. The men were "rounding up," that is, branding and marking the cattle and calves. It was a novel and very interesting sight to Dr. Gilbert, who expressed himself well repaid for the time and fatigue of the journey.

The stock upon this ranche consisted of 4,500 head of cattle, besides this year's increase of 1,200 calves. They sold in July 800 steers, at $65 each, for beef. They have, also, 300 horses, besides the broncho ponies for cowboys' use.

This part of the country is very beautiful and well adapted for ranching purposes, having plenty of feed for many times the number of cattle there are at present, good water, shelter and plenty of fuel. As to the latter there can be no possible cause of complaint, or scarcity in a very short time, as coal mines are being found in almost every one of these vast territories.

There are several settlers located on Pine and Sheep Creek who are giving their attention to mixed farming. Their crops did well and were of enormous growth. The oats were fully 6 feet high. Wheat and barley were also very fine, and potatoes equal to any grown in Manitoba. The soil is exceedingly rich, and when the crop escapes the summer frosts they are most abundant.

The immense area of ranching or grazing prairie is capable of feeding vast herds of stock, and will be a source of great wealth to this country, while a sufficient area is left for hundreds of thousands of settlers yearly to come and make themselves homes on the fertile prairies of the North-West.

I believe the visit of the British Association will prove of much benefit to this part of the Dominion, and will spread reliable information through every corner of Great Britain, which must induce a large increase of immigration.

The number of immigrants who have settled here last season are about nine-tenths of those of last year, and I have no doubt the numbers would have exceeded last year's but for the reason given in the first part of this report. There has been a small number of immigrants settled on the different colonization companies' lands, of which I have not been able to obtain correct numbers. There is also a German colony established at Long Lake, about seventy miles north of Regina. Twenty-two homesteads are already taken up, and from sixty to 100 families are expected to arrive during the months of May and June next. This colony is called New Elsass, and will be under the care of the German Immigration Society, lately formed in Winnipeg, which, if successful, will form a strong nucleus for German immigration to the North-West.

The Manitoba and North-Western Railway has done much for the districts north and west of Minnedosa, and, as it progresses, will materially assist the settlements in that region, and also open large tracts of beautiful country for homesteads.

I regret that the samples of agricultural products sent to the exhibition at Montreal were not as good as I would have liked, owing to too short a time being allowed to procure them, but I consider the wild hops, vetches and wild peas sent to your Department worthy of notice, as samples of the natural products of this country.

My former assistant, Mr. Eberhard, being called home to Germany by the urgent request of his parents, I find his place ably filled by my present assistant, Mr. Maass, late of the Winnipeg agency.

I append the following tables for your information :—

Table A.—Showing the number of immigrants accommodated at the Government Reception House, Brandon, and their nationalities, during the year ending 31st December, 1884.

Table B.—Showing the price of agricultural implements, as sold at different places in the United States and Canada, during the season of 1884.

Table C.—Showing the cost of agricultural implements as compared with Table B.

Table D.—Giving the price list of agricultural implements for the coming season of 1885.

Also, tables giving the price of meats, groceries, provisions, clothing, &c., &c., for Brandon district.

I append herewith extracts of letters, for your information, from farmers in different parts of Manitoba and the North-West, giving their opinion of the country and its suitability as a field for immigration. I believe you will find these extracts very satisfactory to your Department and encouraging to immigration.

Also copies of letters from the Scotch crofters who came to this country during the seasons of 1883 and 1884.

And a copy of letter from Francis Cosgrave, Esq., head of the Irish colony at Whitewood, North-West Territory, and trust that my report will contain the necessary information you require.

The whole of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BENNETT,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

COPIES *of Letters received from Scotch Crofters who came to this Country during the Season of* 1883 *and* 1884.

MILTON FARM, WAPELLA, P.O., 26th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I have every satisfaction in sending you a short report of my doing since I came to this country. I have a homestead and pre-emption, 320 acres of good land, well adapted for mixed farming, plenty of wood and water, my well is 20 feet deep and dug in a convenient place, between the dwelling house and stable. I am building a new dwelling house of logs 25 by 16 feet, 11 feet high, and my house at present will be turned into a granary, which is 23 x 16, and 9 feet high of walls, with a cellar of 17 x 12, and 6 feet deep. Stable 25 x 18½, and 9 feet high of walls, also some fencing done and twenty-acres ready for seed next spring. I have plenty of my own flour and potatoes for a twelve months, also seed enough and a little over. I have eight head of cattle and a very good bull between John McDonald and myself. I have plenty of hay for the same, also two pigs, so you will see that I am improv-

ng, and I have a self-binder between James McDonald, of Red Bank farm and myself. am well pleased with the weather. I am some nights feeding the cattle with nothing on my hands, and no jacket nor shoes, except slippers. Some days are pretty sharp, the thermometer registering 40° below zero, but I am working out every day and never had a top coat with me and never suffered any cold yet, and I never got a bit frozen. I may further mention that the party that came with me are highly satisfied with the country and climate since they came. I am indeed glad for that and have their best of interest always at heart. Also I am glad to meet the party who came this year, as they are pleased with the country, all that I saw of them lately, and by all means I have no hesitation in recommending this part of the country to intending emigrants from the western Highlands of Scotland or any other part or country.

I am yours very truly,

DONALD McDERMID.

BENBECULA SETTLEMENT, 17th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I have been in this country nineteen months now, and so able to say how I am improving with my new farm. We are seeing ourselves in pretty good order last year for what we have cultivated, but this year gave us the more courage to stick to it more than we ever did. To my knowledge, I can't mention anything against this country, but wish to encourage my friends and relations to emigrate from the old country. About the climate, we were pleased with it last year, although we met with some hard days, but this year we are more independent in houses and stables.

Yours truly,

JOHN McCORMICK.

BENBECULA COLONY, WAPELLA, 18 h December 1884.

SIR,—I have more satisfaction in giving you a report this year than last year, although I was then well pleased. I am living on my own crops this year and therefore everything is more satisfactory, and we are in the strongest hopes, especially for our good health and also good crop of everything we planted. Although the summer was dry and prevented the crops a little we are satisfied that next year will prove still better, and we are satisfied with the winter yet and able to work outside every day. Snow averages about 2 inches in this part. The only thing we greatly regret is the want of school.

Yours truly,

D. McDONALD.

BENBECULA COLONY, Section 18, Township 13, R. 1.

SIR,—I have to say, while in the old country that I was blind to what was in the North-West Territory, and after coming I have to say that I have crops of turnips, carrots, cabbage, potatoes, wheat, barley, oats and everything that I planted, better than any crops that I ever had in the old country; and more than that, I have to say that the climate of the North-West Territory is very healthy, with fine, clear air and not much need of doctors, and nothing at all for ground officers, no factors, and we are proprietors; and my advice to my friends that I left behind is to come as

soon as possible and those with money to come first, and everyone that could come, the sooner the better, and after coming they will feel sorry for not coming sooner; my advice, as a friend, to my dear Highlanders. I was a shoemaker by trade in Bawas Lewis, and now a farmer in the North-West Territory of Canada, and glad for being so.

Yours truly,

DONALD MATHESON.

BENBECULA COLONY, WAPELLA P.O., 17th December, 1884.

SIR,—I have to mention with truth and honesty that this part of the country is to my satisfaction, and would wish all my nearest and dearest friends in the old country to do all in their power to come as soon as possible to this good country, where plenty of food can be easily obtained. Plough, sow, and good crops are sure. And supposing my expenses would be paid, I would not wish to go back to my native poor old country. The only thing I miss is the scarcity of churches, but we are in good hopes for churches and ministers soon. We have a good healthy climate. I am 52 years of age.

Yours truly,

DONALD MCLEOD, Piper.

BENBECULA COLONY, WAPELLA P. O., December, 1884.

SIR,—Am in a good, comfortable house, and also my stable and granary are well done and my crops are of an excellent quality. I am using my own flour and I have plenty for a twelve month, also seed. The winter is pleasant, and I am in a better position then I ever was in my native old country. I thank all that gave me any advice to come here. I wish that all my friends were here instead of following the Land Leaguers. Hoping to see more of them next year,

Yours very truly,

RODERICK MCDONALD,

Red Bank Farm.

Copy of letter from Frank Cosgrave, who is the head of the colony at Whitewood, N.W.T.

BURROW'S HOUSE, WHITEWOOD, 19th December, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—As to this part of the country, I think it is the most healthy climate I ever was in. The crops are of a very varied kind, which must be expected for the class of settlers, some of them not knowing anything about tillage farming, but anything sowed early and well turns out all right. I had very good wheat, oats, peas, and a very heavy crop of fine potatoes. Cattle do remarkably well, but I think the Government made a mistake in insisting on so much ploughing, and not encouraging some cattle in its place, as they must grow into money with anyone, and the country is particularly suited for them. I think any person coming from the old country, that wishes to get on, can do well with a capital of £150 and upwards—I mean people that do not wish to work for others. I expect my brother and six families out in the spring, so you see I must have sent a good report of the country.

Yours very truly,

FRANK COSGRAVE.

EXTRACTS *from Letters received from Farmers residing in different parts of Manitoba and the North-West, giving their opinion of the country and its suitability as a field for Immigration.*

Mr. Wm. Pearson, Township 13, Range 18, West, says:—This country opens a way for thinning out the congested districts in Europe, offering a splendid opportunity to the industrious man, willing to till the soil. When the mineral resources are opened up, and manufactures started, it will be the finest field for immigration in the world.

Robert Hall, Section 18, Township 10, Range 22, says:—This country is all right for able-bodied men who wish to work, while a person with small means, $1,000 to $2,000, can be independent in a few years—farming pays.

John P. Tully, Strathclair, Man., says:—This is the country for all.

John Taylor, Belleview P. O., Man., says:—For good, hard-working farmers, with a small capital to make a start, I believe this is a good country to come to.

James Walsh, Alameda P. O., Moose Mountain District, Man., says:—I believe this to be the best part of the North-West for grain growing and stock raising. First, it being free from frost, and the earliest part of Manitoba or the North-West Territories. Oats were threshed on the 12th of August, sowed on the 24th of March, and yielded 70 bushels per acre.

Francis Clegg, Township 11, Range 18, West, says:—My opinion is that this country is well adapted for all classes of immigrants.

William Honey, Section 30, Township 16, Range 25, West, says:—Splendid chances for persons wanting good homes.

James Elliot, Arrow River, Man., says: Think this country good as a field for immigration; in my opinion young men that are willing to work can do well here.

H. R. Fort, Oak Lake, Tp. 9, R. 25, says:—Can strongly recommend this part of the Dominion for farmers in preference to the eastern parts. There is still plenty of fair land to be taken in this township.

J. Reaman, York Farmers Colony, Tp. 26, R. 4, says:—It is premature at this date to give an opinion. I believe this place will compare favourably with any in the North-West.

Wm. Todd, Toddburn, Man., Tp. 18, R. 25, says:—I consider this country as second to none as a field for immigration, for men with a little capital to start with or farmers' sons who have not means enough to start in the older Province.

N. J. Higgins, Melgund P. O., Man., says:—I would advise all those who want to make a home for themselves and families to come to this country, as much less means will start them here than in any other part of the Dominion, and the soil is much more productive. I have been three years in the country and I like it well.

James Duncan, P. M., Glenbaro P. O., Man., says:—As a field for immigrants, it is all that could be desired. Our only drawback here is the want of railway communication with a home market. I would not change for any place I have seen.

G. M. Lang, Langvale P. O., says:—This country is unequalled under the sun, as a field for immigration, for men willing to work.

W. H. Wimster, Strathclair, P. O., says:—A good field for immigrants of the right stamp that are good farmers with or without capital. The wheat crop is very good here.

Thos. A. Rocky, Fairburne P. O., says:—This country is the best in the world for the poor and industrious with just governing.

W. T. Hill, Tp. 17, R. 31, W., says:—This country splendid for immigration.

A.—TABLE showing the Number of Immigrants accommodated at the Government Immigration Reception House, Brandon, and their Nationalities, during the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

MONTHS.	NATIONALITIES.																		TOTAL.
	ENGLISH.			IRISH.			SCOTCH.			GERMAN.			CANADIAN.			OTHER COUNTRIES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	
March	16	6	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	35
April	22	4	9	4	1	4	3	2	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
May	43	15	18	6	2	2	152	113	113	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	472
June	7	2	5	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	28
July	17	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	35
August	9	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
September	4	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
October	14	4	11	3	1	4	2	1	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	58
November	4	1	5	2	1	3	2	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26
	136	39	68	19	5	13	165	120	126	18	.....	.....	12	7	15	5	.....	.....	748
Total	243			37			411			18			34			5			

B.—Table showing the Price of Agricultural Implements as Sold at different places in the United States and Canada, during the Season of 1884.

Implements.	Ontario.	Chicago.	Iowa.	St. Paul.	Winnipeg.	Brandon.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ploughs, wooden beam, 12 inch.....	18 00	26 50	26 00	25 00	22 00	22 00
do do 14 do	20 00	28 00	28 00	27 50	25 00	25 00
do Stubble, 14 do	14 00	16 25	14 00	14 00	16 00	16 00
do do 16 do	16 00	18 75	16 00	16 00	18 50	19 00
do Breaker, steel beam, 12 inch	21 00	20 00	19 25	18 50	22 00	22 00
do do do 14 do	23 00	22 25	22 25	22 50	25 50	26 00
do do do 16 do	25 00	25 75	24 75	25 00	27 50	27 50
do Sulky, 14 inch.	75 00	65 00	66 00	65 00	85 00	85 00
do do 16 do	90 00	68 00	68 00	68 00	110 00	110 00
do Gang, 14 do	100 00	110 00	110 00	100 00	127 50	130 00
do do 16 do	120 00	115 00	118 00	115 00	145 00	150 00
Wooden Harrows, 40 teeth.....	12 00	10 00	10 00	14 00	14 00	15 00
do do 65 do	15 00	14 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	18 00
Iron do	15 00	22 00	20 00	22 00	18 00	18 00
do do 72 teeth.....	20 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	22 00	22 00
Cultivator.....	25 00	28 00	27 50	27 00	30 00	30 00
do	30 00	32 00	30 00	32 00	35 00	35 00
Seeder.....	50 00	45 00	45 00	42 00	50 00	55 00
do	65 00	55 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	75 00
Mower	72 00	65 00	60 00	60 00	80 00	80 00
do	80 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	95 00	100 00
Reaper.....	100 00	90 00	75 00	80 00	120 00	120 00
do	112 00	110 00	85 00	90 00	135 00	140 00
Self Binder.....	260 00	225 00	220 00	230 00	290 00	290 00
do	275 00	265 00	250 90	310 00	310 00	310 00
Horse Rake.....	30 00	27 00	30 00	28 00	35 00	35 00
do	35 00	32 50	33 00	33 00	40 00	40 00
Farm Waggon	60 00	65 00	75 00	75 00	80 00	80 00
2 Horse Sled.....	25 00	25 00	24 00	22 00	30 00	30 00
10 Horse Power Thresher.....	600 00	650 00	650 00	680 00	700 00	700 00
12 do Steam Thresher	1,365 00	1,500 00	1,750 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
	3,760 00	3,875 00	4,074 00	3,856 00	4,301 00	4,325 00

C.—Table showing the difference of Cost of Agricultural Implements to the Farmer of Manitoba as compared with Table D.

	$ cts	
Ontario Implements	3,760 00	Manitoba pays 12½ per cent. over Ontario.
Chicago do	3,875 00	do 11 do Chicago.
Iowa do	4,074 00	do 6 do Iowa.
St. Paul do	3,856 00	do 11 do St. Paul.
Winnipeg do	4,301 00	
Brandon do	4,325 00	

D.—Table giving Price-List of Agricultural Implements for the coming Season of 1885.

Goods.	Price at Brandon.	Goods.	Price at Brandon.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Binders—		**Reapers—**	
New Brantford, 5 ft. cut	240 00	Brantford	125 00
do 6 do	250 00	do	120 00
Brantford, 7 ft. cut	265 00	**Rakes—**	
Binding Material—		Centennial	40 00
Wire, per bundle	0 12	**Seeders—**	
Cord do	0 17	12 hoe	75 00
Cultivator	30 00	14 hoe	80 00
do	35 00	16 hoe	85 00
Harrows—		**Scrapers—**	
Wood, 54 teeth, steel	15 00	Solid steel	13 00
Iron 60 do	17 50	Steel bottom	10 00
Mowers—		Revolving	14 00
Brantford	85 00	**Threshers—**	
do	80 00	Climax, for steam	460 00
Ploughs—		do with 10 horse power, mounted	675 00
12 in. breaker	20 00	Min. Chief, 36 inches, for steam	485 00
14 do	22 00	do do with 10 horse-power, mounted	700 00
16 do	30 00	Min., 32 inches, with 10 horsepower, mounted	690 00
14 in. brush	30 00	Equalizer, extra	20 00
16 do	32 00	Pitts' 10 horsepower, down	175 00
Wood beam cross plough	17 50	do do mounted	210 00
Iron do do	20 00	**Waggons—**	
Mohawk	17 50	Snowball, 3¼ in. arm, 2 in. tire	*a* 75 00
No. 2 Wilkinson	17 00	do 3½ do 2 do	*b* 80 00
Sulky, 1 bottom	65 00	Speight, 3¼ in. arm, or 3½ in. arm	*c* 70 00
do 2 do	80 00	do 3¾ do with 2½ in. tire	*d* 80 00
Gang, 2 do	100 00	Minchin	75 00
do 4 do	125 00	**Waggon extras—**	
Ploughs extras—		Whiffletrees, complete	4 50
Beam	1 75	Singletrees, each	1 50
Handles	0 50	Doubletrees, only	2 00
Breaker share, 12 or 14 inch	4 00	Neckyokes	2 00
Cross ploughshare	4 00	Arms	3 00
I. B. ploughhead	3 00	Bows	0 35
No. 2 ploughshare, steel	2 30		
Breaker mould board	4 00		
I. B. and W. B. mould board	4 00		
Clevise	0 50		
Gauge wheel	2 50		

a. Or $80. *b*. Or $85. *c*. Or $75. *d*. To $100, according to size and width of tire.

No. 25

REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPE.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA, UPON THE EMIGRATION SERVICE.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
LONDON, S.W., 24th January, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the report of Mr. John Dyke (Liverpool), Mr. Thomas Grahame (Glasgow), Mr. Charles Foy (Belfast), Mr. Thomas Connolly (Dublin), and Mr. John Down (Bristol), the agents of your Department in Great Britain, for the year ended the 31st December, 1884.

By the courtesy of the president of the Board of Trade, I am enabled to quote the official returns of emigration from British ports to Canada for 1884, compared with 1883:—

Nationalities.	1884.	1883.
English	23,484	27,995
Scotch	3,166	3,871
Irish	4,513	12,319
Total of British origin	31,163	44,185
Foreigners	5,859	9,381
Nationality not distinguished	43	
Total	37,065	53,566

As mentioned in my preceding report, I do not attach the greatest importance to the accuracy of these figures. They differ considerably from the returns published by your Department. The difference arises, in my opinion, from the fact that it has been a growing custom of late years for large numbers of immigrants to proceed to Canada by way of the United States' ports. The passenger and emigration traffic between Great Britain and the Dominion has been increasing very rapidly, and the competition among the Atlantic steamship companies has also developed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the American lines have shown more than usual activity in their endeavors to secure more of the Canadian business.

he cost of the passage *via* New York, owing to exceptional circumstances, has also en quite as low as to Quebec and Halifax. I have no hesitation in saying that a ger number of persons travelled to Canada during 1884, by way of American rts, than previously, and this has tended to swell the emigration returns of the nited States, to the disadvantage of our own. It will be observed that the turns show a decrease compared with 1883, but this is not confined to Canada. ndeed, the entire volume of emigration was much less, the diminution represent- g about 24 per cent. The decrease in the case of Canada is chiefly accounted r by the falling off in Irish emigration, and by a smaller number of foreigners, ther than actual settlers, having used the Quebec route, than usual. There has een, however, a larger number of *bona fide* foreign settlers than in previous years. eaving these elements out of the question, the English and Scotch emigrants only how a comparative decrease of 19 per cent. Another thing to be borne in mind s that, although the United States have a population more than twelve times as umerous as Canada, their immigration was not six times as large. This is an im- portant fact, considering that a large existing population acts as a magnet in ncouraging further immigration.

I am not able to account satisfactorily for the falling off in the volume of emi- gration from Great Britain and from Europe. The condition of trade and of the ndustrial classes in this country has shown little, if any, improvement. There has been an unwonted amount of distress among the labouring classes in the large cities and towns, both in this country and on the Continent. The cheap ocean pas- sages in operation (they have rarely been lower) do not seem to have been effectual in increasing emigration, although the adoption of this remedy for the existing dis- tress and congestion has received very strong advocacy. It is true that the harvest was more satisfactory in point of quantity than for many years past, and that the stamping out of foot and mouth disease gave a fresh impetus to the cattle trade, and this may perhaps have led the agricultural classes to hope for better times. You will be aware that although the prospect of the harvest was so promising, the prices realized for the products have been the lowest on record for many years. The farmers therefore have not reaped much, if any, benefit from the additional yield of their crops, and from a financial point of view the past season must be regarded as another added to the many bad ones which they have recently experienced. It is universally admitted that the existing condition of things cannot continue much longer, and the agricultural advantages of the colonies are attracting more attention than ever in the rural districts.

Although our emigration returns show a decrease, it has been in numbers rather than in quality. In accordance with your instructions, I have dis- couraged very strongly mechanics and unsuitable persons generally, from proceed- ing to the Dominion. In doing this I had to be careful, not to throw suspicion on the prospects and advantages that the Dominion offers to the right classes of settlers.

You will observe from the reports of your agents, their unanimous opinion that the quality of our emigrants has never been better, than in the past year. I am satisfied that not only has more capital been taken into the North-West, but many farmers with means have left for the older Provinces, and for British Columbia, to take up improved farms. In consequence also of the depression among manufacturers, many enquiries have been made as to the openings for men of experience and of capital. All these signs, together with the popularity of the Dominion in general circles, point to a continued and increasing stream of emigration to Canada, and I hope it will be realized. It is right, I should say, that there is no person so timid as an intending emigrant, and a portion of the decreased emigration may, perhaps, be attributed to some injudicious and incorrect newspaper articles that have from time to time appeared in Canada, and subsequently republished here, and to statements made through other channels, which are eagerly seized upon by the detractors of the Dominion, in support of their misrepresentations.

The number of letters received by me on the subject of emigration has again been great, and a large increase is shown in the letters despatched from this office. I have had communications from every part of the world; from British colonies as well as from foreign countries. I have been struck with the desire that exists in Great Britain to obtain personal information respecting Canada, and I have had visits from gentlemen in every part of the United Kingdom with this object in view. The enquiries have been numerous respecting Manitoba and the North-West, and the older Provinces have also obtained much attention. There has been a greater demand than usual for information regarding those parts of Canada. British Columbia is also coming into favour as a field for emigration, and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will tend to bring its advantages more than ever into prominence.

An increasing number of young men of capital have gone to Canada, with a view to acquire a knowledge of agriculture before purchasing farms of their own. The agents of your Department have aided me very much, by helping these persons with their advice, and I have received many letters gratefully acknowledging the kindness and assistance they have met with.

The emigration of domestic servants to Canada was, I believe, greater than in the previous year. This is probably owing, to a large extent, to the exertions of the Women's Emigration Society (President, H.R.H. the Princess Louise), the Girls' Friendly Society, with which the Hon. Mrs. Joyce is connected, and of the Rev. J. Bridger, the organizing secretary at Liverpool of the Emigration Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. This gentleman, I may add, took a number of emigrants to Canada last spring, among whom were eighty domestic servants. He also sent other parties under the charge of clergymen. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has personally taken considerable interest in emigration, and has been instrumental in raising money for the extension of the

work in which the Women's Emigration Society is engaged. The difficulty in the way of emigration of this class arises from the causes explained in my last report. Many of the Australian colonies give free passages, and the young women are sent out under the charge of Government matrons. Mrs. Joyce and the other ladies who visited Canada during last year, took special pains to enquire into thismatter, to see whether some arrangement could not be made for the satisfactory reception and supervision of female immigrants in the cities and large towns, until they were able to secure situations, and for their having a home to which they could go, should they from any cause lose their places. Admirable work in this respect has been done at Quebec (in connection with the Government home), and at Montreal. I venture to hope that the example of the latter city will be followed in other parts of the Dominion. Advantages of this kind will not altogether compensate for the difference in the cost of reaching Canada, as compared with other countries, and for the other benefits that are offered, but it will help the various emigration societies considerably, and may, perhaps, facilitate the extension of the principle of advancing money to servants as a loan towards the cost of the journey. I have impressed upon everyone connected with the work the necessity of only sending out girls who are strong, healthy and possessed of good characters. I have received satisfactory assurances upon these points.

Although I am unable to give the actual statistics of the emigration of children I am yet able to say that it has been considerable, and great credit is due to Miss Macpherson, Miss Rye, Mrs. Birt, Mr. Middlemore, Mr. Quarrier, Dr. Barnardo, Dr. Stephenson and the other ladies and gentlemen interested in the matter. The question of the industrial training of orphans and destitute children has been attracting much attention. The discussion has elicited an expression of opinion from many prominent ladies and gentlemen in favour of emigration, and although the matter has not yet taken any practical shape, it is evident that not only will the existing associations find their work considerably increased, but that efforts will be made on a larger scale in the same direction. I have taken care to make it known publicly that children cannot at a tender age be cast upon the world without supervision, and that if they are sent to Canada it is necessary that homes should be provided for their reception, and arrangements made for their distribution and inspection under some satisfactory system. There can be no doubt that this class of emigration, confined as it is to boys and girls of good character, is one which will prove beneficial. The children grow up imbued with Canadian principles and surroundings, and are sure to become a source of strength to the country.

An attempt has been made to establish a colony of deaf and dumb persons in the North-West Territories, as you will have gathered from my official correspondence. Acting in accordance with your directions, I have discouraged the idea, and have declined to give the benefit of the assisted passage to any of these persons unless they were proceeding under supervision to friends already settled in the

country. I have also stated that in every such case the testimony of respectable persons will be required, that the people will not become a charge upon the community.

You will observe from the statistics that there is again a considerable decrease in Irish emigration. Only a comparatively small number were this year assisted by the Imperial Government, while precautions were taken to insure that none but thoroughly suitable persons were sent. In addition, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, I made arrangements for the personal inspection of most of the emigrants, and I am therefore able to say that those who were approved were in every way likely to make excellent settlers. Indeed, most of them were proceeding to join friends who had already settled in the country, and I was glad to find from the report of Mr. J. G. Colmer (whom I sent to Ireland in connection with the matter), which was transmitted to you, that in every district from which emigrants had proceeded in the previous year, most favourable letters had been received, and that in consequence the Dominion was becoming most favourably known as a field for emigration in the west and south-west of Ireland, from which districts, prior to 1883, few if any emigrants had gone to Canada.

The question of state-aided emigration has not made much progress. Many meetings have been held respecting it, and numerous articles have been written in the newspapers and the magazines. No result has, however, yet been apparent. The Society for the Promotion of State-aided Emigration and Colonization has been continuing its work, and the Central Emigration Society has also been similarly engaged, but their efforts have rather tended to the dissemination of information than to the formation of any distinct scheme. I notice also that one or two members of the Cabinet have expressed themselves in terms not altogether favourable to state-aided emigration. It is manifest, however, that the distress from which a portion of the labouring classes are suffering, and which gave rise to the demand for some system of state-aided emigration, has not decreased. Many meetings have recently been held of the unemployed in London, Birmingham and elsewhere, and unless the industrial outlook should improve in the immediate future more than is now anticipated, the question of the provision of remedial measures is not unlikely to become more prominent, and to demand the attention of Her Majesty's Government. That state-aided emigration can be carried out successfully there has been ample proof. Take for instance the benevolent efforts of Lady Gordon Cathcart to improve the condition of the crofters on Her Ladyship's estate by advancing money to a portion of them to emigrate to Manitoba and the North-West. As you are aware, the experiment has so far been satisfactory, and the settlers are doing well. I may add that although one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission, which has been enquiring into the condition of the crofters, was a judicious scheme of emigration, the matter does not appear yet to have been taken up by the Government. Indeed, Sir W. Harcourt, the Home

ecretary, in a recent speech, expressed himself as not favouring this solution of he difficulty. I must also mention that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Burdett-outts, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen, including Sir Francis de Vinton and Mr. James Rankin, M. P., raised a sum of £1,500 for the purpose of assisting some families from the east end of London and from Westminster to migrate. Each family had £100 advanced to it under the terms of the Dominion Lands Act, and they have been placed on land near Moosomin. The object of this experiment was to show that state-aided emigration could be carried out on a large scale if money were provided. Although the party only went out in April last the report made by the Rev. Mr. Huliott, who was sent out by the association to inquire into the condition of the settlers, has been of a satisfactory nature, and specimens of their farm and garden produce were used this year to decorate the church of the parish (the rector of which is the Rev. Mr. Huliott), in which they formerly resided in London on the occasion of a special harvest festival. Both the crofters and the London settlers were visited during the last summer by eminent members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, who expressed their pleasure at the condition of settlement. I desire also to mention here the success which has attended the efforts of Lady Hobart and other philanthrophists among the poor in the east end of London. Many families have been sent to Canada with moderate assistance, and they have, I believe, universally done well. The same result has also attended the Irish emigration, and I am convinced therefore that if proper discretion is used in the selection of the families to whom assistance may be given, state-aided emigration may be successful whether the men go on to the land or whether they obtain employment in the first place.

In a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century* magazine, which I sent to you, Lord Brabazon, of the Society for the Promotion of State-aided Emigration and Colonization, called attention to the urgent necessity of arranging for some system of state-aided emigration. The recommendation took the shape of placing settlers upon land in Canada, but in the course of his statements he reflected in strong terms upon the state-aided Irish emigration of the last two years, which was naturally conducted upon a different plan, owing to the small assistance given by the Imperial Government. Mr. J. H. Tuke, so well known in connection with the relief of distress in Ireland, has prepared a reply to Lord Brabazon's criticisms, which will appear in the February number of the magazine, and, at his request, I addressed the following letter to him, which will be published with his article. It explains itself:—

"15th December, 1884.

"My Dear Mr. Tuke,—I have read with much interest Lord Brabazon's article on state-directed emigration, but think it due to you and those associated with you in the good work in which you were engaged, to record my dissent from the opinion expressed by his Lordship, that the efforts of the Government to carry

out a system of state aided emigration 'have been very far from successful.' Considering the very small sum per head contributed by the Government, and the very small percentage of cases in which any difficulty arose, I think Lord Brabazon might have found the strongest evidence in support of State-aided emigration from the admirable result that attended the philanthropic efforts of the gentlemen associated with yourself, and the limited assistance given by Government to transfer thousands unable to obtain remunerative employment in Ireland, to Canada, where they are now living in comfort. His Lordship is mistaken in supposing that the 'emigrants from Ireland were simply pitchforked on to the shores of Canada, and allowed to look after themselves as best they could.' In the great majority of cases care was taken to send out suitable persons (*i.e.*, those able and willing to work), and the agents of the Canadian Government being duly notified, received them on their arrival and provided them with employment, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that thousands who would, but for your efforts, now be be pining with hunger, are comfortable. We are all agreed that the idle and dissolute, must be a burden to the rest of the community wherever they are found, but the experience of the past warrants the belief that all who are able and willing to work will find in Canada a field for successful exertion that will speedily render them a source of national wealth, and a strength to the Empire to which they belong.

"With many thanks for all you have done in this important work, and congratulating you upon the marked success which has attended your efforts,

"I remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed), CHARLES TUPPER."

"JAMES H. TUKE, Esq.,

"Bancroft, Hitchin."

The visit of the British Association to Canada, which has been so successful, will greatly aid emigration. In the first place, as you are aware, it was expected by some that the meeting would be a failure, but, thanks to the exertions of the Government, the Montreal Committee, and the Executive Officers in Great Britain, a far larger number of persons crossed the Atlantic to take part in the meeting than was previously deemed possible. I believe I am right in saying that no less than 1,773 persons were present, and of these 747 were from Great Britain and the Continent. These received the benefit of the reduced rates offered by the steamship companies, and some of them the subsidy offered by the Montreal Committee. The visit, altogether, has caused much gratification in scientific circles, and our visitors have returned impressed with the greatness of the Dominion and with the future it has before it. As one result of the visit the newspapers here have contained many letters upon the subject. Many magazine articles have also been written and many lectures delivered by those who took part in the meeting. I

anticipate not only an increased tourist travel in Canada as another result, but also that the thought of many of our visitors will, in consequence, be turned to Canada as a suitable field for emigration. Besides, Canada will secure the eloquent advocacy of many of the members of the association, who cannot help contrasting the advantages offered there to energetic, persevering, and hard-working men compared with those that are obtainable here.

Canada was adequately represented at the last Royal Agricultural Society's show at Shrewsbury, and the exhibition in the charge of Mr. John Dyke and Mr. Thos. Grahame, your agents at Liverpool and Glasgow respectively, attracted much attention from the agricultural visitors and the press. The opportunity was also taken to distribute a large number of pamphlets. I am indebted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their co-operation in this matter. At the cattle show of the Smithfield Club, at the Agricultural Hall, Mr. A. Begg, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, had a similar exhibit. Some interesting specimens and samples that you had sent to me, were shown at the same time, and many pamphlets were distributed. I may add, also, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been taking advantage of the country agricultural shows during the past year to place Manitoba and the North-West thoroughly before the public, and on these occasions I have also arranged for printed matter descriptive of every Province to be circulated. I regard these occasions as being the best possible channels for the dissemination of general information. It gives an opportunity also for those in charge of the show to talk to farmers and others, and to give them personal explanations on matters which occur to them in looking at the exhibits, but which they would rarely take the trouble to write about.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held in London in the summer of 1886, will, I believe, attract more attention to the colonies than any other exhibition that has taken place in modern times. It will afford the colonies an opportunity of showing to the world what they are capable of producing, and of removing in an authoritative manner the misrepresentations that have been made as to their resources and capabilities. As you will be aware from my official correspondence, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is taking a great interest in the promotion of this exhibition, and I have had the honour to be appointed, as the representative of Canada in this country, a member of the Royal Commission. I have reason to think that the various British possessions are making strenuous endeavours to ensure a proper representation on the occasion. At the two previous exhibitions held in the same buildings, the Fisheries Exhibition and the Health Exhibition, the attendance was 2,750,000 and 4,500,000 respectively, and it is not necessary for me to say much to convince the Government of the immense benefits that will accrue to the Dominion of Canada from a proper and comprehensive display on this occasion of its natural products and manufactures. The

exhibition is sure to be commented upon all over the world as a striking evidence of the greatness and growing importance of the British Empire, and I shall be much disappointed if many great commercial and political results do not flow from such a representation as Canada is able to make.

We have reason I think to be satisfied with the results of our endeavours during the last two or three years to secure a portion of the emigration from the Continent. It is not possible to state in a report of this kind all the steps that have been taken, but you will be aware that foreign emigration into Canada is slowly but surely increasing. I believe that the Dominion is much better known in Europe than it has ever been before. In accordance with your instructions, Mr. Dore, formerly accountant of my office, has been appointed to take charge of continental emigration matters. He has visited the Continent during the year, and on one occasion, in company with Mr. Dyke, the agent at Liverpool, who has had much experience on the subject, went to Norway and Sweden. The confidential reports that have been made by those gentlemen have been submitted to you. I have also personally visited the continent, and have kept you informed from time to time of all that has been done. We are now receiving the benefit of the co-operation of various steamship and railway companies on the continent, which we have not had before, and I trust important results will follow. As a rule, the emigrants who have proceeded to the Dominion have sent back favourable accounts of the country, and under the Money Order Convention in operation with Germany, increasing sums of money have also been remitted. This is proved by the fact that the accounts between the two Governments always show a balance against Canada. In other words, a larger sum of money is sent from Canada to Germany than from Germany to Canada. As you know several prominent Germans have visited the Dominion during the last two or three years, among others Prince Hohenlohe, and I quote, for your information, the following copy of a letter I had the pleasure to receive from His Serene Highness. This is interesting, from the fact that it gives the views of the Prince upon the country as a field for settlement, and I believe it will secure considerable attention in Germany.

"LANGENBURG, WURTEMBURG, 31st October, 1884.

"DEAR SIR,—You had the great kindness to send me, by Dr. Otto Hahn, three volumes of the Census of Canada for the year 1881, a present which is of the greatest interest to me, and for which I express my best thanks.

"After having travelled through Canada last year, where I had the opportunity of seeing so many interesting things, and where I received such good information about Canadian affairs, by your great kindness and that of the other gentlemen I had the honour to get acquainted with, it is for me of the highest honour to study the contents of the official Census, which gives a clear idea of all the industrial and agricultural development which is going on in that marvellous land—promising so great a future.

"Certainly, there exists no estate in the New World where cultivation and colonization go on in such a solid and regular way as in Canada, and where every settler has the sure feeling that he is protected by good laws and an intelligent Government.

"When I am asked by Germans who want to emigrate, and who cannot be kept at home, where they are to go to, I advise them to turn their steps to Canada, as I am convinced that nowhere in America, except when Germany is lucky enough to possess colonies, will our peasants or workingmen feel more comfortable or get on better and surer than in the land where I had been received last year by everybody with so much amiability and kindness.

"I hope it will be possible, by and by, to convince our emigrants that a settlement in Canada is far more promising than in the United States.

"Believe me, dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "H. HOHENLOHE.

"The Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G., C.B.
"&c., &c., &c."

I am glad that the Canadian Government decided to take part in the Antwerp Exhibition. The time for making the necessary preparations is short, but everything possible should be done to make the representation of the manufacures and products of the Dominion complete, comprehensive and effectual. The exhibit is sure to attract a large number of visitors, and no doubt a descriptive account of the exhibition will appear in the various continental newspapers. Not only should this lead to Canada becoming better known in Europe, but should have beneficial effects in promoting emigration and in extending our commerce.

You will find, in the reports of Messrs. Dyke and Grahame, some valuable information respecting the cattle trade of Canada. It would appear that there has been a falling off in the total importations of this year, partly owing to the lower prices that have prevailed, and partly owing, perhaps, to the increased home supply, arising from the stamping out of foot and mouth disease, and from the removal of the restrictions on the movement of cattle from one part of the country to another, which were in force during the ravages of the disease. That a manifest improvement has taken place in the quality of the cattle and sheep shipped to this country from Canada during the year is a fact that admits of no doubt, and it has been generally remarked. There, however, remains a good deal to be done in this direction, and Canadian farmers and shippers cannot do better than bear in mind that it costs no more to bring a good animal over than it does to bring an inferior one, while the profits on the former are far more than on the latter. At the present time cattle are only admitted into Great Britain alive from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Canada. During the year, according to the Board of Trade returns, the number of live cattle imported was 425,502; of sheep and lambs, 945, 043, and the aggregate value was £10,440,702. There is a decrease in cattle of 49,060, and in sheep of 170,652, compared with 1883. Oxen and bulls from Canada numbered 59,054, as against 51,732, and sheep 60,898, compared with 93,863. The value of these imports is given as £1,386,306. It will be seen, therefore, what a large market there is for live stock in this country. The improvements in transit have been so great that there is now very little more risk in sending the animals from Canada than from Denmark. I am glad to say that the cattle arriving this year

have been, as usual, free from disease. One case only has arisen, of a cargo being detained, owing to suspicious symptoms, but the animals were subsequently released. I must, however, draw attention in this report to the fact that three or four cargoes of sheep have arrived infected with scab disease. It is to the interest of the farmers of Canada, as well as to the shippers, to prevent such shipments. The Privy Council authorities have called my attention to the matter, and on the last occasion it was stated that if any further cargoes arrived, their Lordships would have to consider the necessity of prohibiting the free importation of sheep from Canada into Great Britain. I am glad to notice the recent regulations issued by your Department, with the object of the extirpation of the disease, and I trust they will be successful. In accordance with your instructions, I have carefully watched the shipment of cattle from this country to Canada, and in one or two instances have had the cargoes inspected by a veterinary surgeon, before embarkation. In the early part of the year, as you will remember, cattle disease was very prevalent, and but for the care exercised by your quarantine officers at Quebec, the country would have run serious risks from the possible introduction of contagious diseases.

You will be aware, from my official despatches, of the legislation passed through the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, to impose additional restrictions upon the importation of cattle from infected countries, with the view of stamping out the foot and mouth disease. I cannot do better than quote, for your information, an extract from the annual report of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, giving the history of this matter:—

"At the last December meeting (1883), after the receipt of communications from the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council, declaring the powerlessness of the Government, without fresh legislation, to give the security which had been repeatedly claimed, against the introduction of foot and mouth disease from suspected countries, the Council, on the motion of Mr. Duckham, seconded by Mr. Clare Sewell Read, adopted the recommendation of the Cattle Diseases Committee, and greatly enlarged the constitution of that body, empowering it to associate with itself, as members, agriculturists of all kindred societies, and to establish a special fund, with a view to lay before the country, and especially the urban districts, the facts and figures of the long controversy which the Chambers of Agriculture have waged respecting the purely preventable losses incurred by the introduction from abroad of foreign cattle disease, and especially of foot and mouth disease, the ravages of which malady had been so conspicuous in 1883.

"The numbers of the committee were rapidly augmented, and Mr. Chaplin having been elected chairman of the Executive, the campaign was entered upon with vigour, and a very large amount of pertinent information was circulated throughout the country. In addition to numerous meetings of local chambers, and with a view to bring the question effectually under the notice of urban consumers, meetings were also organized in Newcastle, Chester, Reading, Swansea, Birmingham, Canterbury, Preston, Coventry, Derby, Darlington, Leeds, Huddersfield, and Carlisle, and the Government were strenuously urged to give effect to the vote carried in the House of Commons in July, 1883, by prohibiting the landing of animals from countries affected with foot and mouth disease.

"As soon as Parliament met, and it was found that the Government failed to promise either immediate action or legislation on the question, notice of an amend-

ment to the Address was given by Mr. Chaplin, a course of action unanimously approved of by the Council on the 4th February. A Bill, designed in the direction desired, was also laid on the Table of the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Yielding to the feeling thus exhibited, the Lord President of the Council agreed to frame a Government Bill with a similar object. This measure, however, proved unsatisfactory in its provisions, and of a purely temporary character. In these particulars the Government Bill was amended by the House of Lords, and at their March meeting the Council expressed their satisfaction that measures were at last before Parliament for preventing the introduction of foot and mouth disease from abroad, and unanimously resolved against permitting any relaxation of the Government measure from the amended form in which it then stood. Further resolutions then passed indicated particulars in which even greater stringency might be given to the prohibitory clause of the Bill, while it was also agreed to express the apprehension of the Council that considerable danger might attend the new powers conferred by the second and third clauses of the Government Bill, with reference to the quarantine required in particular cases, and with reference to the permissive introduction of animals coming from healthy parts of scheduled countries, without slaughter at the port of landing.

"An attempt having been made by the Government, in the House of Commons, to restore their measure to the unsatisfactory form it possessed before its amendment by the Upper House, the Council, at the April meeting, unanimously protested strongly against this proposal, and a deputation, organized by the Cattle Diseases Committee, and representing the agriculturists of the whole United Kingdom, waited on the Lord President and Mr. Dodson, eighty members of the Legislature attending on this occasion. In the evening of the same day a large and influential meeting was held at Prince's Hall, and the complete agreement of the agricultural party was demonstrated. The Government were defeated in their endeavour to restore their Bill to its original form, and acquiescing in their defeat, the measure was ultimately passed by large majorities, and received the Royal Assent on the 19th of May, the Council in June last adopting a report of their Cattle Diseases Committee, welcoming the new statute as a statutory obligation to prohibit the landing of animals from abroad whenever satisfactory assurance of safety from the importation of disease was not forthcoming."

As I have explained to you, so long as Canada remains free from disease, any additional restrictions imposed by Great Britain upon the importation of live stock must be beneficial to the Dominion. I venture to hope, therefore, that the officers of your Department, and agriculturists and cattle shippers throughout the Dominion, will bear this important fact in mind. I have little to say with reference to the endeavours of Mr. Moreton Frewen to secure the assent of the Imperial Government to cattle brought from the Western States of America *via* Canada, having the benefit of admission into the English market, without the restriction as to slaughter at the port of landing, at present imposed upon cattle from the United States. The Imperial Government naturally left the matter to the Canadian Government, and the decision arrived at has generally been received with approval in this country. There is such a strong feeling on the subject in agricultural circles here, and so much loss has resulted from disease during the last four years, that agriculturists welcome any endeavours by another country to minimize the possibility of another outbreak.

The volumes in the Record Office selected by your Department to be copied and deposited in the Archives of the Dominion, are being transcribed as rapidly as is possible with the limited staff now employed.

All the Haldimand and Bouquet collections of manuscripts at the British Museum have been copied, and a large portion compared with the originals, and sent out to your Department. In order to hasten the completion of the comparison of the remainder, two of the most careful copyists employed at the Record Office have been requested, as you desired, to devote their attention to this portion of the work. You are aware that the examination of the copies occupies considerable time, as it must be done most minutely in order to ensure perfect accuracy.

In conclusion, I beg to place on record my appreciation of the zeal displayed by the officers of the Government in the United Kingdom, in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, and to express my obligation to the various steamship companies for the courtesy and co-operation which I have invariably received at their hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,

High Commissioner.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL (ENG.) AGENT.

(Mr. John Dyke.)

15 Water Street,
Liverpool, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to present you my Report for the year just ended.

The number and the nationalities of the emigrants who sailed from Liverpool during the past two years are as follow:

	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
English	112,554	100,262	.....	12,292
Scotch	1,266	1,614	348	.....
Irish	19,928	14,301	.....	5,627
Foreigners	52,423	43,466	.....	8,957
Nationalities not given.	3,854	4,863	1,009	.....
Total	190,025	164,506	1,357	26,876
				1,357
				25,519

Of the emigrants who sailed direct to Canada, 20,816 were carried by the Allan line, 6,525 by the Dominion line, and 2,004 by the Beaver line; 4,588 were cabin and 24,757 steerage passengers, as compared with 4,649 cabin and 30,348 steerage last year.

It will be noticed from the appendix attached hereto, that there has been a falling off in emigration to nearly every part of the world. Still, as regards Canada, the number of cabin passengers has kept up wonderfully, and the same may also be said of the intermediate passengers. This accommodation has been taxed to its utmost extent, and nearly every ship during the season had a full complement of intermediate passengers.

These facts, in conjunction with the knowledge that large sums of money have been taken out by the emigrants, prove that, although fewer in number, the class of emigrants has been as good, if not better than, last year.

There is a prospect of a still greater number of this desirable class removing to Canada during the ensuing season.

The competition for emigrants of a desirable class has been as keen as heretofore, the Australian colonies being more successful than the United States. New South Wales is advertising the following reduced rates of passage by first-class steamers:—

Married couples not over 40 years of age, £6; single men not over 35 years, £4; single women, £2; children, 3 and under 14 years of age, £1; children under 3 years of age, free. And very handsome commissions are paid to the agents who secure these.

The remarks in my last report, in reference to emigrants proceeding to Canada before navigation to Quebec opened, will apply in a still greater degree to the year just ended.

As usual, the steamers conveying emigrants have been visited either by myself or clerk, and supplied with pamphlets in the English, German, Dutch, Norse, Flemish, Danish, Finnish, Bohemian, French and Welsh languages.

There has been a great increase in the mass of correspondence at this agency, which has largely consisted of enquiries respecting Canada, in the following languages, besides English:—Hebrew, Polish, Italian, French, Czeck, Bohemian, Hungarian, German, Dutch, Flemish, Norse, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Welsh. The number of letters specially written was 11,321.

I am glad to report that I have been able to assist an increasing number of Canadians who have come to this country in connection with different branches of trade, &c., and I have supplied the British, French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, German, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish press with weekly paragraphs, relating to the export trade and general progress of Canada.

In the early part of the season several parties of capitalists and others went to British Columbia and a number of others have gone during the year from various parts of Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. By what I have heard from them, they are very much pleased with their prospects on the Pacific slope, and next year will show a large accession to the number of those who have gone forward.

The efforts which have been made to attract foreigners to the Dominion have never shown such good results as during the past year. It is only within the last few years that Canadians themselves could believe that there was any merit in the Canadian North-West, and as railway communication has only comparatively recently been made from the older Provinces and the seaboard to Manitoba and the North West, it is indeed satisfactory to find that the efforts made on the continent have shown such good results in so short a period. I have pointed out, in my previous reports that it would not be to the advantage of the Dominion for me to explain in detail the efforts which have been made. The action which has been taken under Sir Charles Tupper's immediate direction has been communicated to your Department from time to time, and I feel confident that the results which have attended the efforts made this year will be followed by a still greater measure of success next season. Of course, it is desirable to encourage the communication of intending emigrants direct with those agents who are interested in promoting emigration, consequently, a large number of foreigners have gone forward, with whom I have not been brought into direct contact. Still, I am pleased to report that 902 Germans, 91 Sweedes, 61 Danes, 59 Norwegians, 334 Finns, 68 Austrians, 26 Dutch, 40 Belgians, 8 Roumanians, 4 Russians, 2 Italians and 1 Frenchman have passed through this office during the past season, and to them letters of introduction to your agents and others in Canada have been given. I am also in possession of their addresses in Canada, and endeavour, as far as possible, to keep up my connection with them after they have become settled, and thus facilitate the successful location of their countrymen who follow them.

The Germans in the Ottawa valley and other parts of Canada have sent twice as much money this year to their friends as in any previous year. This is very gratifying, seeing that wages have not been greater, if indeed as great, as in any previous period.

There are, in various parts of the continent, I am happy to inform you, parties of emigrants being formed, some of them possessing means, some of them artizans, and others farmers, who will go to the North-West in the spring of next year, in order to form colonies of their own. I have reported in detail on this subject to Sir Charles Tupper, and feel sure that the location of such colonies will meet with the earnest attention of your Department. The great difficulty with continental emigration is to secure the nucleus, and this is now being accomplished through the extraordinary efforts of your Department. If the pioneers become satisfied, it will remove, to a great extent, the principal obstacle to the extension of emigration from the continent to Canada.

Of course, the efforts of your agent to secure British emigrants will not be relaxed, but there is no doubt of the fact that both tenant farmers and agricultural labourers are decreasing in number in Great Britain. They are migrating into the large towns rather than emigrating. This is consequent on the destruction of dwellings and the depopulation taking place on so many large estates, and the introduction of labour-saving machinery, and more recently, through the serious depression in all branches of agriculture. It would be difficult to arrive at an exact estimate as to the rate at which the agricultural classes in Great Britain are decreasing; still, as the subject is of such vast importance to the Dominion, I beg to quote a letter which I received from Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P. for Ipswich. Mr. Collings is a well known

authority on the subject, having made the position of the agricultural labourers and small farmers a special study for many years :—

"EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 8th December, 1884.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 5th duly to hand. The number of the population of the agricultural class was in 1861, 2,010,454 ; in 1871, 1,657,138 ; in 1881, 1,383,184. This is for Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland. You will see that the decrease in twenty years is about 31 per cent.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "JESSE COLLINGS."

I also addressed a letter to Mr. Joseph Arch, the leader of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, and his reply is as follows :

"DEAR MR. DYKE,—In 1872 I think, the number of labourers on the land was 600,000. The last census shows a decrease of population in nearly all our rural parishes, except where there are any public works, and there they show an increase, thus proving that the number employed on the land is very considerably reduced, I should say by one half. Then emigration has considerably reduced the number of farm hands. This is the nearest and most correct answer I can give you. With warmest regards,

"I am, faithfullly yours,

(Signed) "JOSEPH ARCH."

It will be observed that while Mr. Arch's figures refer only to agricultural labourers, those of Mr. Collings include small farmers.

On the continent little, if any, diminution has taken place, notwithstanding the enormous emigration and the losses through war and other causes. No emigrants make better settlers than the Germans, and it has been abundantly proved that no nationality is so soon merged in that of their adopted country, whatever part of the world it may be, than the hardy Teuton. In an exhaustive article recently published, Dr. H. Geffcken, an eminent German authority, states that the average yearly increase on 10,000 inhabitants since 1831 was, in France 26, Great Britain 100, and in Germany 115, notwithstanding a large emigration. The population of the German Empire, in its present limits, was 25,000,000 in 1816. It is now 45,250,000, while no less than 3,500,000 have emigrated. The increase results almost exclusively from the excess of births over deaths. In Prussia the number of those exempt from all direct taxation, that is, whose incomes do not exceed $125 per annum, has risen within five years by 1,500,000. It was more than 7,000,000 in 1882. The statistics of other German states show similar results. The poor rates have increased everywhere in an alarming proportion.

I may point out that the bulk of the emigration comes from West Prussia, Posen, Pommerania and Mecklenburg, purely agricultural districts, where the lowest rates of wages are now being paid and where there is the greatest increase in the population. From the whole of Germany, during the three years ending 1883, there were 545,700 persons emigrated, and of these no fewer than 187,806 were from the districts referred to. The lowest average of capital which German emigrants take with them is stated to be $100 per head, and a calculation has frequently been made that the value of an adult emigrant—to the country in which he settles—is something like $1,000. The principal reason of the German's success, as compared with the Englishman's, is that, although he may meet with the greatest difficulties to be found in Canada, he is far better off than when in his own country for a labourer in England will earn three times as much wages as one in Germany. The German, moreover, is much more content with small beginnings than his fellow emigrant from the British Isles. As an immigration agent the German is far more

valuable than the English settler, as he sends for his friends. I have quoted the above figures to show that, while the field for obtaining agricultural labourers in the British Isles is gradually becoming more restricted, in Germany it is actually increasing; and nothwithstanding that the German government have at last turned their attention to colonization, Canada having one of the most desirable territories in the world for agriculturists, must, if systematically and continuously kept before these people, secure her proper share of so valuable an emigration.

I was fortunate enough, when in Sweden two years ago, to secure the nucleus of a most important emigration from Finland. The parties then sent to the Dominion, owing to the special efforts of your Department, and the kind and fatherly attention of Mr. Wills, your agent at Ottawa, were successfully located, and this year they have been joined by several hundreds of their fellow countrymen. The prospects for this emigration for next year are most encouraging. Permit me to respectfully suggest that it would be of enormous advantage if the Ontario Government, having control of the Crown lands, would meet these hardy settlers and assist them, by laying out colonization roads and paying them in land rather than in money. I am sure that when once these men are properly settled on land they will form some of the most prosperous communities in the Dominion. They are accustomed to a rigorous climate, are first-class axemen, and are admittedly content with small beginnings. In fact, for pioneer life on bush lands they are better suited than any emigrants from the British Isles.

Vigorous efforts have been made to secure a nucleus of Scandinavian settlers, and with good results. The agents in the Scandinavian kingdoms report that the prospects for emigration to the Dominion during the ensuing season are most encouraging. Scandinavian emigration again shows a great falling off, as will be seen from the following figures; still, it is an important emigration, and though the numbers are the least for several years, by keeping the advantages of Canada well to the fore, the stream of emigration, when it again sets in, may be reasonably expected to turn in the direction of the Dominion.

Shipped from.	Total in 1883.	Paid in Europe.	Passage paid for by friends in America.	Total.	Decrease.
Swedish Ports.....	29,033	10,697	10,416	21,113	7,920
Norwegian Ports.....	23,908	7,164	8,972	16.146	7,762
Danish Ports, about..	9,081	6,111	2,124	8,235	846
	62,022	23,982	21,512	45,494	16,528

It is interesting to note that, of the 45,494 persons who emigrated from Sweden, Norway and Denmark, no less than 21,512 received their tickets from America. Their destinations were consequently fixed, as they had to join the friends who sent them the money. The few Scandinavians who have now been secured for the Dominion will, in time, send for their friends, and now that a start has been made, I hope, with care and hard work, the settlements may be rapidly extended.

Swiss, Dutch and Flemish emigration has also received my most earnest attention, and I am glad to note that those who have gone forward are well satisfied with the changes they have made. The prospects of an increased emigration from these countries are good.

Enormous difficulties have presented themselves in the way of making connection between Canada and the various portions of the continent. Indeed, several times I had almost lost hope of ever being able to overcome them. However, through the extraordinary perseverance of Sir Charles Tupper, with whom I have

nade several visits to the continent, I hope now that these will be removed before he opening of navigation next spring, and this once accomplished, the success of he efforts which have already been made will be very greatly increased.

Everything that could possibly be done has been done to keep the advantages which the Dominion offers for capitalists and men with small means well before the emigrating public, and I have been able, under the instructions of the High Commissioner to thoroughly systematize the making of propaganda, and thus substantially increase the efficiency of the means of direct and indirect advertising, and at the same time make considerable advances in the score of economy. Having had a personal acquaintance, extending over fifteen years, with the agents for the different States and the colonies, and a knowledge of the nature of their operations, I feel thoroughly warranted in stating that there never was, for any part of the world, a more efficient and perfect propaganda than is now being made by your Department, under the immediate supervision of Sir Charles Tupper, who is paying a vast amount of personal attention to the development of this most important service. There are many in Canada who imagine that propaganda once made on behalf of the Dominion, further effort in that direction should cease, or that in periods of depression the Dominion should not incur the expenditure of keeping the advantages of the country well to the front. The schoolboy, however, of to day, in five or six years will be the intending emigrant, and so from year to year it is necessary to continue a judicious and well considered system of advertising.

During the last cycle of depression the efforts of the Dominion were, unfortunately, seriously curtailed. The consequence was that the territories of the United States and Australia, which never flagged for an instant in their endeavours to secure emigrants, succeeded to the lion's share of the exodus when the reaction came.

I am glad to say that the utility of this agency in other ways is increasing, and that I have been enabled, under your directions, to place the various interests in connection with in on a thoroughly practical basis.

I have, from time to time, written or inspired letters and articles for the Canadian press, on the cattle and other trades. The transition in all branches of trade is now very rapid, but I endeavour to keep Canadian interests in the foreground. It requires my constant attention, and such duties could scarcely be performed by private enterprise.

Many Canadian producers, it is true, are now being kept thoroughly posted as regards their particular commodities, but in initiating new businesses it must be of immense advantage to them to have the assistance of your agents, who are well informed, and have long standing connections in this country. It is now generally admitted that Canadians are better informed than other foreign or colonial exporters as to the advantages of the home markets for the various articles of import, whilst the expense of such sources of importation is only one tithe of that of the consulates of the United States, or indeeed of many of the smaller republics of South America. Since my appointment as an agent of the Government in Europe, I have been continually on the alert to find outlets for Canadian products. There are many articles which might advantageously be exported, individually small in volume, but which would result in a good aggregate. If individual producers and exporters in Canada had to send agents at their own expense to seek outlets for such commodities, it would, I fear, result in disappointment and loss; at least, that has been the experience of many Canadians who have visited this country from time to time. The volume of the trade was not sufficient to warrant an extended visit to this country; or, indeed, when it was so, and a trade was once inaugurated, competitors in Canada who had shared nothing of the initial expense, took advantage of the benefit which accrued from such enterprise. I am glad to state that my communications, from time to time, through the Canadian press, in connection with cattle and dairy produce, horses, and more especially in sections of woodenware, have brought about the desired results. My correspondence in this connection shows a marked increase during the past year. So far as dimension hard wood for manufacturing purposes is concerned, I feel

confident, that if properly managed, the business must, in the immediate future, sho an enormous expansion.

I was much struck when in Copenhagen to find that steamers were leaving tha port for New York direct, conveying from 600 to 1,000 tons of cabbage each trip This cabbage is raised in the immediate neighbourhood of Copenhagen and on small island adjacent, belonging to Denmark. I found that the freight paid on thi cabbage was $6.50 per ton to New York. It is the white variety and, from what could gloan, is shipped from New York to Chicago, and even as far west as St. Pau for the purpose of making krout for the German and Scandinavian residents. No only from Denmark, but also from Holland and Belgium, there are enormous quanti ties of cabbage shipped to the United States. Indeed, I was astonished to find, from Canadian newspaper, that a Mr. Malcolmson, of Chatham, Ontario, imported fron Amsterdam, Holland, on the 29th August last, 25 hogsheads of cauliflower fo pickling purposes. It is stated that the duty at 20 per cent. amounted to $135. I a trade has been conducted for several years, and is, as I am informed, increasing having now assumed the dimensions of thousands of tons, it might, with advantage, b conducted from the Maritime Provinces, Ontario or even Manitoba with still greate success to those portions of the United States where cabbage cannot be so success fully raised.

It is well known that no merchants are more conservative or reticent in thei business than those of Great Britain, and a stranger seeking information as to th wants and requirements of a particular business is sure to meet with rebuff, or ex ceptional difficulty, if not total disappointment. The utilities of an agency such a this might be vastly increased. What is required to further Canadian interests is th confidence and friendship of merchants and others here, who can control and enor mously develop certain branches of trade. This confidence and friendship, permi me respectfully to point out, cannot be acquired in a year or two. I should, indeed be very glad to make my report more exhaustive as regards trade, and the many opportunities which there are of extending it, between Great Britain and th Dominion, were I placed in a position to do so.

It has been shown that the rate of interest paid by the Dominion and Provincia Governments, and by the various corporations in the Dominion, upon their loans, i much less than it was ten years ago. Money is certainly somewhat cheaper, but un doubtedly owing to the propaganda of your Department, the large degree of confidenc which investors now have in the Dominion and its resources is mainly due. There fore, when the limited expense of your agencies is considered, the fact must becom apparent to every one that expenditure of this kind, by reducing taxation, irrespective of immigration interests, is one of the finest investments which Canadian tax-payers can make, and one in which every tax-payer in the Dominion is directly interested. If, in periods of depression, the Dominion, for a time, should not require an accession of mechanics, agricultural labourers and others, still she always will require money at the lowest possible rate of interest, and this can only be accomplished by keeping her resources well before the investing public—not only in Great Britain, but in al the money markets of the world.

The delegates and other gentlemen who, some years ago, visited the Dominion at your invitation, are all, I am glad to say, still active in their efforts to do good service to the Dominion, and both by public speaking and by writing their interest is being made manifest. In this connection I may refer to the enormous importance which the visit of the British Association must be to the Dominion. As usual, the good effects of such visits do not immediately make themselves apparent but I am sure the visit of these gentlmen will be fraught with greater benefit to Canada than probably anything which has occurred for many years. I am glad to notice that Professors Sheldon, Fream and Tanner also visited the Dominion. They are busy preparing their reports, which will be received with great interest by the classes it is most desirable to locate in Canada.

I have in former reports referred to the condition of the British agricult u I have nothing more favourable to add to the remarks made in previous re ports

lthough the crops were fairly good, the reduced prices of meat and grain hold out ery slight hope to the British agriculturist in competition with his more favoured ivals abroad.

Mr. Macdonald, editor of the English "Live Stock Journal," read a paper at he December meeting of the Kingscote Agricultural Association, and amongst his emarks stated that "a good demand at fair prices, will continue for the better lasses of meat. Foreign competition in dead meat will, no doubt, be strong, and very trong in secondary and inferior qualities; and the foreign supply of these qualities ill influence and keep in moderation the prices of the cheaper qualities of meat, but have some comfort in feeling that it will pay British farmers fairly well to produce rime meat."

This I believe is the consensus of opinion of the leading agriculturists in this ountry, and Canada's live stock interests are on exactly the same footing—thanks o the immunity from cattle disease and the admirable precautions taken by the Department of Agriculture and a most efficient staff of inspectors, in preventing the ntroduction of disease into the Dominion.

At the Liverpool Christmas market, prime Scots and Canadians fetched 8¼d. per b., and best sheep 9d. per lb., while inferior Canadian and American realized 6½d. er lb, both for sheep and beef. I have to notice, in proof that good bullocks can e raised in Canada, that forty head of cattle bred in Ontario and exhibited by Mr. Cruitt, of Toronto, at the Liverpool Christmas market, in competition with the est of the year from Scotland and Ireland, realized upwards of $150.00 per head. Both salesmen and buyers freely admitted that these beasts were the best in the market, surpassing both the English, Irish and Scotch on offer.

The imports at the Port of Liverpool, during 1884, show a falling off to the extent of 57,000 sheep and 8,494 cattle.

The fresh beef, principally from the United States, has increased 8,000 quarters. Shipments of mutton, however, show a decrease of 11,362 carcasses. The total arrivals for the year were 83,505 cattle, 45,097 sheep, 931 hogs, 366,265 quarters of beef and 40,656 carcases of mutton. It would be difficult to give accurate information as to how much of this came from the Dominion. A considerable number of Canadian cattle and sheep have been brought recently *viâ* Baltimore, on account of the extraordinary low freights from that port, and consequently have been enumerated by the Board of Trade as American. They have, of course, been treated as such, and subjected to the compulsory slaughter clauses of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

Colonel Kingscote, M.P., in his address to the Kingscote Agricultural Association, warmly eulogised the action of the Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, in refusing to allow United States cattle to pass through Canadian territory. Consequent on the enormous losses which landlords and tenants have sustained, it is not to be wondered at that at agricultural associations of tenantry, and at meetings of landlords, the question of "what crops to grow and how to grow them" has been of paramount interest. It has been admitted on all hands that English farmers, where possible, must turn their attention more to stock raising and dairy farming. That the losses to which I have referred are rapidly bringing about changes in this direction is shown by the agricultural returns of this year, which state that the extension of permanent pasture is again remarkable, there being an increase of 225,000 acres over 1883, bringing up the total to 15,295,000 acres.

A number of store cattle have been sent to Liverpool, Glasgow and other parts, but these have been consigned on bills of lading which have either been in the hands of the bankers, or of dealers whose business is with the fat stock markets in the large centres of population. Consequently, these cattle have been forced into a market in competition with highly finished English and Irish stock. Had there been an opportunity of sending them to the markets in the interior, where feeding stock is dealt in, from 10 to 20 per cent. increase in price would have been obtained, and a profit instead of a loss would have been made.

I am glad to report that owing to the better fitting up of the vessels and the greater experience and attention shown by attendants, the rates of mortality on the

voyage have greatly decreased during the past twelve months. The deaths ha been under 1 per cent. which is less than in the cattle trade conducted betwe Ireland and England. This, of course, must have a marked effect on the expenses transport by reducing the insurance premiums.

The prevalence of foot and mouth disease in the earlier part of the year was great that I had to pay special attention to the subject, more especially as lar quantities of pedigree stock were being shipped to the Dominion. The Privy Counc authorities here do not allow the shipment of stock from infected areas into any oth district. Still, as these areas are not very strictly defined, I make it my business t watch carefully shipments of pedigree stock destined for the Dominion from an districts which were open to suspicion, and, upon the arrival of the animals at Live pool, have the whole consignment examined by one of the best veterinary authoriti in Liverpool. Results show that the precautions taken by me were not unnecessar and although for a time foot and mouth disease has practically speaking disappeare from British herds, although pleuro-pneumonia is still occasionally cropping up- still taking into consideration the enormous interests involved, every care will b taken by me to prevent infected animals being shipped to the Dominion. I calle upon the directors of the steamship companies conveying such stock to ensure, possible, that no infected fodder should be sent with the animals, for use on the voyag and, where possible the food required was brought from the places where the cattl were purchased.

Last year I referred at some length to the prospects of a trade in dairy cows. have only now to remark that a number of cows were brought to this country, but fear that the business was not properly managed. Efforts are being made to put on a sound footing for next season. A large number of the dairymen of this countr are men of limited means and consequently limited stable accommodation. Thei dairies are usually situated in or near the large centres of population. A number o the dairy cows brought here were stated to be within a few weeks of calving. Thes weeks however, have in many cases proved to be months. The consequence ha been, that a dairyman's stabling room (costing perhaps 10 shillings per week), ha been occupied by a cow which should have been at pasture. The result is, that ther is some suspicion attaching to Canadian dairy cows which I hope will be remove Undoubtedly a most valuable trade in dairy cows, can and will be conducted fro Canada to Great Britain, as the Dominion, on account of its immunity from disease is the only country from which dairy stock can be drafted.

I fear that Canadian exporters of sheep to this country have not fared so we this year as in former years. This is owing, in the first place, to lack of quality Breeders have been frequently told that, in order to maintain their position in thi market, none but the best qualities of Down sheep must be raised. Undoubtedly th great competitor with the poorer quality of Canadian sheep has been the Australia frozen mutton. This trade, which in 1882 amounted to 32,288 cwts., reached th enormous total of 303,203 cwts., from the 1st January to the 31st December, las year.

It is currently reported that none of the Australasian frozen mutton companie have been able to pay a dividend; still, the fact remains, that the mutton is arrivin in large quantities and in good condition. It appears that for every 1,000 lbs. o New Zealand mutton sent to England, the cost of freezing is ½d. per lb.; of bags an petty expenses ¼d. per lb.; of insurance £1 1s. 0d; of storage, cartage, commissio and other London charges ½d. per lb.; freight 2d. per lb. and 10 per cent. primage equal to £15 8s. 6d. The receipts are, allowing 5 per cent. for loss of weight, and a 5d. per lb., £19 15s. 10d. showing net proceeds of £4 7s. 4d., or a trifle over 1c per lb. for the raiser, while it is stated that prime mutton is worth 2½d. to 3d. per lb in the Australasian colonies. I understand that arrangements are being made t extend this frozen mutton trade to the River Plate. Warehouses have already bee taken in Liverpool and the first consignment is expected shortly. I have had inte views with parties who are conversant with the River Plate and its resources, an they are decidedly of opinion that at present the quality of mutton from those di

icts will not be so good at that from the Australian colonies. In any case, it be-ves Canadian farmers to still improve the breed of their flocks, as this is the only iance they have of keeping their trade in competition with frozen mutton.

The numbers of sheep and lambs imported from Denmark, Germany, Holland, nited States and other countries were 2,406,271 in 1882, 2,301,591 in 1883 and 023,866 in 1884—last year showing a decrease of 277,725, as compared with 1883, id 382,405, as compared with 1882. The home stocks, however, are stated to have icreased by about a million, though still some 4,500,000 short of 1879, but with a vival of trade there will be no doubt a good demand for all that can be produced in anada, if of good quality.

It has been my duty to report to Sir Charles Tupper several cases of scab in ieep which have arrived here. I am glad to say they have only been of a slight haracter. Few of the animals have been affected, although even one or two cases re sufficient to consign the whole of the shipment to immediate slaughter at the port f debarkation. As there are difficulties in the way of dipping sheep, more especially i the fall of the year, I ascertained the origin of the sheep chiefly affected, and re-orted the same to Sir Charles Tupper. As you have, I understand, received a com-unication from the High Commissioner on the subject, I am confident that no ffort will be spared to eradicate this troublesome parasite from Canadian flocks.

A few very fine carriage horses have been brought to England from the Do-minion during the past season, and I understand the result has been very satisfactory. As with everything else, whilst really first-class animals are greatly sought after in England at high prices, those of inferior quality are almost a glut in the market. It s to be hoped that more attention will be paid to the breeding of better class horses, nd with the advent of better times in this country, this trade will become a most mportant one. Certainly the experience which has been gained during the past ew years must result to the advantages of breeders and exporters, since they are ow conversant with the class of horses required, and also the proper markets to take hem to.

The specimens of grain which have been sent by your Department to this country ave been of great use in convincing the agriculturists as to the advantages which Canada possesses as a field for the investment of their capital or labour. Speeches may be made, pamphlets may be written, but I am positive that nothing carries greater weight than the exhibits of grain, &c. which the country produces, for, as a matter of fact, the intending emigrant will judge the country by its productions, ooner, probably, than by its pamphlets.

Acting under the instructions of Sir Charles Tupper, I made, in conjunction with Mr. Grahame, of Glasgow, a display of grain, cereals, timber, &c., at the royal agricultural show, which was held at Shrewsbury, this year. The Shrewsbury *Chronicle* says of it:—"The Government of the Dominion of Canada (Department of "Agriculture), had one of the most interesting and attractive stands on the ground, "having a handsome decorated front, and specimens of Canadian farm and agricul-"tural produce from all the Provinces in the Dominion are here shown. There are "special departments for the productions of Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, British "Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and visitors to this "stand obtained a large amount of information and instruction with reference to the "products and prospects of the enterprising and wealthy colony of Canada. The prin-"cipal features on the stand were samples of Canadian grown timber, but perhaps what "was worthy of very special notice was a magnificent collection of grain in the ear. "There were fifty varieties shown, and no better evidence could be given as to the "agricultural capacity of the country. The straw is long and bright and the ears "full formed. As to the grain, which is shown in glass-covered cases, and a sample "of two-rowed barley in one case, they are superior to anything ever seen. "Also specimens of Canadian minerals, including anthracite coal from the Rocky "Mountains, which have now been reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway. "Specimens of Canadian soil, taken from beds 4 feet deep, at intervals of twenty "miles, between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. These show how rich are the

" alluvial deposits over a district 2,000 miles long, and how inexhaustible must be " the growing capacity of this virgin land."

A large number of pamphlets were distributed, and amongst the right class of people.

The specimens of roots which were sent by the Cobourg Root Growers' Association, and the grain, especially the maize, from different parts of Canada, have attracted a great deal of attention. The majority of the specimens will be sent, according to the instructions of your Department, to the exhibition at Antwerp. The advisability of being represented at such exhibitions has certainly received due consideration at your hands. Having watched carefully the leading exhibitions which have been made in Europe during the last ten years, and their effect, not only upon emigration, but upon the borrowing powers of the states and countries represented, I feel confident that, as regards Canada, the exhibition which your Department is about to make at Antwerp will prove of incalculable benefit, and it is to be hoped that at any future exhibitions on the continent, Canada will be well represented.

The quantity of mineral phosphates imported this season from Canada is estimated at 20,460 tons, which is an increase of 3,000 to 4,000 tons on last year, and exceeds that of any previous year since phosphates have been exported from Canada. The quality has also improved, although much more could be done in dressing at the mines to improve it. Prices have scarcely been maintained this year, 70 per cent. having touched 9½d. per unit, ex ship at Liverpool ; 75 per cent., 11d., whilst 80 per cent has not been offering. Other imports have been pretty equal to the previous year, especially Charleston land phosphates, which have been selling ex ship delivered U.K. port at 11d. Belgian phosphates have come in pretty freely and continue to sell at very low prices, both for present and next year's delivery. Spain has not forwarded so large a quantity this year, on account of temporary suspension of some of the mines, but it is expected that the imports from that quarter will be quite up to the average next year. Prices of phosphates are considered low, notwithstanding the increased demand, therefore a decided improvement may reasonably be expected.

I have to acknowledge the great amount of kindness and attention which I have received from my colleagues in the Dominion and in this country. I have sent out a considerable number of young men with capital as pupils, and these, and indeed every emigrant I have forwarded, testify to the care and attention which your agents pay to them. I cannot conclude my report without thanking Mr. Lowe, the secretary of your Department, for the enormous amount of pains he has taken in perfecting the means, on your side of the Atlantic, of securing continental emigrants. I exceedingly regret that it is inadvisable for me, in a public report of this kind, to touch upon the many difficulties which Mr. Lowe has overcome.

I am glad to say that my relations with the representatives of the steamship lines and the members of the press here, still continue to be of a most cordial nature.

Trusting that my endeavours may meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTARE,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1883 and 1884.

Destination.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
ited States	148,992	129,487	.....	19,505
ebec	26,661	23,236	.....	3,425
lifax	8,336	6,109	.....	2,227
stralia	1,480	491	.....	989
ina	238	215	.....	23
st Indies	1,297	1,806	509	.....
est Indies	209	191	.....	18
est Coast of Africa	775	741	.....	34
uth America	2,027	2,215	188	.....
uth Africa	10	10	.....	.....
ngoon	.....	5	5	.....
	190,025	164,506	702	26,221
				702
Net decrease	.....	.....	.....	25,519

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1884.	*Allan Line.*							
Jan. 1...	Nova Scotian	.....	.....	5	11	5	11	16
do 3...	Circassian	.....	.....	22	49	22	49	71
do 10...	Polynesian	.....	.....	8	72	8	72	80
do 17...	Parisian	.....	.....	11	104	11	104	115
do 24...	Caspian	.....	.....	5	43	5	43	48
do 31...	Sarmatian	.....	.....	18	86	18	86	104
Feb. 7...	Sardinian	.....	.....	8	126	8	126	134
do 14...	Circassian	.....	.....	21	111	21	111	132
do 21...	Polynesian	.....	.....	15	137	15	137	152
do 28...	Peruvian	.....	.....	41	208	41	208	244
Mar. 6...	Caspian	.....	.....	14	159	14	159	173
do 13...	Sarmatian	.....	.....	49	195	49	195	219
do 20...	Sardinian	.....	.....	49	364	49	364	413
do 27...	Parisian	.....	.....	63	509	63	509	572
April 3...	Circassian	.....	.....	47	405	47	405	452
do 8...	Nova Scotian	.....	.....	21	129	21	129	150
do 10...	Polynesian	.....	.....	32	209	32	209	241
do 17...	Peruvian	50	735	.....	.....	50	735	785
do 22...	Hanoverian	.....	.....	15	295	15	295	310
do 24...	Sarmatian	96	836	.....	.....	96	836	932
do 24...	Austrian	12	533	.....	.....	12	533	545
May 1...	Manitoban	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200	200
do 3...	Parisian	75	701	.....	.....	75	701	776
do 6...	Caspian	.....	.....	32	46	32	46	78
do 8...	Sardinian	87	698	.....	.....	87	698	785
do 15...	Circassian	60	614	.....	.....	60	614	674
do 20...	Nova Scotian	.....	.....	69	81	69	81	150
do 22...	Polynesian	71	731	.....	.....	71	731	802
do 29...	Peruvian	58	437	.....	.....	58	437	495
June 3...	Hanoverian	.....	.....	24	88	24	88	112
do 5...	Sarmatian	53	405	.....	.....	53	405	458
do 12...	Parisian	87	634	.....	.....	87	634	721
do 17...	Caspian	.....	.....	55	45	55	45	100
do 19...	Sardinian	77	376	.....	.....	77	376	453
do 26...	Circassian	44	446	.....	.....	44	446	460
July 1...	Nova Scotian	.....	.....	38	40	38	40	78
do 3...	Polynesian	66	347	.....	.....	66	347	443
do 10...	Peruvian	41	445	.....	.....	41	545	486
do 15...	Hanoverian	.....	.....	42	29	42	29	71
do 17...	Parisian	121	487	.....	.....	121	487	608
do 24...	Sarmatian	98	405	.....	.....	98	405	513
do 29...	Caspian	.....	.....	57	47	57	47	104
do 31...	Sar inian	108	307	.....	.....	108	307	415
Aug. 7...	Circassian	115	268	.....	.....	115	268	383
do 12...	Nova Scotian	.....	.....	86	40	86	40	126
do 14...	Polynesian	143	196	.....	.....	143	196	339
do 16...	Parisian	184	174	.....	.....	184	174	358
do 21...	Peruvian	97	301	.....	.....	97	301	398
do 26...	Hanovarian	.....	.....	58	29	58	29	87
do 28...	Sarmatian	116	377	.....	.....	116	377	493
Sept. 4...	Sardinian	122	293	.....	.....	122	293	415
do 9...	Caspian	.....	.....	51	53	51	53	104
do 11...	Circassian	50	190	.....	.....	50	190	204
do 18...	Parisian	140	257	.....	.....	140	257	397
do 23...	Nova Scotian	.....	.....	51	54	51	54	105
do 25...	Polynesian	43	256	.....	.....	43	256	299

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1884.	*Allan Line*—Con.							
Oct. 2...	Peruvian	27	173	.....	.....	27	173	200
do 7...	Hanoverian	.....	.....	33	36	33	36	69
do 9...	Sardinian	25	168	.....	.....	25	168	193
do 16...	Sarmatian	32	202	.....	.....	32	202	234
do 21...	Caspian	.....	.....	13	306	13	306	319
do 23..	Parisian	60	271	.....	.....	60	271	331
Oct. 30...	Circassian	17	193	.....	.....	17	193	210
Nov. 4...	Nova Scotian	.....	.....	19	22	19	22	41
do 6...	Polynesian	.....	.....	5	66	5	66	71
do 13...	Peruvian	.....	.....	15	101	15	101	116
do 18...	Hanoverian	.....	.....	2	23	2	23	25
do 20...	Sardinian	.....	.....	12	50	12	50	62
do 27...	Sarmatian	.....	.....	9	47	9	47	56
Dec. 4...	Parisian	.....	.....	38	68	38	68	106
do 11...	Circassian	.....	.....	14	49	14	49	63
do 16...	Nova Scotian	.....	.....	5	8	5	8	13
do 18...	Polynesian	.....	.....	7	40	7	40	47
do 25...	Caspian	.....	.....	4	29	4	29	33
do 30...	Hanoverian	.....	.....	7	6	7	6	13
	Total	2,375	12,636	1,190	4,615	3,565	17,251	20,816
	Dominion Line.							
Jan. 3...	Montreal	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
do 17...	Ontario	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	20
do 31...	Dominion	.....	.....	1	11	1	11	12
Feb. 14...	Montreal	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10
Mch. 13...	Dominion	.....	.....	1	53	1	53	54
April 3...	Oregon	.....	.....	1	9	1	9	10
do 10...	Texas	.....	.....	4	189	4	189	193
do 17...	Montreal	10	432	.....	.....	10	432	442
do 24...	Sarnia	32	892	.....	.....	32	892	924
May 1...	Brooklyn	11	252	.....	.....	11	252	263
do 8...	Vancouver	38	385	.....	.....	38	385	423
do 15...	Toronto	13	303	.....	.....	13	303	316
do 22...	Oregon	14	313	.....	.....	14	313	327
do 29	Montreal	4	115	.....	.....	4	115	119
June 5...	Sarnia	17	273	.....	.....	17	273	290
do 12...	Brooklyn	34	154	.....	.....	34	154	188
do 19...	Vancouver	28	362	.....	.....	28	362	390
do 26...	Toronto	3	82	.....	.....	3	82	85
July 3...	Oregon	29	148	.....	.....	29	148	177
do 10...	Montreal	10	86	.....	.....	10	86	96
do 17...	Ontario	5	95	.....	.....	5	95	100
do 24...	Brooklyn	9	93	.....	...	9	93	102
do 31..	Vancouver	120	307	.....	.....	120	307	427
do 31...	Texas	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Aug. 7...	Toronto	23	69	.....	.....	23	69	92
do 14..	Oregon	82	187	.....	.....	82	187	269
do 21...	Montreal	19	44	.....	.....	19	44	63
do 28 ..	Sarnia	46	128	.....	.....	46	128	174
Sept. 4...	Vancouver	81	115	.....	.....	81	115	196
do 11...	Brooklyn	17	84	.....	.....	17	84	101
do 18...	Toronto	10	47	.....	.....	10	47	57
do 25...	Oregon	36	150	.....	.....	36	150	186

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APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage.	
	Dominion Line—Con.							
Oct. 2...	Montreal	12	48	.....	.....	12	48	60
do 9...	Vancouver	39	98	.....	.....	39	98	137
do 16...	Sarnia	17	79	.....	.....	17	79	96
do 23...	Brooklyn	5	46	.....	.....	5	46	51
do 30...	Ontario	7	50	.....	.....	7	50	57
	Total	784	5,437	7	297	791	5,734	6,525
	Beaver Line.							
April 17...	Lake Champlain	2	144	.....	.....	2	144	146
do 24...	Lake Huron	24	216	.....	.....	24	216	240
May 1...	Lake Nepigon	16	42	.....	.....	16	42	58
do 8...	Lake Winnipeg	10	142	.....	.....	10	142	152
do 15...	Lake Manitoba	7	132	.....	.....	7	132	139
do 29...	Lake Champlain	1	107	.....	.....	1	107	108
June 5...	Lake Huron	9	238	.....	.....	9	238	247
do 12...	Lake Nepigon	4	62	.....	.....	4	62	66
do 19...	Lake Winnipeg	5	110	.....	.....	5	110	115
do 26...	Lake Manitoba	11	77	.....	.....	11	77	88
July 10...	Lake Champlain	5	69	.....	.....	5	69	74
do 17...	Lake Huron	26	43	.....	.....	26	43	69
do 24...	Lake Nepigon	6	50	.....	.....	6	50	56
do 31...	Lake Winnipeg	16	42	.....	.....	16	42	58
Aug. 21...	Lake Champlain	12	80	.....	.....	12	80	92
do 28...	Lake Huron	27	44	.....	.....	27	44	71
do 28...	Lake Manitoba	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
do 28...	Miranda	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Sept. 4...	Lake Nepigon	2	27	.....	.....	2	27	29
do 11...	Lake Manitoba	5	18	.....	.....	5	18	23
do 18...	Lake Winnipeg	3	38	.....	.....	3	38	41
Oct. 2...	Lake Champlain	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	24
do 9...	Lake Huron	5	25	.....	.....	5	25	30
do 14...	Lake Manitoba	3	19	.....	.....	3	19	22
do 30...	Lake Winnipeg	5	23	.....	.....	5	23	28
	Total	232	1,772	.....	.....	232	1,772	2,004

SUMMARY.

Allan Line	2,375	12,636	1,190	4,615	3,565	17,251	20,816
Dominion Line	784	5,437	7	297	791	5,734	6,525
Beaver Line	232	1,772	.....	.....	232	1,772	2,004
Total	3,391	19,845	1,197	4,912	4,588	24,757	29,345

ANNUAL REPORT OF THOMAS GRAHAME, AGENT FOR SCOTLAND.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
40, ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 31st December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my Report for the year 1884:—

During the winter months I took all opportunities in my power for disseminating information regarding all our various Provinces, as usual, such as shows, fairs, sales, and through the various steamship companies. In many cases I met people by special arrangement in various parts of the country, for the purpose of having conversations with them, so that they and their friends might get the most satisfactory information.

I have had large numbers of people, of all classes, calling at my office for information, many being particularly desirous of obtaining some knowledge of British Columbia and the Rocky Mountain district. As a rule the class of people were of a superior character. The number of letters received and dispatched was about the same as last year.

I have, on various occasions, met with a number of the Tenant Farmer Delegates who were sent out, and find that they continue to take a very great interest in Canada. I am constantly in communication with them regarding new printed matter, which may be useful to them in the case of parties enquiring regarding Canada, and in keeping up their interest in our country as far as possible.

I attended the royal show at Shrewsbury, and in conjunction with Mr. Dyke, took charge of the exhibit which had been prepared from Canada. A very large number of people took an interest in the articles exhibited, among others, many who have friends in Canada and numerous farmers in the district adjoining. A very large quantity of printed matter was distributed to good advantage, there being a great desire by the general public to get as much information as possible, especially during the last two days of the show. During the week of its continuance I met with many people from Canada over here for well-bred stock, to whom I gave all the information in my power, and also numbers of landed proprietors who were anxious to learn as much as they could, particularly regarding the North-West and British Columbia. I feel certain that very good results will flow from the exertions used at this show, as has been the case in the past on similar occasions.

I also attended the Highland Society's centennial show at Edinburgh, and in all ways in my power had Canadian interests brought prominently before the public. I attended to the distribution of a very large quantity of our literature, and gave a great deal of information, both to Canadians here and also to agriculturists who wanted to learn about the advantages of our various Provinces. I can only express my regret that time did not permit of a suitable exhibit being prepared for this show.

On several occasions I attended the Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh, and found that the New Brunswick exhibit attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. Jack, who had charge of it, took great pains in imparting information to all those taking an interest in matters pertaining to forestry, as well as to those who wished to become acquainted with the leading features of the Maritime Provinces generally. I think a great opportunity was lost here, in not having all the various Provinces of the Dominion properly represented. There can be no doubt that a great deal of good was done to Canada through the New Brunswick exhibit. I took occasion, at this exhibition, as in all similar cases, to have a large quantity of our printed matter distributed.

Like last season, a good many of the crofter population emigrated in the spring, chiefly to the North-West, where those who preceded them have been getting on very satisfactorily. These people were principally from Lady

Cathcart's estate, in the Western Hebrides, there being in all, by one steamer over 300 of them. I took a great deal of pains to see that they got comfortably on board ship, and satisfactorily to their destination. There were, however, a considerable number from other estates as well. These people make very good settlers, and all the reports from them of their progress have been of the most gratifying character. I think there is a strong probability of a large number of this class emigrating to Canada next year, as it is impossible for land to be got for them all where they are, and so many now having friends who are doing so well in the North-West is of course an inducement for them to go and do likewise. The agitation going on in some of these districts will, in my opinion, soon die out, seeing the precautions which are being taken for the protection of property, and it is a very important point that one of the main recommendations of the commission on the Highlands and Islands is emigration. The Home Government, when they take up this question, will, I think, find it essential to act on these lines to a very great extent.

I have had, during the season, a very good supply of pamphlets and maps, the latter being eagerly sought after, especially by people with families, who contemplate settling in Manitoba or the North-West. I would, however, venture to suggest that it is of great importance that any specially prepared pamphlets should be ready for distribution not later than the 1st of January, to be of the most effective service in the following season, as the great bulk of people who think of emigrating like to have their minds made up by early spring at latest.

I consider it of great importance that there should be a constant supply of fresh specimens of the products of our country in the various offices, as they soon begin to look old and shabby from use and handling. Those I brought, and had sent over two years ago, have served a very good purpose, but many of them have disappeared or have become of little use in a variety of ways. Specimens could easily be selected and sent over from the various provincial and county shows when they are held throughout our provinces. I have in several ways been promised fresh specimens from people in Canada, but none have come to hand as yet this season.

The competition for emigration has been very similar to former years, the United States and Australasia being the countries in which there are the greatest inducements for people to settle, as compared with our own.

I have, as in former years, on all occasions acted in conjunction with the steamship companies and their agents as far as possible, and I continue to keep on the most friendly terms with them. I have kept them constantly supplied with pamphlets, as they required them, sending a plentiful supply to the various ships with passengers going to Canadian ports. The cost of passage across the Atlantic at present by the various lines, I may say, is cheap. The Allan Company have, during the past season, completed two fine new steamers of over 4,000 tons each, to sail from Glasgow for the Canadian trade, constructed so as to be suitable for passengers and general cargo, as well as for the cattle trade.

A very considerable number of pure bred animals for breeding purposes have been shipped to Canada during the season by the Allan and Donaldson lines of steamers, the demand for stock of this description continuing throughout our various provinces. It is a matter of great importance, in my opinion, that farmers generally in Canada should see the advantage of importing pure bred animals, which many of them already do, so that in time they may be enabled to send back to this country the best quality of store stock, and the trade in these kinds of animals will, I think, be of very great importance, both to the British and Canadian farmer, very shortly. To this subject, however, I refer more fully later on in my reference to the cattle, sheep, etc., trade with this country. As formerly, the greater portion of the pure bred stock shipped out has been Clydesdales in horses, and Polled Angus in cattle.

In all, there were sent out from the Clyde for Canada this season:

Horses	455
Cattle	146

Sheep	127
Dogs	3
Donkeys	2

I had a visit from Mr. Chipman, the accountant and assistant secretary, in London, during the autumn at the desire of the High Commissioner, and had a long consultation with him on emigration and other matters pertaining to my office. I found it of great advantage to have personal interviews with him regarding these subjects, and feel sure that benefits will be derived from the fact of my meeting with him, which could not be had to the same extent through correspondence.

A large number of Canadians have been over during the year, some on business, a number for stock, and others on pleasure. I made it a point as usual, to give those whom I saw, all the information in my power, and I may say that my office is becoming more and more a centre for Canadians to come to for the purpose of getting information, making appointments, reading the Canadian papers, etc., etc. In fact, people on business of all descriptions, come to this office as the place for getting information as to any part of Canada.

I have, in various parts of the country, met with people who wish to invest capital on an extensive scale in Canada; some connected with companies of various descriptions, and others private individuals. In all such cases I have done what I could to further their views. In a number of instances people have gone out for themselves to judge of the advisability of the best modes of investment. In such cases I have given them letters of introduction, and I have no doubt very good results will flow from the visits of these people to our country. They see what it is, are almost invariably favourably impressed with it, and come back telling their friends what they have seen, and advising the most suitable classes to go out to settle in some one of our various provinces.

I herewith insert several letters, among many which I have seen during the year regarding the view taken of our country by those settled there.

The first is from A. Bell, Sunnydale Corner, Ontario, to John Ramsay, Esq., of Kildalton, M. P. He says, under date 24th January, in letter in *Scotsman*:—"Permit a stranger—a resident of Canada, and a native of Islay—to write to you as one who has been reading considerably of late in regard to the affairs of Islay, and, among other things, in the *Scotsman* of the 29th November, the speech which you delivered before your tenantry at Port Eilen on the occasion of celebrating your long connection with the island. I have read that speech twice over, with interest and with pleasure. And if you ask why, it is because of late I have read so much from 'the other side of the House,' lengthy harangues, probably prepared to be presented before the Royal Commissioners, but containing more smoke than substance. There are some people who think that they can manage very well, other people's business, though they cannot manage their own. Some of them came across the Atlantic a few years ago, and thought to raise a great storm about the Scotch land question, but failed to cause even the least excitement. I told one of them that the Scotch land question was a dead issue with us in Canada, and that he was just a fit person to join the Parnell party. He did not succeed in his object in Canada, and yet, what did he do on going back to Scotland? He made erroneous statements about Canada. He said (as reported in the papers of the 22nd October):—'I was in Ontario, and found that the indebtness of the settlers there was enormous.' He also said, 'he saw enough in Canada to make his flesh creep.' He gathered the dregs of the country and presented that as the general case. Probably his object was to set up a scarecrow against emigration. There was another person—a minister from Glasgow—who visited Canada some time ago. Let us hear his testimony, given before the Royal Commissioners at their Glasgow meeting. He said:—'The first morning after arrival in Quebec he saw what he was not prepared for—column after column in the *Globe* newspaper, of farms offered for sale.' He exaggerates the columns. But what wonder was there to see 'farms for sale?, Did he imagine that when he would cross the Atlantic he would hear no more of buying and selling—that on this side of the ocean there is perpetual bliss? There is another side of the story. He found out a cause for these sales, namely,

'that the tenants and owners were forced to sell in consequence of the rate of interest charged by the money-lenders.' This is another scarecrow set up against emigration. It was a happy day for numbers of the poor people of the Highlands of Scotland on which they emigrated to Canada; and it never entered their heads that they were forced by the landlords to leave the country. Nay, they thought that they were going by their own free will, and with the expectation of improving their circumstances. But now, it seems, the case is altered. If a generous proprietor gives any help to poor people to emigrate—as was given in your own case—it is denounced as driving poor people away to make room for sheep. This imputation is made by persons who palm themselves off on the unfortunate crofters as their benefactors, but who are not.

"Excuse me, Sir, if I make reference to my own circumstances. If I do so, it is only as an example of how the right material could and did succeed in Canada. Thousands in this country have succeeded far better than I have done, and thousands have succeeded as well. I left Islay for Canada in July, 1843, being then twenty-four years old. I had not of my own money enough to pay my passage; I had to borrow £3 from an elder brother. After arriving at my destination in Canada, I had of balance in hand one shilling. Before leaving Islay, I sought to preserve my mind from false impressions about Canada. Hence I was pleased with the appearance of the new country. I was determined to make a living there. Soon I was able to send back the money I had borrowed, with full interest. It is not necessary to relate all that I have been doing since; suffice it to say that all that I now possess, I possess honestly. I have now in my old age, a beautiful small farm, a commodious set of outhouses, barn, stable and driving house; my dwelling house is a brick cottage, with five bedrooms, dining-room and sitting room, comfortable kitchen and large stone cellar.

"I can challenge those who make reports in the old country that they know so much about the 'enormous indebtedness of the settler in Ontario,' to point out a debt against me. And there are thousands in Ontario who can say the same. If those who visited Ontario got their information there about Canada's debts, I can assure them that they were duped by their informants.

"As to the cause of the decrease of the population of Islay, I can say nothing further than to express the belief that there is room and need for the revision of the land laws. But it is evident, as appears to me, having been in Islay on a visit last June, that those who live in Islay now are in more comfortable circumstances than was the case forty years ago. A change is visible in everything. Instead of the old crooked turf fences or sykes, there are now straight sykes of stone or of turf and wire. Instead of groups of little thatched houses, the farm buildings are erected on a different scale and style altogether. These improvements give a better look to the farms in Islay. Ontario is not now the right place for immigrants to come to, for the reason that whatever cheap or uncultivated land is now to be had in this Province is not worth much for farming, and wherever there is settled land for sale, it is pretty high in price. A farm of 100 acres, if worth settling on, would cost £1,000 and upwards, and very few emigrants would have so much money. Sometimes an English settler comes out who buys a 'ready-made farm,' but for some time afterwards they are not prosperous. The reason, I suspect, is that they think they ought to live like gentlemen; whereas labour is so dear that the 'boss' cannot afford to be idle. Be that as it may, if Ontario is pretty well settled, there is plenty of valuable unoccupied land ready for cultivation on the continent of North America—room and land yet for millions of immigrants. I have read this very evening a letter from an acquaintance in Dakota, and if what he tells me is true, and I have no reason to doubt it, that territory will throw the Province of Ontario deep into the shade. Again, Manitoba and the whole North-West are open for immigration, with abundance of valuable virgin soil. I have often wondered whether it is right or prudent for a man to let a special attachment to any particular spot on the face of the earth prevent him living in comfort, and I strongly believe that there is no other inducement than

his attachment to the land where their fathers lived and died, which keeps the poor Highland Scotch in such poverty.

"ALEXANDER BELL."

The second is from John Ferguson, Pipestone, Wapella, N.W.T.

He says to myself, as published in *Scotsman*, under date 8th February:—

"You will be perhaps interested in hearing something about this colony (Benbecula.) It lies mostly in the south end of township 14, range 1, west of 2nd meridian, the north end of which is about three miles from the railway station of Wapella. The river Pipestone Creek winds its course across the south end, from west to east, with its grand sloping banks, dotted on the surface with a variety of stones, limestone, etc., while on the north side, on an eminence commanding a fine view, are built the handsome cottages belonging to Messrs. Donald McDonald and Roderick McDonald, and on the south are dispersed woods, available for building purposes and firewood. It is about nine miles south of Wapella, a thriving village; Moosomin, the principal town along the railway eastward, is about twenty miles from us. The colony is almost filled up, so far as is known to me. We are much indebted to our courteous neighbours, the Canadians, from Ontario and elsewhere, who are ever ready to oblige us in case of need. The poor Indians are very seldom or never seen here at all. The only one who came to my house would not come near the door until he was invited to come inside. No wild beasts are seen or felt; only a few foxes and prairie dogs, which we would be glad to get at, but there are plenty of rabbits and other game. The climate I have no doubt is one of the healthiest. One of the doctors, with whom I had a conversation lately, told me that I was sure to find this a very healthy place; and an intelligent man told me also, that there is seldom or never a cough from the lungs in it. I have not as yet heard of one case of the common cold prevalent in the old country in this colony. We all enjoy good health. The scenery is decidedly beautiful. The ground is what is termed here a rolling prairie, heights and hollows. The grass is pretty strong and in the hollows very long, appearing at a distance like fields of wheat. Stones for building purposes are scarce, but any amount of bricks can be got by rail. The soil is rich and when turned up is quite black, resting on white, tough clay, and the surface is not very strong to break. It it partly covered with wood, consisting chiefly of poplar, not quite thick enough for building purposes. As an instance of its fertility and the rapidity of the growth thereon, I myself planted three quarters of a barrel of potatoes on the 28th of June, began to use the new ones on the 25th of August, and got secured for the winter, on the 29th September, ten barrels of the best quality that ever I tasted, and very large in size; no manure used. The water is good, there being plenty of small lakes and ponds, and now in frosty weather we use it out of the river, and from wells dug as close to our doors as we choose. It appears to me that the term 'severe' commonly used in writing about the climate, is not applicable to this part of the North West; and that the degree of cold shown by the thermometer in some days now, namely, 42 below zero is not in itself a proof of the severity of the winter as felt by the human system. I do not wear one single stitch of clothing more than I used in cold wintry weather in Barra, except a fur cap to cover the ears and a pair of fine leather gloves for the hands, and I am not one single day at home without doing something outside. When I go to the wood for fuel, I am obliged to put off my coat. We have some days equally as warm as what you have, when neither hand nor ear require any covering. I admit that in very frosty weather the wind is very sharp on the bare skin, but I declare there is no trouble in keeping the rest of the body quite warm. I have seen as much snow, again, several times in Uist and Barra as what had been here since the 10th of November, when the first of it appeared and which melted away with as fine a thaw as you could see in any part of Scotland; and now in the middle of January there is no difficulty in going straight on to the railway station, the ground being only partially covered.

"The sky is generally clear, and at night many of the stars are familiar to me, appearing in the very same order, and setting forth the majesty of the same glorious

Creator. Our winter days are about two and a half hours longer, the nights shorter in proportion, and the time about seven and a half behind yours. Not one drop of rain since the month of September, consequently the snow is quite as dry as this paper I write upon. No wind stronger than a good smart breeze for an open sailing boat, none of your storms and hurricanes. In short, I never passed a warmer winter inside the house. My children play over the floor night and day, using no covering for head or foot. I may here mention that our houses are built of wood, with a cellar underneath the ground. A log house is built and plastered over with lime or clay, the latter almost as white as the former. Coal is expected to be got by and by. The summer was not near so hot as we anticipated, a fresh breeze of wind always blowing in one direction or another, with frequent changes, so that one could work outside with ease on the very hottest day. There has not been one single day of dead calm. Thunder and lightning are prevalent in the showers of rain in that season, the sky appearing very black; but they are not to be compared to the terrible storms in Scotland."

The third is from Donald McDiarmid, Benbecula Colony, Wapella, N.W.T.

He says to myself, as published in the *Edinburgh Review* of 7th March:—

"I have great satisfaction in giving you a short account of our good prospects in this new country since our arrival last May. We lost no time in making our first attempt at breaking up the prairie and planting our potatoes in the furrow after the plough, and I may mention that it was rather strange, and also very little we thought of the scheme at the time; but in eight weeks we had new potatoes, better than any we ever saw in old Benbecula. We also sowed barley, oats, beans, turnips, carrots, onions. All proved wonderfully well, considering the late time of the season. The first potatoes were planted on the 28th day of May, and as late as the 25th and 26th of June. All the crops ripened all right.

"As soon as the crop was in we turned our hands and minds to chopping wood for our log houses in the beautiful North-West. We had fine weather all the time; but, of course, we were afraid of the Manitoba severe winter, which was advancing toward us; but we managed to have pretty comfortable houses and stables a few months before we knew any change, and, in fact, we don't know anything of a severe winter as yet (15th February, 1884). We are delighted with it, in comparison to our old country winters. We are working outside every day, and some days the thermometer 50° below zero, and still the sun shining bright, just as a summer day in Scotland. Of course a man must be careful, in going out, to have mittens on his hands, and pretty fairly covered up. We don't use overcoats while working, and sometimes pull off our jackets. There is no danger in getting wet. Every day is very dry and clear, and therefore, according to our experience in this country, we have no hesitation in recommending our friends and neighbours at home to take the earliest opportunity in joining us in this beautiful fertile new country. We shall be happy to do all in our power for their welfare and benefit in every respect, and the longer we are here the better we like it. As a rule, people in this country are very kind and sociable, more especially to strangers. We find the climate very healthy since we came.

"Now, this country is free to all, and, therefore, we hope that other landlords will follow the scheme set before them by Lady Gordon Cathcart. Such will be a great benefit to their tenants, and also to their own interest, in due time. The sooner they come the better for themselves, but certainly we do not recommend idlers to come, nor to be assisted to come, but we are happy to say that there is not many of such class in our western islands.

"In addition, I may mention that I am exceedingly happy that my private reports to my countrymen are so strongly supported by so many of themselves within three years of my former visit to Canada, and I shall be most happy to give and to do all in my power on behalf of the welfare of my poor countrymen.

"DONALD MCDIARMID."

I have ascertained that large numbers of those who went out last season took considerable capital with them, having, on many occasions, gone to the bank with people to assist them in getting their money safely transferred to their destinations, and having learned from others that they were taking substantial amounts of capital with them.

At the Smithfield show of fat stock, which I visited a short time ago, I met with a large number of people connected with Canada, and also with many connected with agricultural interests, in various parts of this country, with whom I am acquainted. Numbers of them are much interested in Canada, some having near relatives or friends settled in various parts of the country, and others being connected in other ways with our various provinces, in sending out pure bred stock, making investments, etc. I had the pleasure one day of accompanying the High Commissioner on a visit to the show. He was very much pleased with what he saw, and was much struck with the fine quality of many of the animals exhibited, more particularly in the cattle classes, with some very fine specimens of the Polled Angus breed. Sheep also presented a very attractive appearance, and in the various descriptions of "Downs" there were some very fine specimens, the palm, however, being borne away by the Shropshires. These and the Cheviots and Blackfaced seemed to be the best classes for mutton sheep, and, as was suggested, by the High Commissioner, it would be of great importance to our farmers in the various provinces to select and import specimens of these various breeds, as appropriate to the quality and description of the lands upon which their farms are situated as possible, for the improvement of their stock. Wool, in the present stage of affairs, is a subsidiary article to mutton, and considering the proximity of our country to Britain, and the exceptional advantages we enjoy in the live stock trade, it is of great moment that the farmers in all our provinces should see the advantage of getting the variety of such stock suitable for them. Of course, what would suit one part of our country might not suit another. For instance, on the strong, heavy, level lands, such as are abundant in all the provinces, more particularly in Ontario and the North-West, the heavier descriptions of sheep are the most suitable, whereas in the districts inclined to be mountainous or of inferior quality I feel convinced the choicest cross would have a great and beneficial influence.

While in London I had the pleasure of having several interviews with Sir Charles Tupper, and had conversations with him on emigration and stock matters, and also on subjects pertaining to my office, which were very satisfactory.

In regard to the prospects for next year, I think they are very fair indeed, and more especially for the classes which we chiefly want; that is, those with means, who go upon the land. Farming interests in most parts of this country have been going from bad to worse for some time, and now matters have reached a climax, in the minds of a great number of this class, who have been hoping against hope, and looking to changes for the better. What they thought, and what was represented to them by their friends, was that all that was requisite for a turn in the tide, was a good season with bountiful crops. Now this has been almost universally the case last season, and farmers are no better off in the great majority of cases then they were. The reason for this is that the chief agricultural productions of this country are also plentiful in other parts of the world, in the colonies, and in other countries. The result is from the trade principles of this country, that it is flooded with the superfluous productions of other parts of the world, and prices are for many articles lower than they have been within the memory of man. Wheat, for instance, is selling at such a low price that farmers are having it ground up for feed for their stock in many districts, and potatoes also, in most parts of the country are selling at simply feeding prices. Then those who have gone into stock for feeding purposes have paid high prices for their stock when purchased, as a rule, and I am told in most cases no profit has been obtained from that description of farming either. Of course, if prices are low for store stock, there is a fair chance for farming of this character, but it is not by any means in all parts of the country that the land is suitable for stock, as in many districts land cannot be seeded down to last more than a few years in grass,

even if that, in some cases. In fact, a great part of this country is essentially adapted for the growing of grain and roots, and nothing else. Now, for famers in such a position particularly, the outlook is not at all promising, especially taking into consideration the high rents they pay, the artifical manures they require to use, and the heavy taxation which exists, and these people are quite aware of this. I have had a great number of applications from men of this class for information as to our various Provinces, and numbers of them have still considerable capital. The chief difficulty is that as a rule they remain on their farms so long, in hopes of things changing for the better, that the greater part of their capital is gone.

A considerable number have been making enquiries regarding British Columbia, and I have no doubt there will be a very large emigration to that Province before long, from its vast natural advantages, more particularly when the Canadian Pacific Railway is open across the continent.

From all the information I can gather here, I think there will also be a fair amount of emigration of the agricultural working people of the best classes.

I have, in all cases throughout, done all in my power to dissuade people, who have been accustomed to sedentary pursuits, from going to our country; that is to say, of course, when they have no extent of capital. Clerks in mercantile houses, or other similar establishments, who may have hopes of getting situations of a like character in Canada, I have most strongly advised not to go out, except in the case of those who have friends, and who have obtained situations before they leave. All people accustomed to city life I have also almost invariably recommended to remain where they are, so far as Canada is concerned. In fact, the only classes whom I have advised to go to our country are those with capital, who intend to invest there, all classes connected with, or adapted to the agricultural interests of our various Province (with their families), and female domestic servants. I may say I have never yet had any complaint as to the information given, from any person who has gone out under my advice.

The efforts which are being made to ascertain the length of time that Hudson's Bay is open for navigation are watched with great interest by many people in this country, more particularly those connected with shipping interests in and adjoining this port. There can be no doubt, if the results prove favourable, that in the course of time a very large trade will be developed between Glasgow and whatever port or ports may be established on the western portion of the Bay. The effect of such a route being opened up would be productive of very rapid development of the productions and resources of our North-West, and it is sincerely to be hoped that navigation will be proved to be open for some considerable portion of the summer and autumn.

If Imperial federation ever comes to be a reality among the various colonies and dependencies of the Empire and the mother country, the links which will bind, with the greatest effect, the interests of all concerned, are the opening up of new lines of route such as the above, and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. All parts of Canada, under such circumstances, will be so easy of access that there would be far more intercommunication between Britain and our various Provinces, and in that way a greater identification of material interests.

From information obtained from the Board of Trade and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1884 and the previous year:—

1883	6,439
1884	4,014

It will be seen that there is a considerable decrease this season compared to last year. There were, however, only seventy eight foreigners this year, whereas last season there were 1,524 of that class.

There are a variety of reasons why emigration from Scotland has fallen off this season, but doubtless the chief cause of this is the fact of such unsatisfactory accounts of the state of matters in Manitoba and the North-West appearing so fre-

uently in the newspapers last winter and spring. The farmers' meeting, which assed resolutions against immigration and the railway monopoly grievance, as it was alled, had a very considerable effect all over Scotland. Then the continuous attacks n the Canadian Pacific Railway did a great deal of harm, in the way of preventing hose who thought of going out and settling from doing so. Altogether, however, a nuch better class of people have gone than in the past, very many of them having onsiderable capital. As has been the case in the past, there has been no competition to the Allan line from the Clyde to Canadian ports, and the result has been that many going by other lines have either gone from Liverpool or by teamship lines going to various ports in the United States for Canada. There continues to be a considerable number going by these lines from the Clyde, as well as by the Allan line steamers sailing to United States ports, for different parts of our country. The fact of no steamers sailing from the Clyde for Canada for about six months in the year tends to induce a very considerable emigration *via* American ports. Then, for the better class of passengers, there are many inducements to go *via* Liverpool, as the accommodation is much better and there is no competition. All the various lines have their agencies throughout Scotland, and I am aware, as a result, that in the spring of last year a considerable number of emigrants of all classes went from Scotland via Liverpool to Quebec. The number going in that way altogether, I should estimate as rather more than last year. The Board of Trade returns, as usual, are misleading, as only reckoning those who have gone to Canadian ports as for Canada, not taking into consideration the large numbers going *via* United States ports as referred to above, but classing them as for that country.

I annex statistics of the nationalities of the emigrants from the Clyde for 1884 and the former year, approximate for December :—

1883.			—	1884.		
British Subjects.	Foreign.	Total.		British Subjects.	Foreign.	Total.
12,615	12,072	24,687	United States.....	10,008	9,134	19,142
4,915	1,524	6,439	Canada	3 9 6	78	4,014
9,889	31	9,920	Australia	2,770	.....	2,770
84	6	90	All other places.....	120	28	148
27,503	13,633	41,136		16,834	9,240	26,074

By these figures it will by seen that there has been a very considerable falling off of emigration to all parts of the world.

I herewith also give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada to the Clyde during 1883 and this year :—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1883.....	6	18,763	13,168	.....
1884	6	21,921	11,205	75

These figures speak for themselves, as to the increase which has taken place in this trade during the last season.

What is called the "cattle trade" is proving from year to year a more important and productive business as between Canada and this country than could have been dreamt of a few years ago. I may say that sheep as well as cattle are largely imported from Canada. Not only are the numbers of cattle sent over during the last year in excess of former years, but the quality is, as a rule, very much improved. I may say, however, there is room for a great deal in that respect yet in many parts

of our country. Prices have, as a rule, been moderate, averaging over 70 shillings per cwt. for fat, and great caution should be exercised by shippers in not too hastily entering into contracts for the transport of their animals across the Atlantic. In many instances, especially during the latter part of the season, animals were sent over as fat, which were only grass fed, and on that account did not stand the voyage, in many instances, as satisfactorily as was expected, or as they would have done if grain fed some little time before their departure from Canada. The consequence was that many of them being sold by auction in the market for fat stock in Glasgow, did not realize what they should have done. They were not fat enough for butchers to bid for, and a few people, who make a business of looking out for such stock, get them at very cheap prices, and after keeping them a short time, make large profits upon them; many of them, in fact, are only fit for store stock. Now, I think it would be much better for those who ship these animals to discriminate as between those which are sure to sell satisfactorily as fat and those which are not, and in the latter class to have them set aside for store stock. The trade in this description of stock, I am glad to say, is a rapidly improving one. It is a very important trade for Canada, in permitting our people to send their stock to any part of this country inland, and great credit is due to the High Commissioner for his energetic efforts in preserving that privilege last year, when it appeared to be in danger, from a statement made of diseased animals having arrived in Liverpool from Canada, and for the interest which he constantly takes in promoting trade of this description. Farmers in Scotland think very highly of the best descriptions of animals which are sent over, and I know that in many instances they have done extremely well with them. In fact with the difficulties they have so constantly in getting appropriate animals otherwise, I think this trade will be a constantly increasing and improving one for the Canadian farmer, provided he sees to keeping up the quality of the animals he breeds. As an instance of the prices obtained for store stock of this description, I learnt from a dealer in such stock that he sold a number of fine animals a short time ago for 40s. per cwt., live weight. Any one conversant with the cost of rearing a well-bred cross animal in Canada, from two to three years old, and receiving such a price, will see what a good profit the Canadian farmer should make at such prices. Sheep, as well as cattle, have been sent over in large numbers, and, as a rule have sold satisfactorily.

I think the indications for next season in every description of the live stock trade are very favourable. It cannot, however, be too strongly impressed upon farmers to breed a good quality of animals, and in order to have these, pure bred males should be used much more extensively than they are in many parts of some of our Provinces at present. They can be bought at comparatively such cheap rates now, and the cost of transhipment is so little, that the extra cost of improvement would be amply repaid in the course of a very few years, especially in the case of those who have large quantities of stock. This should apply to sheep as well as cattle, and I feel sure that with proper care and attention a very largely increased number of them, as well as of cattle, could be sent over, and more particularly from the Eastern Provinces.

Horses and pigs have not attracted much attention, so far as Glasgow is concerned.

In all cargoes of Canadian cattle coming to Glasgow, both by the Allan and Donaldson lines, there has not been a single case of disease, or suspicion of it, which has been a matter of great importance in the interests of the Canadian live stock trade. These lines also continue to take every means, from increased experience, to provide for the safety of the stock brought over, so that during the last season the proportion of losses has been less than ever—in fact, a mere bagatelle, not more than 3 per cent of the cattle shipped and about 1 per cent of the sheep.

I have obtained from the Clyde Trust Board of Trade and Custom House the following statistics regarding the articles of general import from British North America to the Clyde. The tonnage of vessels for the past year, it will be observed, is largely in excess of that of the former year:

For the year ending 30th June, 1884:—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was	23,906
do steam do	106,205
Total	130,111

As against the year 30th June, 1883—

Sailing vessels	19,037
Steam do	90,623
Total	109,660

For the last half-year the estimate is—

Sailing vessels	10,911
Steam do	69,524
Total	80,435

The following are the various articles imported during the year 1884, which I have prepared in a similar table as in former years:—

Flour cwt	298,192
Wheat do	639,956
Indian corn do	204,300
Peas do	132,401
Oatmeal do	38,464
Oats do	18,485
Ricemeal do	1,932
Ham and bacon, boxes	2,639
Cheese do	106,327
Butter, packages	20,348
Fish, bbls	3,278
Canned meat, boxes	5,842
Spools, bags	1,325
Asbestos do	3,025
Potash, bbls	469
Linseed cake do	800
Apples do	43,053
Extract do	282
Skins cured	67,085
Lobster, cases	1,874
Phosphate, tons	1,015
Tallow and lard, hhds	6,460
Oil, casks	4,792
Timber, pieces	2,831,506
Broom handles, packages	208
Boots and shoes, do	276
Nails do	1,548
Furniture do	800
Agricultural implements do	60
Sewing machines, cases	937
Whalebone do	43
Bran, sacks	3,976

Besides other smaller articles too numerous to be specified.

I have found from information I have obtained in the course of my enquiries on this subject, that trade in all descriptions of articles has, as a rule, been of a very unsatisfactory character to the importer, the prices for almost everything growing lower for some considerable time. This is to be accounted for by the

large production in this country, and the very large quantity of surplus productions in other parts of the world. The foregoing statement shows that in quantity, taking all things into consideration, there has been considerably more exported from Canada than in former years, with the exception of Indian corn, of which article there has been a large decrease, but that is made up far largely by other articles, such as flour, wheat and oats. In butter there has been an increased quantity and the trade in cheese continues to attract a great deal of attention in this country. Apples also have been imported in much larger quantities than in former years, and I learn that the quality this season has given thorough satisfaction, as a rule. Timber is considerably in excess of the former year, and there would seem to be an increased demand in this country for such articles as asbestos, phosphate, tallow and lard, and several new articles which I have included in the list, among others furniture and agricultural implements.

I continue to have, as formerly, the hearty co-operation of the agents of the Government, both in this country and in Canada, in all my communications and correspondence with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,

Canadian Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST EMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Charles Foy.)

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29 Victoria Place, Great Victoria Street,
Belfast, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—In my report for 1883, I expressed my hope of the emigration in 1884 of a very superior class of emigrants—persons with capital. It affords me pleasure to report that my expectations have been verified. The emigrants were of a very superior class; in fact, very few were needy persons. Those of the farmer class, who went through this office, brought considerable sums of money. The neediest was a man who had lost his money by buying a farm, of which the seller had a bad title.

The superiority of the emigrants reconciled me in part for the decrease in numbers, and the fact that the emigration to Canada was not so great in proportion to the United States and other parts of the world was a pleasing reflection, as it was conclusive proof that it was not for lack of energy on the part of the representatives of Canada that the number of emigrants was less, but owing to the depression in the emigration business—if I may call it a business. This dullness in emigration, at least of the tenant farmer class, is to be accounted for by the unsettled state of the land question in this country. Many of the farmers have entered the land courts, seeking abatement of their rents, in order to sell their "tenant right" to the best advantage. Owing to the congested state of the business of this court, the delay is great. Other farmers say that they expect to soon get their farms free in their own country, and why then go so far as Canada for free land. Of course time will remove these causes. The prudent farmer, who gets a low judicial rent settled, will sell and emigrate, and the large farmer who buys his farm, if his farm is large enough, and if he have capital to work it, may be able to live; but as was stated at a National League meeting in Dungarvan, no reduction that the Land Commissioners can make

vill make the small farmers live comfortably. They will not follow the *ignis atuus*—free land—more than one year. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and n this generation they will not see free land in Ireland, except they purchase it. migrate they must, and, I think, that Canada is now the favourite object of their opes, at least in this part of Ireland. The price of grain, owing to large importa-ions, is so low that the Irish farmer cannot grow it with profit. A friend of nine bought, for feeding purposes, in the town of Drogheda, a barrel of bruised wheat, 0 stone, or 280 pounds, at 14d. In my report of last year, I mentioned that earing young stock or stores, for the large graziers, was the only really remunerative esource of the small farmer. Owing to the great competition of foreign meats, the raziers have been losing money. A friend of mine told me that he had, in two ears, lost £1,300—that he had offered £4 an acre for grazing in the County Meath or overstock that he had in the County Cavan, that his offer was refused, and that he aved £500. Stores are opened in Dublin and in this town, for the sale of American eef and mutton. I saw good beef in one of them at 6d, and prime cuts at 3d. Our butchers are charging 10d for Irish. That the price of grain vill be higher no person imagines, but that it will be lower many fear. Flour was never, in my memory, as cheap as now, and I remember the time when potatoes were only 2 cents per stone of 14 lbs. That the imports of wheat keep prices low s considered bad enough, but what adds to the loss is the large quantity imported ground, thus closing many of our mills. Grain won't pay, it goes by default. Cattle are not paying, neither are they likely to increase in price. The small prices for stores will prevent the small farmers rearing young stock for the graziers; the scarcity will force the decreased number to a fictitious price, and the grazier will not be able to meet lower prices for beef. The outlook is gloomy. In this part of Ireland the farmers are told that their hope is in flax. Now, every farmer knows that flax cannot be sown continuously, and that the small farmers cannot, on farms of ten acres, have a regular rotation of crops. If flax be a good crop it brings a good sum per acre, ready money; but if it should be a failure, it leaves an empty hangard, no manure from straw, from oats, wheat or other grain—flax takes all out of the land and puts nothing into it. Ergo, flax is a broken reed to depend upon. Fowl never were cheaper than in the Christmas markets in the country towns. In a fair I was in on the 19th ult., the two prize turkeys were sold for 12 cents a pound. In speaking to the farmers I find that they despair of better times, except those optimists who expect free land, and I feel assured that never was there more necessity for keeping Canada to the front than now; never was there a better seed-time—for the reaping by-and-bye. I am acting I think as energetically as I can, with the aid of an ample supply of literature from the London office, and, when alluding to this, it would be positive injustice not to mention the promptness and courtesy with which my inquiries and wants are attended to in the High Commissioner's office. I am persuaded that during the year now entered upon many of the class called "gentlemen farmers" will settle in Canada. I am in correspondence with some who have their freehold farms advertised for sale. Some of them are thinking of going to British Columbia, others to Nova Scotia, others to New Brunswick, and others to the North-West, while some are enquiring the probable cost of improved farms in Ontario. That the poor farmers, *nolens volens*, must emigrate, I think I have proved as clear as any demonstration in Euclid; but lest I should be supposed to have taken a pessimist's view of their position, I give you the following extracts from newspapers of diverse politics. The first is from the Derry *Sentinel*, second from Belfast *News Letter*:—

"Some persons in Belfast have been proposing means to ascertain why it is that the growing of flax is gradually dying out in the North of Ireland. Some propose to hold a conference of merchants and farmers, others think it sufficient to send out two or three experts to the more important industrial centres, to inquire from the farmers why it is that the growth of flax has almost entirely ceased in Ulster. We do not think that there is much need either for the one step or the other. The growth of flax does not pay. The whole facts are summed up in that one word.

During the American war the linen trade flourished; merchants could then afford to give good prices for the raw material, and they could not complain of any want of productiveness in the soil of Ulster. Now it is different. There is no demand, compared with former times, for linen fabrics; merchants cannot, therefore, afford to pay good prices, and without good prices farmers have no encouragement to produce. Let the Belfast linen merchants look about them to discover new openings for their manufactured goods, and once there is a real demand for the rough material in our country markets they will not have to complain much longer that flax is not grown as it used to be. But the Ulster farmers are too sharp-sighted to take the trouble of producing any kind of crop which does not hold out the hope of sufficient remuneration. A rise of prices in the country markets is the first thing certain to replenish the linen factories of Belfast." (*Derry Sentinel.*)

"This year is undoubtedly the worst the farmer has had for a very long time. Wheat, corn and flax have not given an average yield, and prices are ruinously low, and worse than all, cattle, upon which he now so much depends, are most unprofitable. Notwithstanding the fact that Ireland is eminently fitted for tillage, and the luxuriance of its pastures in most parts cannot anywhere be excelled, yet the farming interest is steadily declining, and the country becoming impoverished; and what is the cause? I, without the slightest hesitation, assert that it is "Free Trade." I might go further, and say that not only has agricultural prosperity been destroyed by it, but our manufactories are also suffering.

"The subject is so great and of such vast importance that the landlords and all who are competent to form a sound judgment in the matter should apply themselves earnestly to the bringing about of such measures as will remedy the evil. (*Belfast News Letter.*)

"FLAX GROWING IN ULSTER.

"I expected that the opportunity so thoughtfully given by you would have led to a more full discussion of this subject, and that even if remedies had not been suggested, at least the causes of the decrease of flax growing in Ulster would have been brought before those who are anxious to encourage the cultivation of it. The following are the reasons I would suggest as being the cause of this decrease:—

"First—With small farmers it has been repeated too frequently on the same land, the result being inferior crops, and sometimes complete failures. Where land is almost constantly tilled it requires a greater interval between the sowings than it would if more used for pasture. To ensure a paying crop, it should not be repeated on land that has generally been under tillage and frequently flaxed at shorter intervals than every ten or twelve years. Many farmers have learned this to their cost, and therefore sow less.

"Second—For a number of seasons flax has neither yielded in quantity or quality; even those who have grown what seemed to be a fair crop have been disappointed both when cleaning and selling.

"Third—The prices never were so low in proportion to the expense of bringing to the market. Long before the American war, when flax was about the same price it has been for some years, the cost of pulling, steeping, spreading, lifting, and stacking, was not half of what it is at present.

"Fourth In some districts it is impossible to get hands at any price. The population has become thinner by the amalgamation of farms and the working classes going to large towns and the neighbourhood of factories. In many districts the daughters of small farmers and labourers were formerly engaged at hand-loom weaving. These, during the flax season, were tempted by fair wages and chance of work to go out and help the neighbouring farmers. Now they are not in the country to the same extent, and those engaged in factories cannot leave work, as it would cause the mills to be idle. In other branches of farming the scarcity of hands has been partly

ot by improvements in machinery, but all the field work in connection with flax is still to be done by manual labour.

"I thank you for the encouragement you are giving to the discussion of this bject, which is so important to us, and trust that some of your readers will take up e more difficult part of suggesting remedies.

"Yours, &c.,
"FARMER."

(From the Belfast Morning News.)

"The falling off in the flax-growing industry has now reached a point which hether we can consider it from the point of view of the farmer or of the manufacrer, may be called alarming; and perhaps an effort should be made to find out a medy. * * Though there is still depression, the trade may be said to be in a ealthy condition. Many kinds of yarn have advanced 2½ to 5 per cent. But, on he other hand, the raw material has advanced quite as much. There are painful vidences that, withal, the trade has not been generally a profitable one. And in onsequence, since the end of 1883, there has been a considerable reduction in the umber of spindles at work. There are so many disturbing causes affecting all the reat industries that it would be rash to predict a brilliant immediate future."
-(From Report of Flax Supply Association, 1884.)

CROP ACREAGE IN ENGLAND.

FROM THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" (DUBLIN), 31ST DECEMBER.

"The Registrar-General has issued his annual report and tables, showing the xtent, in statute acres, the produce and value of the crops in Ireland for the present ear. Recent returns, which have been published in these columns, have prepared he country for the results contained in the present report. It is needless to say hat the tenor of the report is neither cheering nor hopeful. Decay is its keynote, nd almost every figure in the long tables of statistics is like a further tone in an ndless *diminuendo*. We find the acreage under crops in 1884, compared with 1883, hows, in cereal crops, a large decrease in wheat of 26,850 acres, in oats of 33,460 cres, in barley of 16,230 acres, and in bere and rye of 71 acres. In green crops—otatoes decreased by 7,515 acres, turnips by 2,768 acres, and mangold wurtzel by ,404 acres. In other crops—flax decreased by 6,718 acres, while hay increased by 0,703 acres. Compared with the average for the ten years, 1874-1883, there is a lecrease in all the principal crops except hay, which increased by 30,262 acres. Wheat shows a decrease of 78,869 acres, oats of 75,922 acres, and barley of 51,848 cres. Potatoes decreased by 56,721 acres, turnips by 14,855 acres, mangold wurtzel y 9,070 acres, and flax by 32,610 acres. All the crops, except wheat and barley, how a decreased average rate of produce per acre in 1884 compared with 1883. The ield of wheat increased by 0·9 cwt., and barley by 0·5 cwt., while oats decreased by ·2 cwt., bere by 0·7 cwt., and rye by 0·3 cwt., potatoes by 0·5 ton, turnips by 2·5 on, mangold wurtzel by 1·2 ton, flax by 2·4 stones, and hay by 0·1 ton. The rate for 1884, compared with the average rate for the ten years, 1874-1883, shows a decrease n all crops except wheat and potatoes, which exhibit an increase of 0·2 cwt., and ·5 ton respectively. Oats decreased by 0·2 cwt., barley by 0·1 cwt., bere by 2·2 wt., and rye by 0·7 cwt. Turnips show a decrease of 1·2 ton, mangold of 0·6 ton, flax f 0·3 stone, and hay of 0·1 ton. The produce in 1884, as compared with 1883, hows, in cereal crops, a decrease in wheat of 305,059 cwts., in rye of 3,480 cwts., in oats of 741,783 cwts., and in barley of 145,748 cwts. Potatoes show the large decrease f 411,154 tons, turnips of 784,293 tons, and mangold wurtzel of 86,278 tons. There is lso a decrease of 2,630 tons in flax, and of 114,484 tons in hay. The produce in

1884, as compared with the average produce of the ten years, 1874-1883, shows, in cereal crops, a decrease in wheat of 1,121,542 cwts., in oats of 1,207,720 cwts., in barley of 846,702 cwts., in bere of 4,323 cwts., and in rye of 24,121 cwts. In other crops in 1884, as compared with the average, there is an increase of 192,147 tons in potatoes; while there is a decrease of 531,517 tons in turnips, of 142,207 tons in mangold wurtzel, of 6,730 tons in flax, and of 123,064 tons in hay. The averages in respect of the extent of land under crops from '74 to '84 convey a clearer and more vivid idea of the heavy slice which in one decade has been taken out of the agricultural strength of the country. From 1874 up to 1883 the average yearly extent of land under wheat was 146,759 acres; in 1883 it was 94,740 acres, and in '84 it was 67,890. With respect to oats, the average acreage in the ten years 1874-83 was 1,424,266; in 1883 it was 1,381,904, in 1884, 1,348,444. In barley the average for the same periods were, respectively, 218,909 acres; 183,291; 167,061. Potatoes, 855,673; 806,467; 798,952; and so on, the only exceptions being as regards rye and hay, in the first of which there was an increase compared with '83 of 30 acres, and in the second an increase of 30,703 acres.

"The decrease in money value of the crop amounted in the aggregate to £2,734,232 compared with 1883, and to £1,661,338 compared with the average for the ten years 1874-83. The great bulk of the decrease is in the potato crop, in which the diminution of value amounted to £1,233,462 as compared with 1883, and which exhibits an increase of £576,439 as compared with the average for the past ten years. The value of oats exhibits a decrease of £161,087 compared with the average for the ten years, and wheat and barley show a decrease in value respectively of £560,710 and £338,680.

"Among the tables is one showing by poor law unions the extent of land under crops during the year that is now drawing to a close. This table gives at a glance the locality of the highest and lowest growth of any particular crop, and is in its way very interesting. For example: Wheat, which is cereal, that has been steadily falling down an incline plane, is found in greatest abundance in the union of Downpatrick, where as many as 7,532 statute acres are under it. This is far and away the largest wheat acreage of any other union district in the country. Newtownards comes next with 3,877 acres; then Lurgan, 1,805; Callan, 1,794; Clogheen, 1,628; New Ross, 1,402; Enniscorthy, 1,381; Dublin, North, 1,327; Skibbereen, 1,238; Balrothery, 1,230; Lisburn, 1,179; Dunmanway, 1,111; Dundalk, 1,044; and Armagh and Clonakilty each 1,037. The rest are under a thousand acres.

"At the end of the return are given the observations of the district Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as superintendents of the agricultural statistics, in reply to a circular, dated 31st October, on the probable cause to which the good and bad yield of the various crops in each of their districts should be attributed. These observations, with few exceptions, speak of the fine condition of the crops generally owing to the long spell of good weather. Save as regards turnips and hay, which were injuriously affected for want of moisture, they speak of all the crops being better in quality than has been experienced for some years. The Ulster counties were a trifle less favoured than the other provinces, owing to the excessive severity of the early months of the year, from the effects of which the soil did not fully recover."

In addition to the farmers who went from the North of Ireland was a goodly number of servant girls and farm labourers. Mechanics, I did not use any exertion to send, as I feared that they might not improve their position sufficiently to send home encouraging letters. The letters from the other classes are calculated to do much good. A couple of weeks ago I met a respectable farmer whose daughter, with a number of other first class girls, my brother had sent from the County Cavan. I said, Mr. Porter, any news from your daughter? Oh, yes, he replied, "I had three letters, and she says that she will always pray for Mr. Foy for sending her to such a country." She is in Toronto. She says that her mistress, a Scotch lady, is a mother to her, that she will send for her two sisters and her brother next spring; she would

not take a present of any farm and come home; that she saw Ben Stinson's farm and house—I sent the Stinson's ten years ago; that Mr. Lucas Clements' (her father's landlord) house is not better. He promised to send me the letters. Two girls named Russell, one of them is married, who went about this time last year, went no further, owing to the time of year, than Halifax, and on Sunday, 28th ult., I met their brother and he said: "Mr. Foy, we had a happy Christmas, owing to the letters from my sisters." I have them, as I write, in my desk, and they speak in the highest praise of their employers in Pictou, N.S. These girls left comfortable homes here. I find that the more respectably they are brought up in this country the more likely are they to adapt themselves to a new county, and the more easily are they satisfied. From such I have never heard a complaint of treatment on board the emigrant steamers, or lament about leaving Ireland, or complaint of Canada whereas some whom I have known to be sent by charity, whom I subscribed to send, were loud in complaint of the diet on board ships and of the "hard work" in Canada. I knew Miss Porter's grandfather most intimately; he had as sweet a spot as any in the North of Ireland; was elder in a Presbysterian congregation, entertained clergymen, doctors, &c. After his death reverse of fortune came upon the son, and Miss Porter determined to relieve her father of the maintenance of one. The value of such emigrants can scarcely be estimated; when the ordinary servant girl hears such accounts from one whom they know to be so well reared, it should surely have an effect upon them, and so it will; and the wisdom of selecting such emigrants, where the Government agent has anything to do with the selection, instead of aiming at numbers, regardless of qualifications, must be apparent. As respectable, industrious emigrants, by their letters, do incalculable benefit, equally powerful for evil are the reports of the lazy, drunken ne'er-do-wells who expect to be fed without working. In the coming year I expect emigrants with capital to the amount of £3,000 to £5,000, will leave the North, while there will be a fair number of the small farmer, farm labourer and servant girl classes. I am confident that there will be a large emigration, and I shall use every exertion to give all information about the advantages of Canada, and to secure for her, if in my power, a lion's share. At the same time I shall, as I have done in other years, dissuade those of whose success I would be doubtful, those whom relatives would be glad to get rid of, and those who dislike work, preferring pauperism. As mentioned in my previous reports, I have the addresses in Canada of almost all the emigrants whom I sent; and, after my second year here, I had the most encouraging letters, sufficient to fill a fair sized pamphlet. I commenced with the purpose of creating a healthy continuous stream of emigration, with the help of successful emigrants. I did not act as if my business was to be done in one year or two, and gather up all sorts from lanes and alleys in cities. I went to the country, and where I knew, through information from my relatives and many personal friends, that there were some families, or even one family, of really industrious, honest, respectable character, thinking of emigrating, I remained in that neighbourhood until I succeeded in sending them to Canada. I knew when I sent them that their letters would be powerful in causing others to follow them. Of course I could not work in this way without the aid of friends. When idle, good-for-nothing people asked me of their chances, I knew that it was quite sufficient to tell them that they would have to work hard, in order to deter them. In some cases relations have asked me about persons who are sponges on their friends, and who had acquired dissipated idle habits. I have asked them "what do you think they could do in a country where every person has to work?" Their reply is, though I do not give it *ipissima verba*, "take our chance." I cannot, I tell them, encourage people to go to Canada as to a reformatory. If your friend won't "chance it" in this country, better he should die a pauper here than in Canada where we have no workhouses. I have gone into this part of my report more fully than I intended, but I consider it mere justice to myself and my *confreres* to explain that the unsuitable emigrants are not sent by us; that, as conscientious public servants, having the permanent good of the country that employs us as our paramount consideration, we do not burden her with emigrants to be a tax on the several national charitable societies, and I am sure that we should all be glad if unsuccessful

immigrants, unsuitable immigrants, were asked, "by whose advice did you come to Canada?" It would then be proved that the Government agents had no part in advising them, except, perhaps, advising them *not* to go. Sincerely desiring that my hopes for this year may be realized, and with determination to do all in my power to accomplish it,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY,

Canadian Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Thomas Connolly.)

Canadian Government Agency,
Northumberland House, Dublin, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that during the season now closed I have worked with a will to perform the duties of this agency to your entire satisfaction, and I have done all which my experience could suggest to direct intending emigrants of a suitable class to settle in the Dominion of Canada.

With that view I have distributed all over this country the admirable pamphlets on emigration published by the Department, and gave full and ample information respecting the Dominion and its resources to all who enquire personally or by letter at this office.

At the spring show of the Royal Dublin Society, which farmers and eminent agriculturists from all parts of Ireland attended, I had a very fine exhibition of Canadian products that attracted the attention of all who visited the show, and which the Dublin newspapers noticed very favourably. In the fall I again displayed those products at the great horse and ram show. I may state that the grounds and buildings where the society hold their annual shows are on the grandest scale. There were over one thousand horses entered for the last show, and no country in the world could produce finer or more serviceable animals.

In the month of July the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland held their annual show at Kilkenny, where I displayed my Canadian exhibits with very great advantage, and the best judges there declared they could produce no wheat in Ireland to equal the samples I had from Manitoba and the North-West. About the beginning of October I paid a visit to the west of Ireland, and at the great fairs of Ballinasloe and Tuam I had a large number of pamphlets distributed and did some useful work to promote emigration to Canada. Later on I visited the south-west, to make arrangements for the distribution of my pamphlets and printed matter, and while at Kenmare I learned from the Venerable Archdeacon Sullivan and his curates that his Excellency the Governor General of Canada is the very best landlord in that part of the country. They state that the chief part of his tenantry were well and comfortably housed, and that the rents were so moderate that the Land Commissioners could make no reduction in any of the cases which were submitted to them.

Kenmare, which is on His Excellency's estate, is one of the cleanest and best built towns in Ireland, and all the inhabitants with whom I conversed declared that His Excellency was a kind, considerate, and indulgent landlord. I believe if all the Irish landlords, or the majority of them, had followed the example of the Marquis of Lansdowne in dealing with their tenantry, they would now find themselves in a

better position, and the land question might have been settled with less agitation, and perhaps more satisfactorily for them; however, they sowed the wind and must reap the whirlwind.

As the returns of the Registrar-General are not yet to hand, I cannot give the number of emigrants who went from Ireland to Canada this season, but I have no doubt they will be somewhat less than last year, which was exceptionally good for emigration; however, I am satisfied that all who went through this agency were of a most superior class, and calculated to make good settlers. The High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, advised me, early in the season, that there was little or no demand in Canada for clerks or mechanics, therefore the only parties I sent out were female domestic servants, agricultural labourers, farmers, and young men with capital, who purposed taking up land in Manitoba and the North-West, and it is evident from the letters they write home that they are contented and doing well.

I have lately received a letter from Mr. Francis Cosgrave, who has founded a flourishing Irish colony near Whitewood, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as he is a man of great experience, who farms largely in the County of Dublin, the reproduction of his letter in this report may be useful. He says:

"I postponed writing to you until I could give some account of this year's crops, which I can now give a good idea of. In some places they are very fine, but we had early frost, which spoiled much of the late ones. I had very fine wheat; it was sowed on the 18th April and cut the last week of August; the oats, as good a crop as I ever saw, but rather late. Our garden did well, vegetables of all kinds, the peas particularly were fine, and cucumbers as large as any I ever saw in Ireland. Dairy produce cannot be surpassed in any country. I had a splendid crop of potatoes. I planted 20 bushels and got above 300 bushels of fine eating potatoes. All this country wants is the right kind of emigrants to come, but I am sorry to say some come out here that I think would be little use anywhere, and those give a fine country a bad name. We have just had an agricultural show at Whitewood, and I send you one of the books to let you see how we are doing. It passed off well, and the roots exhibited would not disgrace any show; they quite surprised me. I may say this part of the country is only one year old.

"The two young Jones you sent me from the County Wicklow have taken up land a few miles from me, and are doing right well. One of them is with me at present. Sir Ralph Cusack's son was with me, but I don't know whether he has taken up land; and so was Mr. Aungur. Nearly all the land is taken up about this locality, but it is a pity to see so little sown on it. All in this township are doing well, and I think in another year will have better times, as the land will be easier worked, and I think the crops will ripen evener and of course turn out better.

"I intend going to Brandon next week to the show; it was very good last year. In future, if you are sending anyone to Burrows, make them book to Whitewood, as there is no house of any kind near the siding, and the trains are so irregular that a person might be left in the middle of the night, which would be most awkward."

(Signed,) FRANCIS COSGRAVE.

I have read hundreds of letters from Irish settlers in Manitoba and the North West, which fully corroborate Mr. Cosgrave's statements in every particular, and I think no one can doubt them in the least, when I state that his brother, who is a clergyman of the Church of Ireland, is resigning his living worth £400 per annum for the the purpose of settling his family in the North-West. Fully half a dozen farmers with their families are preparing to go with him in the spring, and in a week or two I go down to lecture for them on the Dominion of Canada and its resources.

Although the newspapers here occasionally publish some garbled extracts from Canadian newspapers, and from the speeches of public men, which militate to some extent against the interest of the Dominion, and which it is difficult to reply to effectively in the columns of those papers, when they can quote freely from their exchanges against you, still the superiority of Canada as a field for emigration is fully recognized

in this country and all over the world, by all who pay attention to the subject. During the year I had several letters from the United States and European countries, asking for information, and from far off Australia I also received enquiries.

The long disturbed state of this country and the somewhat expensive and round-about railway journey through the United States, have been great impediments to the emigration of Irish farmers to Manitoba and the North-West, but now that the land question has been, to a great extent, dealt with, and that in the forthcoming season persons can travel cheaply and comfortably from Quebec to their destination, through Canadian territory, I think we can calculate on a large number of this class of emigrants in the future. With regard to this country, I may state that those who till the soil are now practically the owners of it, and notwithstanding the low prices of agricultural products, there is a marked improvement in the social condition of the people.

The new household franchise Act has evoked a good, healthy political feeling, and comparative quiet and order pervades the land throughout. Although throughout the season just closed the weather has been the finest experienced for many years in Ireland, still the agricultural returns are not very cheering. There has been a large decrease of the average under crop, as compared with 1883, and all the crops, except wheat and barley, show a decreased averaged ratio of production per acre, while the total value of the principal crops in 1884 only amount to £30,079,710, as compared with £32,813,942, the value of the crops in 1883. However, about 150,000 more cattle have been shipped than last year.

Animals shipped from Ireland:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
Total for 1883.....	55,068	458,595	457,791	28,238
do 1884.....	708,981	528,030	439,139	26,661

Prices of beef have been 5s. to 10s. cheaper per cwt. than last year; mutton from 1½d. to 2d. per lb., and one to two years old from 30s. to 50s. each. However there has been a slight rise in the value of cattle, and for your information I give the latest prices at the fair of Elphin, in the County of Roscommon, which was held on Monday, the 22nd December. Beef sold at from 70s. to 73s. per cwt. for prime heifer; 2nd class, 66s. to 69s. per cwt. Mutton was in good demand at 8½d. to 9½d. per lb. Nice light bacon sold at from 45s. 6d. to 52s. 6d per cwt. Springers sold from £17 to £22 10s. Milch cows, £13 10s. to £19 10s. Three year old heifers and bullocks, £16 10s. to £18 10s. Two years old, £9 10s. to £12 10s., and yearlings, £5 15s. to £8 15s.

In closing this report, Sir, I desire to convey my sincere thanks to the agents of the Department in Canada for their attention to the emigrants I sent out, and to the High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, for his kind encouragement and advice in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CONNOLLY.

Canadian Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT AT BRISTOL.

(Mr. J. W. Down.)

Bath Bridge, Bristol, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

There has been a slight decrease this year in the total number of emigrants booked to Canada through this office, but this falling off is perhaps more than compensated for by the increase in quality, and is due chiefly to the great care I have taken to ensure that Canada gets none but thoroughly useful and creditable emigrants.

Last year I issued 323 tickets, this year 310, giving a decrease of 13, which, in consideration of the numbers sailing from Liverpool and Bristol falling off to the extent it has, shows that the work of this office has been fairly well successful—a fact which I attribute to the considerable amount of pamphlets, maps, &c., that I have posted and otherwise distributed during the year.

180 of my emigrants were farmers and men of good means going to farm in the North-West.

The Great Western line, sailing from Bristol, Cardiff, and Newport, I regret to state, has carried but few emigrants to Canada this year.

The correspondence has been particularly heavy this year, considerably more than 4,000 letters having been received and answered, the total number of letters exceeding that of last year by upwards of 400, thus clearly showing that though emigration has been less brisk than formerly, "Canada as a field for emigration" has been kept well to the front.

In spite of the rather prevalent opinion that Manitoba and the North-West are exposed to long and excessively cold winters, they still continue to grow in favour with English farmers. Fully 90 out of every 100 letters contain enquiries respecting the North-West, and this leads me to think that its winters are beginning to be regarded as less formidable than people adverse to Canada would make them appear.

The number of prepaid tickets by the Allan line has again been very large. Many of them have been exchanged at this office, and a large number I noticed were not merely visitors returning, but women with their children going to their husbands.

As instructed, I have kept on through the year posting to farmers, &c., printed matter, and can speak well of the results. Through the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, I obtained a new directory of Devon and Cornwall, and am now preparing to well post these counties during the winter months. Many families are making arrangements to get away next spring, which so far as I can now see ought to open with a brisk Canadian emigration. I have this year, as formerly, received many letters from farmers and others that have gone through this office to settle in the North-West, all speaking in greatest praise of the country and of their expectations. These letters, from time to time, as they reached me, appeared in the Bristol weekly papers. As usual, our competitors in business have been very energetic. The Australian and New Zealand colonies have spent large sums on emigration. With the rates from the various ports in England to the United States as low as, and in some instances lower than, the assisted rates to Canada, it has been hard work for the steamship agents, who have hitherto shown and still have a desire to praise Canada and assist us in our labours. I trust before the spring business commences the steamship companies will be more unanimous and the rates fixed satisfactorily to all concerned. There was more business to be done with less labour a few years ago, when the lowest steerage rates were £6 11s. and the assisted rates £4 15s., than has been the case since. Low rates take away from England a worthless class of people, which I need hardly say we do not require in Canada, and for this reason, I for one would like to see the old rates soundly re-established. Towards the end of November I received from a friend in Ontario a barrel of apples in good

condition, and fine fruit. The little consignment has been on exhibition ever since, and has been a source of much interest and discussion among farmers and other persons calling at my office. Through the summer I have had specimens of Canadian wheat on view, and many farmers have taken samples away with them. I regret I had no Canadian roots this fall. Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to have a good stock of fruits, roots, vegetables, cereals of every variety grown in the Dominion, to exhibit at the West of England county agricultural shows, held all through these western counties every fall. The result, I am confident, would be far greater than merely exhibiting them in the large towns and cities.

Respecting the Canadian cattle trade with this port, I am pleased to be able to report that the quality shipped has met with very general approbation, and that the progress made in this industry has been very satisfactory.

There has been no disease in any Canadian cattle shipped direct to this port, and the ravaging foot and mouth disease appears rapidly to be dying out in this country.

Several Canadians visiting England have called at this office, and from their kindness in answering questions put to them by persons who happened to call at the same time, they have been of much service.

Owing to numerous applications for information respecting California and the neighbouring States, I have this year paid more attention than formerly to the dissemination of pamphlets treating specially of British Columbia, in hopes that, by setting forth its capabilities and resources, intending emigrants to the United States may be induced to give their preference to this admirable Province.

In these parts a good many people know nothing at all of British Columbia, but all know something of California. However, by keeping up the distribution of pamphlets I hope by next spring to have given this Province a satisfactory prominence.

During the spring and early summer months the Press of these western counties contained many letters hostile to Canadian emigration, and it seemed, at first sight, that these bad and, for the most part, false reports, would seriously injure emigration to Canada; but, as in most cases, I was in a position to give a complete refutation. This paper warfare tended rather to good than otherwise, and opened up many interviews and much correspondence, which probably never would have arisen but for the action of the Press in thus bringing Canada so prominently before the public.

Notwithstanding the magnificent summer which England has this year experienced, there has been much depression of trade, and consequently want of employment throughout the whole country; but as most of the leading papers confidently anticipate a speedy revival of trade, people with moderate means do not seem so eager to emigrate as in the past few years.

The discouraging accounts received from the New Zealand and Australian colonies have made people very chary about emigration, and the expenditure of much time and trouble has often been necessary to eradicate disadvantageous scruples concerning Canada. We must not expect always to have plain sailing. Now and again there is sure to be some uphill work, but this year we have had more than anticipated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN,

Canadian Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT ON BRITISH AGENCIES.

(Mr. C. C. Chipman.)

Office of High Commissioner,
London, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—In obedience to instructions from the High Commissioner, I visited the Canadian Government agencies at Bristol, Dublin, Belfast and Glasgow, to confer with the agents upon the prospects of emigration for the coming year, and other matters, and I beg to submit the following report with respect thereto.

While endeavouring, as far as possible, to gather information respecting Canadian interests in general, I especially endeavoured to obtain intelligence in regard to emigration, Canadian live stock in the markets of this country, and such information as would enable me to compare the relative advantages of the farmers of this country with those of Canada.

In conversation with Mr. Down, and on examination of the books at his office, which he most obligingly placed at my disposal, I found that from the 1st of January to the beginning of November, he had issued 279 intermediate and steerage tickets to Canada direct, and fifteen to the Dominion by the New York lines. There were from one to twelve persons on each ticket. The actual number of intending settlers from the Bristol agency to the beginning of November was about fifty less than during the corresponding period of the previous season. From advices in Mr. Down's hands, however, he was able to anticipate that, by the end of the present year, the total would not be far short of 1883.

Mr. Down had distributed a large number of pamphlets in the Counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wills, Gloucestershire and Hereford. He stated his opinion that the prospect was good, and he believed he would succeed in inducing a number of valuable emigrants to go to Canada during the ensuing year. He thought, however, that the success of emigration to the Dominion during next year would, to some extent, be impeded, if the low rates of passage to New York continued. At present the New York lines are carrying steerage passengers for less than the lowest assisted passage rate to Canada. With regard to rates of passage to the United States, I notice that since the above conversation took place, it is reported that an agreement is about to be concluded between the English Atlantic steamship companies and the foreign Transatlantic companies, under which a minimum passenger tariff will be obligatory for all. The existing "war of rates" for steerage passengers, which has reduced the fare to New York to less than £3, will then come to an end, and it is stated that negotiations between the steamship companies have at last resulted in an understanding that the minimum steerage rates shall be, from the 1st February next, £5. 5s. to the United States ports.

While at Bristol I called on the manager of the Great Western Steamship Company. The company has not, during the present year, booked as many passengers as it did in the corresponding period of 1883. This, however, may be accounted for more from a preference shown by emigrants to go by the quicker lines, which cost no more, then a decrease of emigration from that section of the country. Mr. Roberts, the Great Western line manager, informed me that he was making active preparation for the coming season, and he was not without hope that the seed which he was about to sow would bear good fruit.

From enquiries, I found that emigration from the district in which Mr. Connolly is working will hardly reach the total of last season. This, however, I learned, is on account, to a large extent, of the general decrease in the numbers who have emigrated from Ireland during the year. There is little doubt that the emigrants who have proceeded to the Dominion from Mr. Connolly's district during the present year have had ample funds to settle in Canada, and will make desirable settlers. In several instances, glowing accounts of the country have already been sent home by those who have gone out. So far as can be judged, there will be a good, steady emi-

gration from Ireland to Canada next season, chiefly of people who desire to settle on land.

I found the agent at Belfast hopeful in regard to emigration from his district during the ensuing year. It is his opinion that a good number of the class called "gentlemen farmers'" with limited means, will go to Canada next season. He based his opinion on the assumption that the small farmers who rear the store stock have had the lion's share of the profits; hence, the emigration of gentlemen farmers with limited means is not left as a matter of choice, but of necessity. While at Belfast I had the pleasure of an interesting conversation with Mr. Vere Foster, in regard to the particulars of his work during the past season.
of his report with which I was favoured being herewith attached.

The number of emigrants for Canada from the Clyde from the 1st January to November, 1884, in round numbers was 4,000, a decrease compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. I found all interested in Canada with whom I came in contact in Scotland, thought the prospect of a large number of valuable settlers going to the Dominion during the ensuing year was very encouraging. Mr. McDermott, passenger manager of the Allan line, of Glasgow, informed me that he was preparing for a distribution of 200,000 pamphlets during the early part of 1885, and that if emigration from Scotland during the forthcoming season did not improve, it would not be for the want of effort on the part of his company to add to what our agent would do.

A great deal of hope for a successful result of Scottish emigration during next year was expressed by those interested in the welfare of the Dominion, both in Glasgow and Edinburgh, in connection with the desirable class of farmers which were reached through the medium of the late Forestry Exhibition. In more than one instance the opinion was expressed that a class of people was reached at the Forestry Exhibition that it would have been almost impossible to get in any other way, and that, by means of the exhibition, Canada was better and more favourably known in Scotland than ever. It would, I feel, be unjust not to mention, in connection with the exhibition, the valuable aid to the Dominion rendered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Manitoba farm being one of the most attractive features of the exhibition. In accordance with a request received from Mr. Dore, written by direction of the High Commissioner, I prosecuted enquiries in regard to the details under which the Forestry Exhibition was conducted. I also had the pleasure of making an examination of the grain samples at the Glasgow and Liverpool agencies for Mr. Dore, the result of which has already been submitted.

Although somewhat premature to venture an opinion as to the total number of emigrants who have gone to Canada during the year, after carefully examining the books of our agents and conversing with steamboat managers and their agents, whom I made it my business to see during my visit, I have arrived at the conclusion that the total will be about 20 per cent. short of last season, which, it will be remembered, was the largest in the history of the Dominion.

I attribute the decrease during the present year to two causes:—

First—The general decrease in emigration to all countries, which has been more marked to all other countries than it has to Canada; and

Second—To the limitations that have been placed by the Canadian Government upon the classes who have been encouraged to emigrate, noticeably to all classes of mechanics; the agents, I found, in all cases, having strictly adhered to the instructions communicated to them by the High Commissioner on this point at the commencement of the season.

From all I could gather, it is my belief that the quality of the emigrants who have gone to the Dominion this year, on the average, are of a distinctly higher character than those of former years, a circumstance from which the Dominion will, undoubtedly, derive greater material advantage than from quantity rather than quality.

With reference to the prospects of emigration next season, from present indications on this side I consider the outlook good. I am strongly impressed with the

eeling, though, that the result will be greatly influenced by the reports received from Canada during the season itself, as it may now be said that almost every intending migrant has an agent in Canada, *i.e.*, a relation or friend already settled there, by whom they will be guided to a greater extent than by any other influence. It cannot, therefore, I think, be too strongly impressed upon those who are entrusted with the matter in Canada, that the greatest assistance that can be given to those engaged in the promotion of emigration in this country is the absorption and satisfactory settlement of the emigrants who are sent out.

In view of the interest which the live stock imports of England possess for Canadian breeders and exporters, I was led to enquire into the state of the trade and its immediate and future prospects. In the first place, it may be said that, in consequence of the influence of the imports of foreign wheat and cereals on the home production of grains, the tendency in agricultural circles of late has been to pay more attention to products of the dairy and the raising of stock, the soil of Great Britain being large enough to fatten, at remunerative prices, the live stock required for the annual consumption of its population. The grain crops have been reduced by about 1,000,000 acres, while the permanent pasture has increased 2,225,000 acres. The total number of cattle in the country has now reached over 6,000,000 head. Sheep, however, owing to the ravages of liver rot, in 1879, are still some 5,500,000 short of the required number. During the same period the value of the live stock imports have steadily risen from £5,000,000 sterling, in 1874, to £12,000,000 in 1883; Canada in the latter year, contributing stock to the value of $4,000,000.

As the unscheduled area from which the live stock can be drawn for the stocking of English farms is confined to a small portion of Northern Europe and Canada; the opportunities of the latter for obtaining a ready and profitable market for her expanding surplus stock are very manifest, and the recent action of the Minister of Agriculture, in regard to the attempt of the combined ranching interests of certain north-western States of the Union, to appropriate the English market, has found ready appreciation with the farmers of this country, and which has been publicly acknowledged through the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

The only question to be considered by the Canadian dealers in catering for the English market is to buy suitable animals and to pay reasonable prices.

For the purpose of gathering practical information in regard to the position of the farmers of this country, and with a view of contrasting their position with those in Canada, I visited farms at Mangotsfield (Gloucestershire) in company with the agent at Bristol; Limerick, Adare, and Carrigen (County Clare, Ireland) accompanied by the agent at Dublin; and in Busby and Alloa, in Scotland, with Mr. Grahame, the agent at Glasgow.

I found, generally, that the provision for the payment of rent is a source of care to the farmer of this country, no matter whether his holding be large or small, a care from which the Canadian farmer is comparatively free. In the Dominion the farmer owns the soil he tills, and what in this country goes towards the payment for the privilege of tilling the soil, in Canada augments the profits of the farmer and becomes so much yearly capital added to his means for extending his operations, or to be deposited in the savings bank, at his option. Through this difference a Canadian farmer, operating on even a smaller scale, has less anxiety and brighter prospects for the future of himself and his family than his British compeer operating on a larger scale. The former holds his lands in fee simple for himself and his heirs in perpetuity, unless he or they voluntarily alienate them; the latter pays the greater portion of the profits of his labour for his privilege. Land of a highly fertile character being abundant and inexpensive in Canada, the emigrant head of a family, in many cases, takes up more land than he anticipates to bring under cultivation himself. He secures abundant pasturage and fuel on his own domain, besides reserving enough to start his sons as they attain their majority. The father being side by side with his sons, can, as well as giving them the land, assist them to prepare their homes. It is not uncommon to find in Canada the young emigrant of thirty years ago a patriarch with a number of sons settled

and comfortable, each on a farm of his own, contiguous to and surrounding the pa ental homestead. In this it will be seen that a settler in Canada can anticipate happy future and security to a degree comparatively impossible to the tenant farme of this country. The farmer, wherever he carries on his operations, must live by th profits of his industry. Just as these profits decrease, must he descend in the scal of prosperity.

The difficulties encountered by the tenant farmers of this country of late year have arisen more from the diminution of the profits on their productions than fron all other causes put together,—a diminution of profits arising from a powerful and ever-increasing competition from abroad.

Canada is now rapidly swelling her exports of grain, cattle, dairy produce, fruits &c., &c., to the United Kingdom, and is already an important competitor with th British producer in his own markets. The additional settlement of the wide and fertile lands of Manitoba and the North-West, *par excellence* the wheat fields of the world, will create such a competition as will be yet still more severely felt by the British agriculturist, not only from the illimitable increase of the wheat products but also from a corresponding increase in the production of meat. In this com petition the chief advantages are entirely in favour of the Canadian producer. For instance, the British agriculturist must expend liberally in the purchase of fer tilizers, this his soil cannot dispense with; he pays heavy rents and his operations are necessarily limited in their extent; he has the frequent recurrence of bad harvests to contend with, and grazing facilities are necessarily limited, compared with what they are in Canada. In contrast with this, the Canadian farmer, particularly in Manitoba and the North-West, has an inexhaustibly rich, virgin soil, to which he must actively abstain from adding fertilizers; his area for operations is limited only by his own energy and ambition, so that he can bring to his aid all the latest improvements of modern farming; the soil produces more to the acre; the wheat is of a better quality; the facilities for grazing and the rearing of cattle are practically unlimited, not to mention the freedom from rent and lighter taxes.

From these considerations it is fairly evident that in the comparison the advantages are largely in favour of the Canadian farmer and, moreover, it is equally evident that for British tenant farmers Canada is the most inviting field, as offering the greatest security for their permanent prosperity and absolute independence of themselves and their offspring, where they are still subjects of Her Majesty, under her protection and the administration of her laws, enjoying to the fullest extent every civil and religious privilege.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. CHIPMAN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

QUARANTINE OFFICERS' REPORTS.

No. 26.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the quarantine station of rosse Isle for the year 1884.

One hundred and thirty-two vessels presented themselves for inspection during e year, of which, only the following seem to call for special remarks.

The barque "Florida," Magnoni, Master, from Marseilles, 18th July, arrived at ie station on the 12th of September. She came direct from Marseilles, where iolera was prevailing. No symptom of the disease had shown itself during the oyage of fifty-six days. As, however, the deck-house, in which the crew lived, was ery dirty, I had it cleansed and disinfected before allowing the vessel to proceed.

The SS. "Scotland," Lockhurst, Master, from London, 27th October, arrived at ie station on the 12th of November. There was one case of modified small-pox on oard. The patient, with a special attendant, had been placed in a well isolated ospital cabin on the upper deck. These two persons were landed at the station, ith all their effects. The rooms they had occupied on board were thoroughly eansed and disinfected. The vessel was then allowed to proceed, with directions nd appliances for a repetition of the disinfection by fumigation during her passage p to Quebec.

As indicated in my last annual report, it became necessary this season to pur- hase firewood, the available standing timber on the island, which has for so many ears furnished the supply, having at length become exhausted.

The expenditure has been somewhat larger than last year. This has been hiefly owing to the necessary renewal of some of the bedding, to the purchase of irewood, and to the fact that owing to the threatening visitation of cholera, and he special regulations issued for the general inspection of vessels, the temporary ngagement of several extra employees was required to supplement the small ermanent establishment.

The telegraph lines on the island were completed, and the cable to the Island of Orleans was laid before the season closed; so that I trust next spring the tation will be in telegraphic communication with the mainland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 27.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. Wickwire, M.D.)

Quarantine Station,
Halifax, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for this station for the year 1884.

I am able to state that no cases of disease requiring removal to the quarantine station, or otherwise requiring to be quarantined, have been brought to this port during the year.

In consequence of cholera in France and its neighbourhood, and of small-pox in London, the Government thought it judicious to issue new regulations, or rather add to the old, requiring all vessels arriving at the port from any place outside the Dominion of Canada, to be inspected on arrival, and before there was any communication with the shore. These regulations were kept in force as long as seemed necessary, and were strictly enforced. Even steamers arriving at night were all inspected at once, in order that there might be no delay, when time was of consequence. As a rule, I found ship masters and ship owners disposed in every way to co-operate in carrying out the regulations, appreciating the course adopted for preventing, as far as possible, the introduction of disease.

I have to mention that the buildings at Lawlor's Island require painting and other slight repairs, nothing having been done to them for several years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 28.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. Harding, M.D.)

St. John, N.B., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1884.

The prevalence of cholera in European and eastern countries, and an epidemic of small-pox of unusual severity in England, created a necessity for vigilant attention by the officers of the quarantine stations of Canada.

Recognizing these facts, you deemed it necessary to issue special regulations, ordering that all vessels should be inspected before entry at all the stations of the Dominion.

These regulations going into force on 24th July, the condition as to health of all vessels which arrived at this port after such date was ascertained by inspecting them; and such close inspection was continued until the last of October, when the special regulations were suspended. During this interval over 400 vessels were inspected by me at this port, the chief number being vessels of small tonnage. Previous to the issue of the supplemental regulations, more of a large class of vessels had come here.

It is usual, other seasons, for more large vessels, steamers, and ships to arrive in the spring and early summer, and gradually a less number through the rest of the year. During the fall of the present year, exceptionally few large vessels came. I mention these facts because they show that the risk was lessened of important sickness being brought, as the larger vessels came from distant places, before mentioned, where more such sickness—cholera, for instance—exists. Be the cause of exemption, however, what it may, I have the gratifying statement to make that but very few cases of sickness were found in vessels that came to this port during the year, and only in two instances did it seem requisite to detain a vessel—one brig, from France, for 24 hours, another a barque, from Porto Rico, for 48 hours. The detention of the barque was on account of a sailor having febrile symptoms, followed by an eruption, such as might have been that of the initial stage of small-pox, but which the delay enabled me to decide as being that of roseola, and not small-pox.

Besides the inspections referred to, the ordinary routine of duty at this station has received my careful attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 29

ANNUAL REPORT OF PICTOU, N. S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(Henry Kirkwood, M. D.)

Quarantine Station,
Pictou, N. S., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year ending 31st, December 1884.

I have the pleasure of stating that there have been at this port no cases of sickness which required moving to the Quarantine Hospital.

Acting under your instructions of 24th July ult., I have exercised more than the usual vigilance in inspecting all vessels and steamers arriving here, especially those from foreign and infected ports.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY KIRKWOOD, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 30.

NNUAL REPORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. H. Hobkirk, M.D.)

Quarantine Office,
Charlottetown P.E.I., 31st December 1884,

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my Report for the year 1884.

There has not been any case of sickness amongst sailors, requiring admittance ito the quarantine hospital, during this year. Some few cases of a trifling nature ave been treated in the city hospital.

The instructions contained in the telegrams and despatches received from your)epartment, relative to closer inspection of all vessels arriving from countries outside he Dominion, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in Europe, ave been carefully carried out, in addition to the usual care in the general inspection f vessels arriving in this port.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. HOBKIRK,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 31.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PORT OF QUEBEC.

(A. Rowand, M.D.)

Quebec, 28th November, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the sanitary condition of the immigrants and passengers who arrived at the port of Quebec during the summer of 1884.

There has been a considerable decrease in immigration this season against that of last year, but it could not have been more healthy than it was, there being only five or six cases of scarlet fever and measles of the mildest character to report, not one of which was fatal. Just at the close of navigation the steamship "Scotland," from London, reported from Rimouski a case of small-pox in one of her crew. She stopped at Grosse Isle quarantine station and landed the case, and having been properly disinfected was allowed to proceed the following day. Upon arrival here I ordered her to be put through the usual process of purification before granting my certificate, the agent here cordially co operating with me. After about a week's detention at Grosse Isle, I subsequently heard by chance that the case had been brought up to Quebec in a yacht in tow of a steamer, and then sent to the Marine Hospital in a public sleigh. I, in virtue of my office of inspecting physician of the port of Quebec, should have been notified, in order to see to his removal to the hospital with proper precautions, as there is no such thing as an ambulance in this city for such cases.

The public has been greatly alarmed about cholera, but it has so far been unnecessary. The Government has, however, acted with commendable judgment, in the steps it has taken to prevent its introduction into the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROWAND, M D.

Inspecting Physician, Quebec.

No. 32.

ANNUAL REFORT OF VICTORIA, B.C., QUARANTINE STATION.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1884.

(WM. JACKSON, M.R.C.S.)

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the year ending 31st December, 1884, no case of sickness at this Port requiring quarantine; but one ship, the steamer "Mexico," arrived from San Francisco, 18th June, with a number of Chinese on board, transferred from the steamer "Tokio," on which a case of variola was discovered immediately afterwards. Prior to her arrival, and acting on information received, I telegraphed the British Consul at San Francisco, who informed me in reply that the "Tokio" had been quarantined, the small-pox on board not having been discovered till the Chinamen had been transferred to the "Mexico." Every precaution was taken by fumigating, cleansing and otherwise, and no small-pox having declared itself, I set the ship and passengers at liberty on the 2nd of July, the agents paying all expenses incurred.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JACKSON,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 33.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

(D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector.)

Montreal, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following report of the inspection at the ports of Montreal, Halifax and Quebec:—

Number of cattle exported during the past eight years—

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1877	6,940	9,509	430
1878	18,655	41,225	2,078
1879	25,009	80,332	5,385
1880	50,905	81,843	700
1881	45,535	62,404	
1882	35,378	75,905	
1883	55,625	114,352	
1884	61,843	67,197	

Numbers shipped from each port—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Montreal	50,795	62,985	
Halifax	3,611	30	
Quebec	680	747	
Entered at Montreal for Boston and Portland	6,757	3,435	
	61,843	67,197	.....

Which taken at a fair valuation represents—

61,843 cattle at $125	$7,730,375
67,197 sheep at $12	806,364
Total	$8,536,739
Being an increase over last year of	211,390

It is my pleasing duty to report that, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of cattle exported and inspected, no disease was discovered, and Canada still continues free from all contagious disease in cattle. Notwithstanding the fact that "foot and mouth disease" was imported in February last to the U. S. port of Portland, and was allowed to spread to about 600 animals outside of the quarantine, so thoroughly did the Grand Trunk Railway co-operate with your inspectors in carrying out preventative measures of infection by their cars, that we entirely escaped its introduction from that source, and although the same disease was twice introduced by imported cattle to the quarantine at Quebec, the efficiency of the system was such, that not only did it not spread outside of the quarantine, but it did not reach any of the animals there, although there were 800 head of healthy cattle undergoing quarantine there at the same time.

It is to be regretted that the export business, though large, has not proved profitable to the shippers, and while large sums of money have been paid to the farmers, insurance companies, railroads and steamships, the exporters have all, or nearly all, lost heavily by the operation, owing, no doubt, to their paying too much for the cattle in the first place, and not being frugal enough in their expenditures.

It will be observed that there has been a considerable falling off in the numbers of sheep exported, owing to the low prices ruling in the British markets, due to large importations from Australia.

Complaints are frequently made that a large proportion of the so-called fat cattle sent from our ports are of inferior quality. This is, no doubt, true, and it behoves our farmers to use thoroughbred bulls more, and thus produce a better class of cattle, and to feed their young stock better; they should not forget that the first two years' feeding will, in a great measure, determine the size and quality of the four-year-old steer.

It seems to be the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that Canadian cattle will find a ready market in Britain as "stockers"—that is, animals ready for fattening—which always command a higher price proportionately than our so-called fat cattle. Shippers are greatly in favour of this kind of stock, and our farmers would do well to consider whether it would not pay them better to handle more on the same feed than to send them away in a half fat condition.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of port inspectors were efficiently performed at Montreal by Mr. M. C. Baker, V.S., assisted by Mr. Charles McEachran, V.S., and at Quebec by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S.

LAPRAIRIE SHEEP QUARANTINE.

Operations in the County of Laprairie, with a view to preventing sheep scab, have been continued.

In April last the county was declared to be in quarantine, and as far as possible, the movement of sheep in the county was permitted only on an inspector's order. Every effort has been made to get sheep owners to dress their sheep and disinfect their premises, but I regret to say little progress has been made. For a time we resorted to slaughtering those badly affected, those kept in contact with them being kept in quarantine, giving the owner the carcasses and one third the value, but this met with considerable opposition, and notwithstanding the fact that the disease was rapidly disappearing by this means, and the sanitary measures which accompanied it, petitions were presented, praying that another opportunity be given the farmers to cure their sheep by dressings, which was granted, but the result was unsuccessful.

I beg to call your attention again to the fact that a large common exists near the town of Laprairie, on which farmers in the neighbourhood have certain grazing privileges, and that this is the chief centre from which the disease spreads, and I would recommend that measures be taken with a view to closing this public grazing ground for sheep.

I would recommend that during the winter when the sheep are all housed, active measures be enforced for the extermination of the disease, by slaughtering all actually diseased, and all in contact with them, or found in infected places, and that an appropriation be asked from Parliament, with which to indemnify the owners; that due notice be served, declaring every county in the Province in which it is discovered to be in quarantine; punish by seizure and non-indemnification all owners of sheep who fail to report scab in their flocks; in the quarantined counties permit no movement of sheep, under severe penalties, except on an inspectors order; in fact, enforce the provisions of the Order in Council of 20th April, 1882. These measures, I am convinced, are necessary to exterminate the disease in the country; otherwise it will spread, and our markets, stock yards, railway cars, and everything they come in contact with, will become media of spreading the disease, and it will become an impossibility for your inspectors to be sure that no infected sheep are mixed with the healthy sheep for export.

I regret to have to report that, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on the part of the inspectors, on two occasions sheep bought in Montreal markets were shipped with Ontario sheep, and on reaching the outward port, the disease had developed, and the cargoes were sent to the diseased animals' wharf, thus menacing the sheep trade of the Dominion by an embargo which would be fatal to that trade.

In the County of Laprairie there were, previous to the slaughtering, about 7,514 sheep, of which 410 were actually affected, and 3,278 had been in contact. Of the 410, only 143 were killed, when the slaughtering was stopped.

Since the opening of navigation 2,856 sheep and lambs have been inspected at the farms, and permits given for their removal to Montreal for slaughter. In addition to these, 3,334 were inspected, and permits granted for sheep passing in transit through the county to Montreal for slaughter.

I have pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspector and constable were efficiently discharged by Mr. A. W. Clement, V.S., and Mr O. C. Coutlee.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

I am pleased to be able to report that the operations at this station have been very satisfactory, and the disease may be considered to be almost completely exterminated, as 19 cases only occured during the year, and these were confined to 11 places which were placed in quarantine, and, it is a matter for congratulation that although there were 115 animals exposed to the contagion, only 19 contracted the disease, and were killed or died. The following table will show the results of the quarantine for three years.

	Declarations of Infection.	Animals Killed or Died.
1882	92	150
1883	24	25
1884	11	19

As will be seen from Mr. Caswell's report hereto annexed, he has continued to receive the hearty co-operation of the farmers and stock owners, and they are now so thoroughly satisfied that if the measures employed under quarantine regulations are carried out the disease must entirely disappear from the district, and in my opinion it may be safely left to themselves to deal with it. I would suggest that the Provincial Board of Agriculture should employ their Veterinarian, Mr. Jakeman, V.S., to deal with any cases that may appear, as no doubt occasional cases will crop up, and unless properly dealt with, will become a source of infection.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of quarantine officer have been effectually and satisfactorily conducted by Mr. George Caswell, who reports as follows:

PICTOU, 9th December, 1884.

"I enclose you a list of the number of cases of Pictou cattle disease occuring since January, 1881, and also the name of owners, and the number of cattle quarantined on their farms.

I am happy to say that the disease has not made its appearance (with the exception of one case), on any farm where it occured last year, and in no place where they had it two years ago.

You will notice that Mr. Angus MacDonald has lost three animals this season. He did not report the sickness of the first until some three or four weeks after its seizure, and to this remissness I must attribute the loss of the other two beasts.

I do not think there will be so much sickness during the coming season as there has been in the past, as nearly all the diseased places have been quarantined and thoroughly disinfected.

The farmers and others concerned, express themselves well pleased with the result of the work done during the past year, and most of them seem to desire that it may be continued for a further time. The impression seems to be pretty general amongst them that we have got the upper hand of the disease.

GEO. CASWELL."

List of Cattle Quarantined in Pictou County, 1884.

Name of Owner.	Bull.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Date of Entry.	Date of Discharge.
ewis McKenzie	.....	3	1	.....	1	May 19...	Aug. 19
lex. Fraser	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	June 7...	Sept. 7
m McConnell	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	do 24...	do 24
m MacDonald	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	July 12...	Oct. 12
ngus MacDonald	.....	9	3	5	3	do 26...	do 26
eter MacDonald	.....	5	3	2	.....	Aug. 1...	Nov. 1
avid Simpson	.....	7	2	.....	4	do 4...	do 19
onald MacDougall	.....	2	5	.....	3	do 27...	do 27
onald Fraser	1	9	5	4	3	Sept. 5...	Dec. 5
lex. Grant	.....	3	2	.....	3	Oct. 25...	Jan. 25
lizabeth Mathewson	.....	3	.....	.....	1	Dec. 1...	March 1
Total	1	45	21	11	18		

Register of Deaths from Pictou Cattle Disease.

Name.	Cows.	Steers.	Date of Death.	Price paid.
				$ cts.
Wm. Everett	1	.....	April 12...	10 00
Lewis McKenzie	1	.....	May 19...	11 67
Alex. Fraser	1	.....	June 7...	12 00
Wm. McConnell	1	.....	do 24...	9 00
R. J. MacDonald	1	.....	July 3...	11 67
Wm. MacDonald	1	.....	do 12...	11 67
Angus MacDonald	1	.....	do 26...	10 00
Peter MacDonald	.....	1	Aug. 1...	8 00
Angus MacDonald	1	.....	do 19...	3 00
James Foge	1	.....	do 18...	15 00
David Simpson	1	.....	do 22...	11 67
Duncan Ross	1	.....	do 23...	10 00
Mrs. A. Logan	1	.....	do 27...	13 33
Donald Fraser	1	.....	Sept. 5...	13 33
Donald MacDougall	1	.....	Aug. 27...	10 00
John MacDonald	1	.....	Sept. 6...	10 33
A. Grant	1	.....	Oct. 25...	9 00
Angus MacDonald	1	.....	do 27...	8 35
Elizabeth Mathewson	1	.....	Dec. 1...	8 33
Total	18	1		

POINT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

It will be seen that a considerable decrease in the numbers of animals imported from Europe and quarantined here has taken place, as compared with last year, due to the fact that the "boom" which had existed for three years back in Polled Angus and Herefords on this side of the Atlantic, had in a great measure abated, and influenced, no doubt, by the existence of pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease in Britain, importers considered it wiser, in the meantime, to import fewer animals. Probably, also, the discovery of contagious disease in some of the Western States during the past summer influenced the number of importations, by temporarily lessening the demand for thoroughbred cattle there.

It will be seen by the subjoined tables that selected animals of the following breeds were imported, viz., Shorthorn, Polled Angus, Hereford, West Highland, Galloway, Sussex, Devon, Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, among which were some animals of more than ordinary merit, particularly of the Hereford and Holstein breeds.

The following table shows the importations for five years:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1880	416	613	12
1881	751	1,179	53
1882	1,215	1,124	22
1883	2,132	623	41
1884	1,607	473	26

Importations, Canada and United States, 1884:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Canada	323	303	20
United States	1,284	170	6
Total	1,607	473	26

I have to report, for the first time since the establishment of the quarantine, the discovery of foot and mouth disease on the 4th of May, on board the steamship "Mississippi." On examining the animals, 199 in number, on board ship, the disease in a mild form was discovered in the cattle on the main deck, and the ship was at once put in quarantine. The stock on being landed were taken to the quarantine by a semi-private road and placed in the sheds most isolated. The wharf and road over which they were driven were thoroughly scraped and cleaned. Everything in the ship which had been in contact with the cattle was either destroyed or disinfected, including the men's clothing. Some horses, which had been on the same deck, were put in quarantine for six days, till their blankets, bags, halters and men's clothing were disinfected. All the woodwork, flooring and partitions, which were in contact with the cattle, were burned on board the ship; both decks were thoroughly scrubbed, fumigated with chlorine and washed with carbolic solution; and, in accordance with Order in Council, the ship was put in quarantine for thirty days, during which she was not allowed to carry cattle.

At the quarantine the most stringent regulations were enforced. No admission was permitted to anyone, and no men were allowed to go outside of the grounds, nor into any of the other yards, nor to leave their own yards without first changing their clothing and boots. All officials entering by special permit were obliged to put on overalls, which were left in quarantine.

Disinfection of men's clothing was made every night, and nothing left undone to prevent the disease from spreading in the quarantine or getting carried out of it.

On the 4th of June another steamer, the "Oxenholme," arrived with 107 head, in which foot and mouth disease was also discovered, and exactly the same course was followed, and I am happy to be able to report that the active measures which were adopted in both cases proved effectual, not only in preventing the disease from spreading to other animals in the quarantine, and which came in subsequently, but also in preventing it from spreading outside of the quarantine. The disease in both cases proved to be a mild form, and under the good care and intelligent nursing, which they received, under Mr. Couture's personal supervision, they all recovered without any complications.

In this connection I feel it my duty to refer specially to the faithful manner in which both Mr. Couture, the Assistant Inspector in charge of the quarantine, and Mr. Walsh, general caretaker, performed their duties. The great value of the successful management of these two very important matters to the country, lies first in protecting its live stock from the disease, and next in establishing

fact that the quarantine is and can be effective in discovering and dealing with ntagious diseases, thus protecting our cattle trade from ruinous embargo. xception has been taken, and considerable disappointment expressed by owners d others, who could not gain admittance to the quarantine while the disease existed, t in this, I am happy to be able to report, that no partiallity was shown, and no ame should be attached to the quarantine officers, who only did their duty in carry- g out their orders to admit no one except on special order, which was absolutely cessary, on account of the extreme contagiousness of the disease and facility with hich it is transported in clothing, by persons feet carrying the virus, and in many her ways which are difficult to conceive.

It is my pleasing duty to report that notwithstanding the above facts, and the rge number of animals quarantined, there occurred only 10 deaths in cattle, and ese were from ordinary causes; while 62 births occurred, nine of which were still- orn, and of the sheep, eight died from ordinary diseases. No deaths occurred among gs.

I have much pleasure in submitting the following details of inspection and uarantine of the S.S. "Oxenholme" by Mr. J. A. Couture, Inspector, in charge of the uarantine.

Report on Cattle Disease on SS. "Oxenholme."

The 3rd of June the SS. Oxenholme arrived in this port with 106 cattle.

The steamer anchored in the stream, and I went on board, accompanied by the oreman of the quarantine, Mr. Wm. Walsh. I began my inspection, which lasted rom 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. The result was the discovery of 11 cases of contagious phtha, or foot and mouth disease, and some 15 or 16 cases, showing every evidence hat they had the disease lately.

The Minister of Agriculture was at once informed of these facts, and waiting his instructions the steamer was allowed to land her cargo consigned to this port, ut the most stringent measures were taken to prevent the landing of either cattle, orage, cattle men or their luggage, and seamen, and no one from ashore was per- mitted to go on board. At 4 p.m., the 4th, the Minister sent instructions to land the cattle and to take the usual precautionary measures.

The cattle were then landed, taken charge of by the quarantine staff and brought into the quarantine and placed into stables Nos. 23, 24, 26.

Immediately after twelve men were sent to clean the wharf and the road used by these cattle. They were thoroughly scraped and the dirt and manure thus gathered carted by our staff in our vehicles and deposited on the infected pile of manure. After the cleaning a coat of quicklime was spread all over the road and wharf.

At the quarantine, though every yard is enclosed by a close board 6 feet fence, an inside fence 30 feet apart from the other one was put up, so that the cattle in the adjoining yards would run no risk whatever of being contaminated by their infected neighbours.

The fodder, feed, luggage, etc., belonging to the owners or attendants of the cattle were brought up to the quarantine and disinfected immediately with chlorine gas. The clothes worn by these parties on board ship during the voyage were also disinfected.

All the blankets and such articles were washed with carbolic solution and disinfected with chlorine gas.

The steamer was kept in quarantine until she would be considered sufficiently disenfected. For this purpose the following measures were taken:

The manure was thrown into the river when the tide began to go down. She was thoroughly scraped and then washed with a solution of carbolic acid. All the openings were then closed and she was fumigated during ten hours with chlorine gas. Finally, she was whitewashed with hot lime. The woodenware, such as troughs and cattle fittings, was either burned or planed.

On the 7th of June, all these proceedings having been gone through, she was granted her inwards clearance and she left for Montreal.

Being informed by telegram from the Department that the Ontario Government wished Professor Smith to examine their cattle by "Oxenholme," I was requested to give him every facility.

Professor Smith, on his arrival, examined almost every head of "Oxenholme" shipment, but said nothing to me as to the nature of his diagnosis.

On the day previous, Mr. W. C. Baker, V. S., inspector for Montreal, also examined them and diagnosed foot and mouth disease.

On the 15th of June I made another inspection of these "Oxenholme" cattle and discovered six new cases of foot and mouth disease amongst the Ontario Agricultural College lot, and the next day another one was discovered.

Some of the S. S. "Mississippi" cattle being imported by parties from the United States, the Washington Government sent Professor Law, of Cornell University, to examine them, to see whether it would be advisable to admit them into the United States after their quarantine would be over here, or keep them for another period of quarantine at Port Huron.

On the 26th of June, Professor Law came to the quarantine. He was shown the "Oxenholme" cattle first and then the "Mississippi" shipment. After having seen a few cases of each shipment, he declared himself satisfied that the cattle were suffering from contagious aphtha and declined to examine any more.

However, when he was informed of the sanitary precautions that had been taken on the arrival of these steamers, and of the rigid system of isolation, both of the sick cattle and their attendants, and of the measures it was intended to take at the end of the quarantine, to prevent all chances of contagion, he was pleased to say that he would advise the Washington Government to let the cattle proceed to their destination without being subject to additional quarantine at Port Huron.

CLINICAL REMARKS.

The disease affecting the "Oxenholme" cattle as well as those of the "Mississippi," was of a mild form, and did not seem to prevent the cattle suffering from it to thrive pretty well, and an inexperienced eye would have certainly not heeded it.

In no case were both feet and mouth affected. Of the 86 cases we had, the eruption showed itself on the mouth in 84, and on 2 only on the feet. There was in some cases a slight swelling of the heels and fetlocks, but never any eruption.

The active period of the disease was short, from ten to fifteen days, and in three cases only was the inflamation of the mouth intense enough to stop the patients from feeding.

The three worst cases were off their feed for three days only, and nobody unacquainted with the existence of the disease could have detected its presence by simply superficially examining the cattle.

In the cases of the "Oxenholme" the disease was confined to the gums and inside of the lips. I found no traces of it on the tongue, palate, *frenum linguæ*, &c., the vesicles had been few in number, and except one, a calf, I am persuaded that they never lost one meal by it. The feet were all sound. It did not make much progress after their arrival at quarantine, only seven head taking the disease, and in one stable only.

At the inspection on arrival, 15 head showed plainly that they had had the disease lately; 11 were found actually suffering from the disease; 7 took the disease at quarantine, making a total of 33 head, or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole herd (106) which were affected by it.

Of the "Mississippi" cattle, 193 in number, 15 head were found sick on their arrival; 57 head took the disease at quarantine, making a total of 72 head, or 35 per cent. which were affected by the disease.

It is generally believed, by the public, that when the disease breaks out in one herd, all the animals have it. This is not the case, as it is shown above.

(Signed) J. A. Couture, V. S.,

Inspector, Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine.

STATEMENT OF CATTLE IMPORTED IN 1884.

Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from	Herefords.			P. Angus.			Shorthorns.			Holstein.			Galloways.			West Highland.			Jerseys.			Guernesays.			Ayrshires.			Devons.			Sussex.			Grand Total.	Name of Owners.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Name of Disease.
			Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Total.								
Montreal	Dominion	Liverpool	32	11	43																													43	Homes & Vaughan	England	Jan. 5	April 8		1	Indigestion.
Mississippi	do	do	8	19	27	19	2	21	2	4	6																							48	Hon J. H. Pope	Cookshire	April 19	July 17	4		
do	do	do	1	5	6																													12	Green Bros	Innerkip, Ont	do 19	do 17			
do	do	do	8	10	13													1	6	7														18	E. Price	Williamsville, Ill	do 19	do 17			
do	do	do																																7	M. Hastings	Chicago, Ill	do 19	do 19			
do	do	do	11	41	53																													52	Geo. Leigh	Beecher, Ill	do 19	do 24	2	2	Stilborn.
do	do	do	41	21	62																													62	T. J. Lewis	Odebott, Iowa	do 19	Aug. 12	5	1	do
Colina	Donaldson	Glasgow				1	1	2																										2	R. Telburn	Emerald Grove, Wis.	May 1	do 30			
Oxenholme		Liverpool	1	3	4	1	7	8	4	4	8				1	2	3				1	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	1	2				36	Ontario Agricul. College		do 22	do 25	7	1	Puerpueral Apoplexy.
do	Donaldson	do							2	5	7																							7	A. Banantyne	Stratford	do 22	do 25			
do	do	do	1	6	7																													7	Dawes & Co	Lachine, Que	do 22	do 26	2		
do	do	do	1	13	14																													14	H. B. Sharman	Stratford. Ont	do 22	do 26	5	3	Indigestion.
do	do	do	3	40	43																													43	McKay & Drew	Oshawa, Ont	do 22	do 26	3	1	do
Grecian	Allan	Glasgow							1	9	10																							10	J. J. Davidson	Balsam, Ont	do 26	do 25			
Helvetia	White Cross	Antwerp										25	156	181																				181	Geo. E. Brown	Aurora, Ill	do 26	do 30	1	1	Inflammation of lungs.
Concordia	Donaldson	Glasgow																									3	3						3	J. Drummond	Petite Côté, Que	June 2	do 31	2		
Norwegian	Allan	do	1	3	4																													4	J. McFarlane	Clinton, Ont					
Grecian	do	do	4	7	11																													11	G. Simpson	Kansas City	do 12	Sept. 9			
Helvetia	White Cross	Antwerp										24	96	120																				120	George E. Brown	Aurora, Ill	July 5	Oct. 3			
Texas	Dominion	Liverpool	1		1																													1	Hon. J. H. Pope	Cookshire, Que	do 17	do 17			
do	do	do	15	61	76																													76	Homes & Vaughan	England	do 25	do 22			
do	do	do							1		1																							1	R. H. Allen	New York	do 25	do 27	2	2	Stilborn.
do	do	do								2	2																							2	W. Murray	Chesterfield, Ont	do 25	do 27			
do	do	do								2	2																							2	R. Gibson	Delaware, Ont	do 25	do 27	1		
do	do	do								7	7																							7	H. Y Attrill	Goderich, Ont	do 25	do 27	3	1	do
do	do	do	8	26	34																													34	Geo. Leigh	Beecher, Ill	do 25	do 20			
do	do	do	13	16	29																													29	T. J. Lewis	Odebott, Iowa	do 25	Nov. 8			
do	do	do	17	105	122																													122	H. O. Burleigh	Holiwell, Me	do 25	Oct. 20	2	1	Tympanitis.
do	do	do																																21	do	do	do 25	do 30			
Oxenholme		do	3	10	13																													13	A. Bessel & Son	New York	do 30	do 27			
do	Dominion	do							1		1																							1	A. Johnston	Pickering, Ont	do 30	do 27			
Corean	Allan	Glasgow							1	1	2																							2	J. Fisher	London, Ont	Aug. 1	do 28			
do	do	do																1	6	7														7	Hon. D. A. Smith	Silver Height, Man	do 1	do 28			
Manitoban	do	do													10	24	34																	34	J. Buchanan	Cedar Rapid, Iowa	do 31	Nov. 29	19	2	Stilborn.
Lake Nipigon	Beaver	Liverpool																			10	10												10	Daines & Co	Lachine, Que	Sept. 4	Dec. 2	1		
do	do	do																			3	3												3	— Murray	Montreal	do 4	do 2	1		
Ontario	Dominion	do	65	40	105																													105	George Leigh	Beecher, Ill	do 6	do 1	1		
do	do	do	28	96	124																													124	H. E. Youman	Indiola, Iowa	do 6	do 1	1	1	
do	do	do																3	3															3	L. Hastings	Chicago, Ill	do 6	do 1			
Siberian	Allan	Glasgow							23	20	43																							43	J. T. Davidson	Balsam, Ont	do 10	do 17			
do	do	do							6		6																							6	J. Dryden	Brooklyn, Ont	do 19	do 17			
Buenos Ayrian	do	do							1	1	2																							2	T. Russell	Exeter Ont	do 25	do 23			
do	do	do								4	4																							4	J. Redmond	Peterboro' Ont	do 25	do 23			
do	do	do							8	11	19																							19	A. Johnston	Pickering, Ont	do 23	do 23			
Montreal	Dominion	Liverpool	11	21	32																													32	— Deekin	Woodlanville, Mo	Oct. 2	Dec. 31	1		
Lucerne	Allan	London										8	68	76																				76	B. B. Lord	Sinclairville, Mo	do 3	do 31			
Brooklyn	Dominion	Liverpool	72	4	76																													76	E. Price	Williamsville, Ill	do 23	Jan. 20			
do	do	do	2	40	42																													42	George A. Fowler	St. Mary's, Kansas	do 23	do 20		1	Septicemia.
do	do	do							3	3																								3	R Gibson	Delaware, Ont	do 23	do 20		1	do
do	do	do							1	1																								1	H. Y. Attrill	Goderich, Ont	do 23	do 20			
do	do	do							8	11	19				11	15	26																	26	G. Beatie	Markham, Ont	do 23	do 20			
			341	588	929	27	20	47	50	74	124	57	320	377	22	41	63	2	15	17	1	15	16	1	3	4	1	6	7	1	1	2	6	15	21	1,607					62	19	

SHEEP.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from	Shropshire.			Cotswolds.			Southdowns.			Hampshire Downs.			Oxford Downs.			Lincoln.			Leicesters.			West Highland.			Cheviots.			Grand Total.	Name of Owners.	Residence.	Date of Discharge.	Died in Quarantine.	Name of Disease.
				Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.							
May 4	Mississippi	Dominion	Liverpool	1		1																								1	Green Bros	Innerkip, Ont	May 15		
do 4	do	do	do	1	28	29																								29	George Leigh	Beecher, Ill	do 15		
June 4	Oxenholme	do	do	3	18	21	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	9	11	1	3	4	1	6	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	70	Ontario Agricultural College		Aug. 25	4	
do 25	Norwegian	Allan	Glasgow		8	8																								8	J McFarlane	Clinton, Ont	July 6		
Aug. 10	Oxenholme	do	Liverpool	32		32																								32	Cochrane Ranch Co	North-West Territory	Aug. 27		
do 11	do	do	do	1	50	51																								51	J. Glenny	Guelph, Ont	do 24	2	Apoplexy—Enteritis.
do 11	do	do	do																											5	R. Marsh	Richmond Hill, Ont	do 24		
do 11	Sardinjan	do	do	1		1				5	5																			1	W. D. Russel	Sunnydale, Ont	do 25		
do 12	Lake Winnipeg	Beaver	do	1	4	5	2	10	12	2	23	25																		42	J. Main	Boyne, Ont	do 23		
do 13	Corean	Allan	Glasgow	1	6	7																								7	Crest Bros	Washington, Ill	do 30		
do 17	Lake Manitoba	Beaver	Liverpool							1		1																		1	A. J. Danford	do	do 30		
do 17	do	do	do	3	30	33																								33	W. W. Pritchard	Delaware, Ohio	do 27	1	Diarrhœa.
do 29	Nestorian	Allan	Glasgow							1	5	6																		6	R. Marsh	Richmond Hill, O	Sept. 5		
do 29	do	do	do	1	50	51																								51	C. Hill & Sons	Deleware, Ohio	do 5		
do 29	do	do	do	18	31	49																								49	Privet & Thompson	Greensbury, Ind	do 5		
Sept. 3	Buenos Ayriam	do	do	1	4	5																								5	Q. Dryden	Brooklyn, Ont	do 11		
do 11	Ontario	Dominion	Liverpool							6	15	21																		21	—— Stanford	Markham, Ont	do 17		
do 11	do	do	do	2		2																								2	George Geary	London, Ont	do 17		
do 11	do	do	do																											2	W. McPherson	Prince Edward Island			
Oct. 13	Montreal	do	do	2	15	17																								17	D. McCarthy	Toronto, Ont	do 16		
Nov. 11	Ontario	do	do																											40	H. Y. Attrill	Goderich, Ont	Nov. 19	1	Enteritis.
				68	244	312	4	15	19	12	53	65	2	5	7	2	9	11	4	8	12	1	6	7	3	34	37	1	2	3	473				8	

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,
Assistant Inspector, Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine.

Date of Arrival.	Steamers.	Line.	Yorkshire.			Berkshire.			Suffolk.			Grand Total.	Name of Owners.	Residence.	Date of Discharge.
			Boars.	Sows.	Total.	Boars.	Sows.	Total.	Boars.	Sows.	Total.				
June 4...	Oxenholme.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Ontario Agricultural College.....	.....	Aug. 28
Aug. 12...	Lake Winnipeg.	Beaver.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	12	1	1	2	14	J. Main.....	Boyne, Ont.	do 23
do 12...	do ...	do	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	J. C. Ross.....	Jarvis, Ont.	do 23
Sept. 16...	Lake Nepigon....	do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	G. Snell & Bros.....	Edmonton, Ont.	Sept. 19
Oct. 20...	Lake Huron.....	do	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	J. Morrill & Co.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 28
			3	5	8	5	11	16	1	1	2	26			

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,
Assistant Inspector of Cattle Quarantine.

POINT LÉVIS, 1884.

When the quarantine time of these diseased cattle was over, in order to remo all danger of their propagating contagion, if there was any, the following precautio ary measures were taken before their departure from quarantine.

The day before their leaving the cattle were all washed thoroughly with solution of carbolic acid and placed in a clean stable that had not been us this season. The halters and blankets were taken possession of, to be kept at Qua antine until next spring. The bags and other articles were either destroyed or ke over. In fact, the cattle alone were allowed to leave the quarantine. The men clothes were again disinfected with chlorine gas.

The stables used by these infected cattle were scraped, cleaned, washed with ca bolic acid solution, disinfected with chlorine gas, and then whitewashed. The yar and roads of quarantine were scraped and a coat of chloride of lime spread all over.

The disease did not spread outside of the herds brought by steamers "Mississipp and "Oxenholme," though we had, at one time, over 800 head of cattle attended b fifty men.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

No. 34.

REPORT OF ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(Prof. Andrew Smith.)

Veterinary College, Toronto, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that during the past year the cattle, horses, of the Province of Ontario, have been exceedingly healthy, and entirely free ı any epizootic disease.

Below is a statement of the number, breeds, and sex of animals received into rantine at Point Edward during the year. There has been a slight falling off in number of importations, as for a short time it was deemed advisable to prohibit importation of cattle from the United States, owing to an outbreak of contagious ıro pneumonia in the State of Illinois.

During the end of May and beginning of June I visited Kansas, where there had ı considerable excitement regarding a disease among cattle in that State, and ·e particularly in the district of Nepho Falls. In the course of the winter and y spring months quite a number of animals had died, and I found several still ering. The disease was entirely local and due to local influences. The places orrals in which most of the affected animals were kept were of a poor char- ər and the food of the coarsest kind.

The disease had been erroneously reported as contagious foot and mouth disease, a ılt of infection. Although the digestive organs and feet and limbs were affected, · gangrene taking place in many cases as high as the fetlock, yet the symptoms ·e of a prolonged and more serious nature than the mild manifestations of con- ious foot and mouth disease.

I have not the least hesitation in stating that the causes were altogether local, food being the principal excitant; the hay contained large quantities of fungi, ich, no doubt, affect animals in various ways—in those cases producing ıgrenous ergotism, which is very alarming in its character, as far as the affected mals are concerned, being often attended with fatal results.

With the advent of spring and the new and succulent grasses the disease dis- ɔeared.

In August I visited the State of Illinois to investigate as to the reported cases of ıtagious pleuro in that State. I found the disease existing in several centres, as ntioned in my report of September. Active quarantine was instituted and all ɔcted animals were being destroyed. Recently I received a communication from . Paaren, State Veterinary, stating that no new cases had appeared.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH, *V. S.*,

Inspector.

e Honourable
Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa.

CATTLE admitted into Point Edward Quarantine, 1884.

Date of Entry.	Durham.		Holstein.		Polled Angus.		Jersey.		Births.	Deaths.	Date of Removal.	Consignee.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1884.											1884.	
Jan. 18	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	April 17	B. B. Lord.
do 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 23	V. E. Fuller.
Feb. 15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 15	A. Fleming.
Mar. 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	June 28	V. E. Fuller.
April 8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 7	Mr. Blanchard.
do 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	do 28	A. McKee Ranki
May 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	Aug. 12	V. E. Fuller.
do 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	do 13	E. M. Jones.
do 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	do 12	Mr. Smith.
do 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	do 12	L. W. Simonds.
do 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	do 21	do
do 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1 H. calf. June 19	.....	do 21	E. M. Jones.
do 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	do 13	do
do 26	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 25	H. Y. Attril.
June 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 H. calf. July 14	.....	Sept. 17	E. M. Jones.
do 15	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 15	B. B. Lord.
do 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	do 22	V. E. Fuller.
Aug. 1	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1	J. Scatcherd.
do 22	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 20	H. Bollert.
Sept. 21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yet in Quarantine	H. Y. Attrill.
do 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 26	Geary Bros.
do 29	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 26	B. B. Lord.
Dec. 5	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yet in Quarantine	F. Pagels.
do 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	do ...	H. G. Pugsley.
do 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ...	George Whitefie
Total	2	1	20	32	1	20	4	19				

ANDREW SMITH, V.S.

TORONTO, 1884.

Swine admitted into Quarantine, 1884.

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Poland China.		Red Jersey.		York-shire.		Date of Removal.	Consignee.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1884.									1884.	
». 16.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Mar. 10.....	T. G. Nankin.
» 27.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 17.....	do
» 27.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 17.....	Geo. Hawlin.
ril 7.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 14.....	Joseph Rinn.
» 10.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	do 1.....	T. G. Nankin.
y 22.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 3.....	L. Oxley.
ne 5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	do 18.....	G. Frams.
» 20.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	do 11.....	T. G. Nankin.
» 23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	do 14.....	do
» 28.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 20.....	Julius W. Shire.
ly 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	do 30.....	J. Tolfer.
» 9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	do 31.....	D. A. Patterson.
pt. 17.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 28	James Holly.
t. 25.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15.....	N. Lacroix.
o 30.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	do 20.....	Wm. Bell.
o 31.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do 21.....	T. G. Nankin.
c. 5.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Dec. 26.....	John Dillman.
o 12.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	Yet in Quarantine.....	T. G. Nankin.
Total.....	8	12	5	3	3	2	1	1		

ANDREW SMITH, V.S.

Toronto, 1884.

No. 35.

REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(Mr. Roland Bunting.)

St. John, N.B., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that there have been no importations from Europe into the Port of St. John, of animals, during the past year.

I have also to report that there has not been any contagious or infectious disease existing among animals within my district during the period.

have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ROLAND BUNTING,

Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 36.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N.S.

(Mr. Archibald McFatridge.)

Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows. The steamer "Boston City," om Liverpool, G.B., with 200 head of cattle on board, for Mr. Riley, of Boston, lass., was compelled to put into this port through stress of weather. Eight of the attle (5 heifers and 3 bulls, all 2 years old,) were purchased by Judge Weatherbie nd Mr. Cameron. The cattle were quarantined for 90 days on the exhibition rounds.

Judge Weatherbie imported one Holstein bull, which was landed here on 1st ugust, and was quarantined at Mr. Flinn's farm, on the Peninsula of Halifax, for 90 ays.

The cattle were all discharged from quarantine in good health.

John Woodworth, of Kentville, imported from the United States one boar and wo sows for breeding purposes. They were quarantined on Mr. Holland's farm, on he Peninsula of Halifax, and were discharged in good health.

I am happy to say that there are no contagious or infectious diseases in my district.

I append a table of cattle exported during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE.

Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Cattle and Sheep Exported from Halifax in 1884.

Date.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Sheep.	Names of Steamers.	Line.	Destination.
Mar. 11...	432	.....	Montreal	Dominion.....	Liverpool.
do 19...	111	.....	Alexandria.....	Anchor.....	Glasgow.
do 22...	283	.....	Juliet.....	Halifax.....	London.
do 25...	327	.....	Quebec.....	Dominion.....	Liverpool.
do 25...	217	.....	.....	Anchor.....	Glasgow.
do 31...	429	.....	Toronto.....	Dominion.....	Liverpool.
April 24...	209	.....	Newcastle City.....	Furness.....	Boston.
Aug. 7...	150	.....	Columbia.....	Anchor.....	Glasgow.
do 13...	337	.....	Phœnician.....	Allan.....	do
do 16...	172	.....	Newcastle City.....	Furness.....	London.
do 31...	475	.....	Canadian.....	Allan.....	Glasgow.
Sept. 10...	221	.....	York City.....	Furness.....	London.
do 15...	357	.....	Austrian	Allan.....	Glasgow.
do 22...	334	.....	Phœnician	do	do
Oct. 9...	175	.....	Newcastle City	Furness.....	London.
do 31...	242	30	York City.....	do	do
Nov. 4...	110	.....	Phœnician	Allan.....	Glasgow.
Totals.	4,577	30			

Halifax, 31st December, 1884.

REPORT ON TRANSIT OF U. S. LIVE STOCK.

(Mr. L. Slater.)

St. Thomas, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—Enclosed I beg to forward the Fourth Annual Report on the transit of United States live stock in bond, and stopping at the Port of St. Thomas, from west to east, *viâ* Michigan Central (Canada Division), and Grand Trunk (Great Western Loop Line Division), for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884.

We have had a very successful year in the transit of live stock over the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and Grand Trunk, Great Western Loop Line Division. Under the provisions of the Health of Animals Order in Council Act, the restrictions are working satisfactorily, and the railway company engaged in the transportation of live stock through Canada viz., from Windsor to Buffalo, and from Point Edward *viâ* London and St. Thomas to Buffalo, are observing all the restrictions, have guardians on all trains carrying live stock, and their cars are well appointed for the business. They have the cars properly cleaned and deodorized at the Buffalo Stock Yards before returning, and the trains are making very fair time over the road through Canada, and carrying about the same number of stock in the cars as when the restrictions were first in force, viz, 16 fat cattle and 20 stockers, 160 hogs and 160 sheep, if double deck car is used; or about 120 in a single deck car of hogs and sheep. There is a large number of horses passing east this year, mostly to the Eastern States for mercantile purposes; also a large quantity of horses and cattle and cars of mixed live stock, and immigrants' effects, bound west to Manitoba and the Western States; and also a good many cars of local shipments of cattle and sheep from this point in cars used for the local business and shipped to Montreal. I enclose a detailed statement of local shipments from this point to Montreal, also a detailed statement of shipments of the live stock and immigrants' effects from this point, and also such as are passing the Port of St. Thomas, and are shipped from points on the Credit Valley Railway west of Toronto, and come *viâ* the Michigan Central, and I enclose the shipments of west-bound live stock, for the reason that they use the same cars as the east bound shippers do. There has been no accident or delay to note during the first few months of the year, or until the 22nd of November. There was an accident at Tilsonburg, at a point of 24 or 25 miles east of St. Thomas, and at Tilsonburg Station. It took place on the night of the 22nd of November at Tilsonburg Station, between Conductor Callcutt's train, known as extra train, which was stopped to report his arrival, and to receive telegraph orders to proceed on east, when extra train, with Conductor Hill in charge, came up and collided with the rear end of Callcutt's train, but there were not any animals killed, only delayed five hours. Callcutt's train was made up of 1 car of sheep and 2 cars of hogs, the balance of the train was made up of dead freight—35 cars in all.

In December the Michigan Central Company had an accident to a train carrying live stock in bond, bound east. It took place at a point on the road near Villa Nova Station, 51 miles east of St. Thomas. There was a number of hogs and sheep killed, and caused delay to the train; but all the animals that were killed were buried, and the site of the accident was properly deodorized and the wrecked car burned up by my instructions, and the cause of the accident and the circumstances were duly reported to the Department. There has not been any other accident or delay to interfere with the transit of live stock during the year in the district which I have the honour to inspect. I enclose a detailed statement of all live stock

passing and stopping at the Port of St. Thomas during the year, showing the number of cars during each month and the different kinds of live stock in transit from west to east, and also the miscellaneous shipments west-bound, and local shipments to Montreal as far as have passed this port. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE SHOWING the Number of Cars of each kind :

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	Poultry.	M.C.R.	G.T., G.W.R.D.	Total.
1884.										
Jan. 31...	M.C.R	332	164	86	8	2	.....	592	.....	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D.	40	10	50	2	.....	.....	.....	102	594
Feb. 29...	M.C.R	372	118	112	10	2	.....	614	.....	.....
do 29...	G.T., G.W.R.D	43	9	60	1	.....	1	.....	114	728
March 31...	M.C.R	439	95	117	41	1	.....	693	.....	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D.	34	19	40	12	.....	.....	.....	105	798
April 30...	M.C.R	564	93	116	39	2	.....	814	.....	.....
do 30...	G.R., G.W.R.D.	18	24	32	20	.....	.....	.....	94	908
May 31...	M.C.R.	463	156	30	29	.....	.....	678	.....	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D	31	14	12	11	.....	.....	.....	68	746
June 30...	M.C.R	344	114	16	9	.....	.....	483	.....	.....
do 30...	G.T., G.W.R.D.	38	5	4	12	.....	.....	.....	59	542
July 31...	M.C.R	259	199	33	9	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D	72	20	24	3	.....	.....	.....	119	619
Aug. 31...	M.C.R.	280	231	43	8	2	.....	564	.....	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D.	112	44	68	5	.....	1	.....	230	794
Sept. 30...	M.C.R.	238	251	67	18	.....	.....	574	.....	.....
do 30...	G.T., G.W.R.D.	155	58	101	3	.....	.....	.....	317	891
Oct. 31...	M.C.R.	279	319	98	12	1	3	713	.....	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D.	187	149	154	4	.....	.....	.....	491	1,207
Nov. 30...	M.C.R.	497	343	148	14	.....	4	906	.....	.....
do 30...	G.T., G.W.R.D.	209	149	211	5	.....	4	.....	578	1,484
Dec. 31...	M.C.R	297	351	132	14	.....	4	798	.....	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D.	52	90	153	2	.....	5	.....	302	1,100
		5,255	3,025	1,907	291	10	22	7,929	2,582	10,511

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Live Stock to sundry points in the United States and to Manitoba, west bound over the Michigan Central (Canada Division) and the Grand Trunk (Great Western Loop Line Division); and also Local Shipments to Montreal, east from this point, showing the number of cars and where shipped to.

Date.	Company.	Fat Cattle for Montreal.	Sheep to Montreal.	Live Stock and Immigrants Effects to Manitoba.	Hogs to Manitoba.	Horses to Manitoba.	Live Stock and Immigrants Effects to Western States.	Horses to Western States.	Sheep to Western States.
1884.									
Mar. 31...	M.C.R.	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
April 30...	do	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
do 30...	G.T., G.W.R.D.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
May 31...	M.C.R.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	4	2	1
do 30...	G.T., G.W.R.D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
July 31...	M.C.R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....
Aug. 31...	do *viâ* C.V.R.....	11	.....	2	.....	7	.....	11	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D.....	53	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sept. 30...	M.C.R., *viâ* C.V.R.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....
do 30...	G.T., G.W.R.D.....	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31...	M.C.R., *viâ* C.V.R.....	1	.....	(Cattle)..... 19	.....	.....	4	11	.....
do 31...	G.T., G.W.R.D.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 30...	M.C.R.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	20	3
do 30...	G.T., G.W.R.D.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 31...	M.C.R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
		115	5	64	1	8	110	71	4

REPORT ON TRANSIT OF U. S. LIVE STOCK, N.-W. TERRITORY.

(Capt. J. Cotton.)

Fort McLeod, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to append herewith a report from Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Poett, relating to the inspections made by him. I fully concur with the recommendation to the effect that all leaseholders be notified of the present quarantine regulations by circular, but I would further recommend that, as a matter of much more vital importance, all leaseholders and others importing cattle through this port of entry should receive most imperative instructions to the effect that in all cases the arrival of cattle must be reported from Mounted Police outpost situated on St. Mary's River. This outpost is in a most favourable position, and if the veterinary inspection is to be continued next year, prompt and energetic steps must be taken to avoid the possibility of cattle from the United States being driven over any Canadian range. The outpost I allude to is on the direct road from Montana, U.S.

I am not of opinion that it will be necessary to erect a quarantine corral. I think, however, a good cattle-shoot should be built on the St. Mary's River, to facilitate a thoroughly efficient inspection being made in all cases.

It is, I think, safe to presume that a very large number of cattle will next year be imported from the United States. I trust you will be good enough to inform me as to the probability of my recommendations being acted upon.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN COTTON.
Superintendent Commdg. N.W.M. Police and Actg. Coll. Customs.

Fort McLeod, 26th November, 1884.

"Sir,—I have the honour most respectfully to report, for your information, that the season is now far advanced and the importation of cattle across the international boundary line has ceased.

I herewith beg leave respectfully to inclose a return of the cattle inspected by me, and the dates of such inspection.

Statement of Veterinary Inspections.

Date.	Owners.	No. of Cattle.	Remarks.
1884.			
ptember 18...	Oxley Ranche Company	2,080	
do 18...	Military Colonization Company	330	
November 3...	I. G. Baker & Co	69	
do 10...	O. S. Main	300	
	Total	2,779	

The cattle which I have examined, more especially those belonging to the Oxley anch Co., were particularly well-bred animals and in fine condition.

All precautionary measures possible with regard to the detection of eczema oizootic, or epidemic or even sporadic pleuro pneumonia, have been taken by me.

I am pleased to inform you that not the slightest trace of any contagious or fectious diseases have I been able to detect in any of the animals examined by me, fter a most careful and rigid inspection.

I would beg leave most respectfully to suggest that a shoot be provided for the attle to pass through, so that this plan, if adopted, would better facilitate the xamination of cattle than can ever be done upon the open prairie.

I would further respectfully state that I deem it necessary that all leaseholders e notified of the present quarantine regulations by circular, with instructions that n arrival at the international boundary line it will be imperative for the cattle to e held for inspection. This could be done without inconveniencing cattle owners to ny serious extent, by their sending a man ahead when within a day or two of the nternational boundary line to report their arrival, as cattle are not driven more han from 8 to 16 miles per day; while a man on horseback can make Fort McLeod rom the lines in a day."

(Signed) J. L. Poett, V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 37.

REPORT ON EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(D. H. McFadden, V.S.)

Emerson, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—The Government, by Order in Council dated 8th September, 1884, decided to establish a quarantine station for cattle imported into Manitoba and the North-West Territories, at Emerson, and I had the honour to receive the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon, for quarantine purposes at that point, by letter of Secretary Department of Agriculture, dated 10th September, 1884.

In carrying out the duties of my office, I have endeavoured to conform strictly to the instructions laid down in the Departmental communications of the 8th and 10th September, 1884.

As therein stated, the Boundary Commission Farm was fixed on, and upon a receipt of a notification to that effect, the necessary repairs and fencing were expeditiously completed, the necessary caretaker was temporarily appointed, and all made ready for the reception of the first consignment of cattle on 23rd September.

My report on the cost of these repairs and alterations was duly made at the time, conformably with a request, directed by you ; and I will only add, in this connection, that the farm is admirably fitted in all respects for quarantine purposes, and that further outlay will not be needed for some considerable time. Water, shelter, and railway communication are all singularly convenient, and in consequence, cattle have eben rather benefited than injured by the enforced break in a long railway journey ; whilst at the same time, all risk of the introduction of cattle disease into the Province and Territories has been entirely safe-guarded.

Though called upon to undertake the onerous duties of inspector of quarantine at short notice, and having much difficulty to contend with in making the farm fit and suitable for the strict requirements of a quarantine station, I am assured by importers that, our station, through the willing attention and courtesy of your staff here, and the regulations of your Department, have merited their entire approval.

I append herewith a table showing whence the cattle came, date of arrival, &c.

The cattle imported by Mr. Thomas Lumsden deserve special mention as being the best bred cattle yet quarantined; all nearly pure short-horn Durhams, the bulls and heifers worth respectively, $300 and $100 each.

Mr. Donald Campbell's cattle were released after 60 days quarantine, but in consequence of his inability to obtain a car for shipment, they remained three days later.

The remaining consignments were released in accordance with instructions received from time to time from your Department.

In conclusion, I am happy in being able to state that the health of the cattle quarantined remained satisfactory and free from taint of contagious disease, as, indeed, is the case with the animals throughout my district generally.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TEMENT showing whence the Cattle came, Date of Arrival, Number of Cattle, Period of Detention, Total number of Days.

Name and Address of Owners.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Head.	Steer.	Heifer.	Cow.	Ox.	Bull.	Calf.	How Long in Quarantine.	Total No. of Days
eph Jackson, Regina	Sept. 23	46	15	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1,932
nald Campbell, Wolsly	Oct. 1	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	63	252
n. Kearns, Indian Head	do 6	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	28	112
S. Turner, Winnipeg	do 9	80	.....	78	.....	.....	2	.....	25	2,000
rsh, Pugsley & Co., Regina	do 9	413	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5,782
ın McCrsy, Regina	do 15	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	16
drew Johnson, Moosomin	do 15	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	152
D. Suary, Winnipeg	do 13	32	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	14	17	544
ac Mick, Whitewood	do 26	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	19	114
n. Pollock, Calgary	Nov. 1	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	198
B. Faulkner, Indian Head	do 13	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	10
nald McGregor, Turtle Mountain	do 20	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	5
omas Lumsden, St. Frs. Xavier	Dec 9	12	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	1	12
Lapierre, St. Leon (still in quarantine)	do 9	11	1	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
		645	18	565	35	6	4	17		

D. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

MERSON, MAN., 31st December, 1884.

NO. 38.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAZARETTO, TRACADIE, N.B.

(A. C. Smith, M.D.)

Newcastle, N.B., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Department, my Annual Report on the Tracadie Lazaretto, for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

There are at present twenty-two inmates of the Lazaretto—ten males and twelve females. During the year two deaths occurred. One new patient was admitted from the parish of Shippegan.

On the 5th July I made a journey to Caraquet (a village twenty miles distant from Tracadie) to examine a supposed case of leprosy, a female who was at one time a resident of Tracadie, and descended from leprous parents. I found her in an advanced stage of the disease, and steps are being taken for her removal to the Lazaretto. There are also two pronounced cases of the disease in Tracadie—both heads of families, one family containing five, the other six young children. I have reason to believe that these cases will soon be admitted. The severing of family ties is painful in the extreme, but "lepers belong to the dangerous classes of the community which require perpetual confinement, and the sooner this remedy is applied the less seeming cruelty will attach to it."

In a previous report I stated that the average length of life of the inmates is greater under the present management than it was in former years. If it were otherwise the number in the Lazaretto would be much smaller than it is to-day. Hence I am in a position to assert that the disease is still decreasing.

The male patient reported last year as having been freed from all outward trace of the disease remains in the same satisfactory condition. I have this year to report that one of the female patients is also losing external traces of the disease, one disappearing discolouration on the chest alone remaining. I cannot yet advise the discharge of these cases, as their too hasty removal from the institution would, in all probability, be followed by a return of the disease.

Never, since my first connection with the Lazaretto in 1865, have I observed so marked an absence of the distressing symptoms associated with this disease as on my last visit. This improvement is, of course, altogether due to the unremitting attention and tender care of the religious ladies in charge of the institution.

Chaulmoogra oil, a drug much used in some places in the treatment of leprosy was administered to some of the inmates with negative results.

In my last report I alluded to the alleged existence of leprosy in Cape Breton. Having received no satisfactory information from medical men on that Island, with whom I have corresponded, I shall visit (at my own expense) the suspected cases in a few months, and shall state the result of my examination in my next Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 39.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(Mr. Jas. Ferguson.)

Montreal, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I beg leave to state that I have carefully distributed all the pamphlets in various languages to the steerage and intermediate passengers on the westward and mail steamers, that were supplied to me for that purpose by the Department Agriculture during the past twelve months, and I have set forth, on every occasion at presented itself, the advantage of Manitoba and the North-West as a farming and azing country, as well as the inducements offered by the other Provinces of the minion.

am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,

Marine Mail Office.

ıe Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 40.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(Mr. Frank P. Bent.)

Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I beg to submit my third Annual Report as follows:

During the past year I have again distributed large quantities of pamphlet maps, &c., describing Canada, "in different languages," to the passengers, partic larly in the steerages of the Allan steamers, in which I have made passage and I find an increasing eagerness on the part of these people to avail themselv of every possible information about the country.

The exceptionally large number emigrating in the spring of last year was n maintained during the summer. This I attribute to the invaluable information di seminated by the Marquis of Lorne, and our High Commissioner, as to the prop season to make a commencement in the country, and I believe emigration has no reached a permanent basis.

During the autumn and fall months there were a large number returning England, and, after careful enquiry, I ascertained many were either going home induce and assist relatives to return with them to Canada, or were just going for holiday during the winter months, the exceedingly cheap fares being an inducemer in that direction.

The scientific and newspaper men who have visited Canada this year will, witho doubt, direct the attention of all classes of the English people towards the Dominio with its thousands of acres of the finest wheat growing lands in existence, and i increasing railway facilities, which are being pushed forward with almost unpr cedented speed.

I will close this report by stating that, from personal observation, I belie steerage passengers by the Allan line receive the very best treatment consiste with their numbers and the present method of carrying them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BENT,

Mail Officer, Allan Line.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 41.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(Mr. Samuel T. Green.)

Montreal, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—In compliance with orders, I hereby render my official Report for the on of 1884.

Migration was on a large scale during the summer and fall months. Quite a ber of gentlemen from Great Britain and the continent of Europe have crossed in the Allan line of steamers during the year, intending to satisfy themselves o the fitness of the Dominion as a field for emigration. In no one instance did I those gentlemen taking back with them any impression other than the most urable. The scientific gentlemen, too, that traversed this country from the At- ic to the Rockies, were loud in its praise. All this knowledge and information, ttered broadcast over the old country, must have great influence on our country uture.

The emigration of settlers was, as heretofore, on a large scale during the early tion of the summer, and I thought, on the whole, of an improved class, English dominating.

I have continued assiduously to distribute the pamphlets, &c., furnished me, I found the passengers much pleased with the information therein given them.

Allow me to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL T. GREEN.

Marine Mail Officer.

e Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 41.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(Mr. Chas. H. E. Tilston.)

Halifax, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I beg to report, for the information of the Department, that I have carefully distributed the various pamphlets received from your Department through Mr. Walmsley and Mr. Dyke, and afforded every information in my power to the immigrants.

Immigration this year has fallen off as regards numbers, but the immigrants who have taken cabin and intermediate passages have noticeably increased by the steamers in which I have sailed. I also notice the immigrants are yearly improving, and those destined for the North-West have nearly all been possessed of capital, and in many instances of large amounts.

I have found this year an increased number of German and other continental emigrants going out to settle in Canada, and to these I have distributed the pamphlets in their different languages.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 43.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(Mr. F. H. Mickleburgh.)

Montreal ,31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, that during the year now ending, I have tributed amongst the passengers coming to Canada by the Allan steamers, the mphlets, furnished me through Mr. Dyke, Canadian Government Agent at Liver- ol, and Mr. Walmsley, British Mail Officer.

I have during my repeated visits to England met with many enquirers, seeking formation concerning Canada, to whose enquiries I have responded to the best my ability.

Some personal friends of my own have this year emigrated to Canada, and I ve also been informed by some others of their intention to do so next year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MICKLEBURGH.

Marine Mail Officer.

he Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 44.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(Mr. W. F. Bowes.)

Canadian Packet "Circassian,"
Off Halifax, N. S., 25th December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that during the year now drawing to a close I have distributed to the cabin, intermediate and steerage passengers the various books and pamphlets, in different languages, issued from your Department, and I gave verbal information regarding the Dominion to those with whom I came in contact. Although emigration has, during the present year, slightly diminished, yet the saloon and intermediate passengers, who intended to settle in the Dominion, were of a superior class, possessed of considerable capital and a patent desire to become industrious and provident.

The British Association, members of which visited different parts of the Dominion and who expressed themselves freely and favourably about its resources, will, no doubt, awaken a wide-spread interest throughout Great Britain and kingdoms abroad.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BOWES.
Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 45.

BRITISH MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(Mr. A. Walmsley.)

Halifax, N. S., 26th December, 1884.

Sir,—I beg to report that during the past year I have kept the mail officers on
e steamers supplied with pamphlets, so that they might hand them to the passen-
rs on their outward trip, according to instructions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. WALMSLEY.

he Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 46.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(Mr. James O'Hara.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past year I have distributed regularly during every passage the pamphlets received in various languages, with which both cabin and steerage passengers seemed well pleased. As an instance of prosperity, I may here mention that a considerable number crossed the Atlantic from Canada during the autumn, avowing their intention of returning, in the spring, with all the friends they could induce to accompany them. There were also parties returning from the North-Western States, where, they stated, they had not found things as bright as depicted. I pointed out to them the advantages Canada offers, and I am inclined to believe that some of them will, during the coming year, try their lot in Canada.

The immigrants of this year seemed, on the whole, to be comfortably off, and were of a superior class.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES O'HARA,

Ocean Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 47.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

(Mr. James Fletcher.)

Ottawa, 31st December, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I ave, since my appointment as Entomologist to your Department in June last een engaged in the investigation of the ravages committed by insects among e farm and garden crops and on fruit and forest trees.

Owing to the fact that a considerable portion of the season during which insects tack vegetation had passed by before it became my duty to take special cognizance f them, and also on account of other specially engrossing official duties during the ast year, I cannot give as detailed a report upon this subject as I could wish till nother season has passed.

Up to the present time, with the exception of the important work carried on by he Ontario Legislature through the medium of the Entomological Society of Ontario, ery little has been done in Canada towards the systematic investigation of injurious nsects. It therefore became necessary, for the proper carrying out of the work you ave entrusted me with, to establish connections with correspondents in all the differnt agricultural districts of the Dominion. I am happy to be able to report that I ave succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. There are now on my corespondence list upwards of 400 observers, who have promised to take notes under ny instructions, and report periodically upon noxious insects and remedies suggested o keep them in check. All of these gentlemen have given a certain amount of atention to these matters, and most of them are practical farmers and gardeners, ngaged in the cultivation of their own land.

I found the establishment of this system of correspondence much facilitated by he proceedings and valuable report, published by the Government, of the Select Committee on Agriculture, which sat during the last Session of Parliament. Many members of Parliament have also rendered me material assistance, by allowing me to use their names as an introduction to their constituents, and by themselves collecting information which would otherwise have been difficult to obtain. The Provincial Legislatures have many of them promised me what assistance lies in their power, and I hope before the commencement of next season to secure the co-operation of all the leading agricultural societies in Canada, with whom I am now corresponding to that end.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, Master of that extensive and influential organization, the Dominion Grange, writes as follows: "I am much pleased to learn that the Government has appointed an Entomologist in connection with the Department of Agriculture. The farmers throughout the Dominion suffer very much from the ravages of insects. I have no doubt but that better information in regard to these creatures would be of great benefit to them. Many of us do not know the destructive from the beneficial insects even when we see them. I shall have great pleasure in bringing your suggestions before the Dominion Grange, and I am sure that its members will be glad to co-operate with you in your work."

The value of the observations of practical farmers cannot, I think, be overestimated, because, from the incessant warfare which they have to wage against their insect foes, they not only appreciate fully the importance of these studies, which open up the life-histories of their minute but powerful enemies; but in addition they have already acquired, by bitter experience, much useful information, which, when systematically arranged, may be turned to great advantage; they too, better than any one else, are able to test the efficacy and practicability of any remedies suggested.

It has been particularly gratifying to find how much interest is taken throughout

the country in this work, and to see how readily those applied to have come forwar to help. Nor has this expression of good will and appreciation of the work you hav instructed me to prosecute been confined to Canada alone, for I have much pleasur in informing you that I have received letters of congratulation and promises c assistance, among others, from Dr. C. V. Riley, the State Entomologist of the Unite States, Prof. J. A. Lintner, Entomologist to the State of New York—gentlemen of world-wide reputation for their eminence as economic entomo logists—and also from Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, the Consulting Entomologis of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a lady who is acknowledged to hav saved the farmers in England large sums of money, by giving timely advice at th period of insect attacks and by the publication of her annual reports on the ravages c noxious insects. This talented authoress has generously presented to the country, t be deposited in the Parliamentary Library for reference, and to myself as you Entomologist, complete sets of her works, including all her annual reports from 187 to 1883—a Manual of Injurious Insects and methods of prevention; a Guide t methods of Insect Life; the "Cobham Journals," (Meteorological Records) and severa pamphlets, lectures and circulars on economic entomology.

Besides the work alluded to above, it has been my duty to examine, for you Department, two large collections of grain and other produce of the Dominion, whic were collected for transmission to Europe to be shown in England and at the Antwer exhibition. The first of these collections consisted of about 350 jars of grain which ha been in the Department for some time, most of which samples had to be emptied ou sifted and carefully examined before being repacked and forwarded to their destina tion. With the exception of the peas, which were collected at a time when the pe weevil was very abundant in Canada, all the other samples were of fine quality an free from insects. In only one jar were found living insects. The samples of pea were all carefully sorted and the injured seeds destroyed.

Of the second collection, consisting of this year's produce, only a portion wa submitted to my inspection; but I was able to form a good general idea of the amoun of injury caused by insects to the year's crop. Of this exhibit I deemed it advisable t suggest that two samples only should not be forwarded, the crops represented bein "French wheat" and "Golden Vine" peas. The first of these, although not attacke by insects, was badly cleaned and contained many "smutty" grains. The latter con tained many seeds which were plainly injured by insects, yet on the whole was no a bad sample, and but for the exceptional freedom from insect attack in this crop, by which the past season has been characterized, would not have been condemned From an immigration point of view, the necessity of having the finest possibl examples of Canadian produce exhibited in Europe is, of course, manifest.

As soon as it was made known through the press that you had thought it wel to appoint an entomologist for your Department, I received several letters o enquiry as to the best means of combating insect attacks and forwarding specimens fo identification from all parts of the country. Early in July I received from Mr. Acto Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, some caterpillars belonging t the injurious families of cutworms, and as I was not preparing for you this year a extended report, I sent to that gentleman, for publication in his annua report, so as to be brought before farmers at an early date, an ac count of some of these species and the best remedies to apply to ward off thei attacks. The crop bulletins, published by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture will be found to contain much useful information on agricultural matters, including entomology and meteorology, as also do the agricultural returns of the Ontario Bureau of Industries. Both of these publications are well arranged and easy o reference. In the course of my enquiries among the farmers of this district as t the remedies applied to crops to destroy insects, I found that Paris green was used t a larger extent than any other material, and that many of the farmers complained that the poisonous qualities of the drug, as supplied by the dealers, were very much less than in former years. I, therefore, considered it my duty to enquire into the subject, since if a certain proportion of this poison were recommended, and from the

s green having been adulterated no effects resulted, it became a serious matter to farmer, not so much in the loss of the value of the material applied as in the time ssary for the application, which has to be made just at a period of the year when farmer requires the largest amount of labour he can command. Several instances e under my notice of a mixture containing the usual proportion of Paris green ing been applied to kill the potato beetle, but with no results, and the whole k had to be done over again. Through the courtesy of the Commissioner of nd Revenue, and of his chief analyst, Mr. H. Sugden Evans, I obtained lyses of five separate samples, (all purporting to be of the first quality) purchased n the firms in the city who supplied the largest quantities to the surrounding ntry. These analyses were by no means satisfactory, as you will see by the joined table. I refrain from publishing the names of the vendors on this asion, but would suggest that this be done next year, unless they supply a better terial to the agricultural community, whose interests you are protecting.

The samples were ¼ lb. packets:—

No. 1.	¼ lb. cost	08c.	and contained	1·34 per cent. impurity
2.	"	07c.	"	1.25 "
3.	"	10c.	"	10.32 "
5.		10c.		11.62 "
6.	"	10c.	"	Pure.

Before passing on to a general summary of the more important insect uries of the year, I beg to report that I have commenced the collection of a presentative exhibit of the injurious insects of Canada, together with the plants tacked by them and the mode of attack, as well as the beneficial insects which lp to keep them in check. This collection will be arranged so that any one finding certain kind of his crops attacked can see, arranged all together, the insects hich infest that crop, and thus find out the enemy he has to guard against d the best remedies to apply. It is of the utmost importance for all farmers to now the appearance and names of the noxious and beneficial insects and, at any te, to be able to refer to the different tribes by the right names, so that when eeking for information as to remedies they may be able to make their wants known telligibly. Incalculable confusion arises from this want of knowledge, and for his reason alone each farmer should have a small reference collection of types of the njurious and beneficial insects in the different orders. These are generally quite nlike in appearance and habits, and after a very short time can be distinguished at glance.

As an instance of what confusion may arise from the too prevalent want of nowledge of the names even of the commonest insects, I will mention one case only. The term *weevil*, which properly belongs to a class of beetles with long beaks, is pplied, by farmers, to several insects in different orders. The Hessian fly, the heat midge, the chinch bug and even the fungous disease known as "rust" have ll been brought under my notice as the "wheat weevil." The clover-seed midge as been frequently referred to in my correspondence as the weevil, and this is par- icularly confusing, as there are more than one species of true weevils which attack he clover crop. A step which I propose taking in the spring will, I hope, clear away much of this difficulty. This will be the issuing, with your approval, of a cir- cular to my correspondents, in which the special insects selected for observation, during the year will be mentioned and illustrations will be given of types of injurious and beneficial insects. The insects which I have selected for special study during the coming season are: Cutworms, Clover insects, Insect parasites of cattle and the Larch Saw-fly. Of course any other insects which attract attention by being injurious will not be neglected. The above named have been chosen as objects of special investigation in accordance with the demand for information concerning them.

Reports from all quarters of the Dominion bear testimony to the fact that the past season has been characterized by a remarkable absence of serious injury to crops from insects. Messrs. T. McKay & Co., of this city, who are engaged in an extensive milling business, report that they purchased wheat from all quarters of the

Dominion and that the grain this year has been freer from "fly struck" wheat th in any year for the past twenty-five years.

Principal McKay, of Pictou Academy, N. S., writes:—"The summer of 18 has with us been peculiar. by the apparent sudden cessation of injurious insect lif In Prince Edward Island, Mr. Davies, M. P., for Queen's P. E. I., informs me that t crops have been good and there has been generally less complaint of ins ravages than in former years, particularly in the potato crop, so important that island. The same satisfactory report is made from several parts of Queb by different correspondents. Mr. D. W. Beadle, Secretary of the Fruit Growe Association, of Ontario, writes me:—"Insects have not been as troublesome the p season among our fruits as they often are.

Mr. Homer, M. P., for New Westminister, B. C., states that "insects have co mitted no damage among the crops this year in British Columbia."

The Hon. Senator Chaffers, states that, "there has been less insect injury notic this year among farm crops than for some time past. Wheat is not cultivated to large extent throughout the Province of Quebec; but is being again tried by t farmers, and the success of last year's experiment will doubtless cause more to sown."

The injuries to grain crops were confined almost entirely to wheat, althou Indian corn in certain localities suffered badly from cutworms in the spring.

GRAIN CROPS.

Although the usual enemies of the grain crops have appeared in several distric the localities where they have committed serious havoc are few. In the Ontar Agricultural Returns we find "the grain ripened in a healthy condition, remarkably fr from defects of any kind. Of course there have been some traces of midge, weev rust and mildew, but the sum of evils inflicted by these annoyances over the enti Province, has been extremely small."

The wheat midge, as stated above, has been much less troublesome than usu Prof. Saunders, in his annual address to the Entomological Society, of Ontario, recor that "during a journey of a 100 miles through a district whence serious complain had been sent, he found the midge generally distributed, but nowhere in any ve great numbers.

Some varieties of wheat were much more injured than others; that know under the names of "Michigan Amber" and "Egyptian" seemed to suffer much. Amo the varieties almost free from this trouble the Democrat wheat was one of the mo esteemed. The selection of some of the best of the so-called midge-proof varieties f seed, the kernels of which harden so early in the season, that the larva is unable t feed on them, is assuredly one of the most practicable methods of lessening th depredations of this troublesome insect."

In the Township of Southwold the midge was very destructive. Mr. Casey, M P. for West Elgin, states that, "About one half of the whole wheat crop was destroye The Egyptian wheat, which has been the favourite variety grown lately, suffere most, probably to the extent of two-thirds of the crop, or even more. The Democra suffered hardly at all, and Scott wheat was not badly attacked. In the Townships o Yarmouth and Dunwich the attack was not so severe; but yet was considerable. The worst accounts are from the Province of Nova Scotia. The Hon. T. F. Morriso states that, "In many parts of Nova Scotia the growing of wheat has had to b abandoned on account of the weevil (wheat midge, *Diplosis tritici*), but tha in some parts, as in the County of Colchester, parts of Pictou and Cape Breton an along the Gulf, wheat could be raised still." Mr. W. H. Harrington reported havin found the chinch bug in great numbers at Sydney, Cape Breton, and that it wa evidently the insect which did the injury attributed to the "weevil."

In Manitoba the wheat crop seems to have been entirely free from insect attack The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture writes:—"I have not heard of any injury b wheat midge in this Province or in the North-West Territories." On the experi mental farms worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. along their line the crop

quite satisfactory and Mr. McTavish, the Land Commissioner, writes:—"I am safe in saying that none of our crops were at all damaged by any description insect, or by smut." In view of the great interest now centered in the North-s a wheat growing country this report is of great importance.

HAY AND CLOVER.

he hay crop in Western Ontario and also in New Brunswick is reported to een attacked by a joint worm. The most serious injury, however, has been itted by the army worm, which on islands and alluvial lands in the Valley of t. John River, N. B., proved very destructive; His Honour Lt. Gov. Wilmot 0 tons of hay on one island. Mr. J. D. Wilmot visited the island in July "and the crop in a promising condition; but on a second visit in the middle of st, there was not so much as a blade of grass to be found. Only the stalks of mothy were standing but the head and all the leaves were eaten off."

he clover crop throughout the country has suffered considerable injury. In ttawa district vast numbers of a cutworm, which eventually produced the moth is *fennica*, attacked it in the month of May. The clover seed midge seems now to spread over a very large area and is, perhaps, the insect which, above all s, demands attention. I propose, during the coming season, to make a special of these enemies of this important crop. The extent of the damage done by lover seed midge may be appreciated from the fact that while a few years ago quantities of Canadian clover seed were exported to the United States, where was a great demand for it, at the present time we have to import our own seed. e Ontario Agricultural Returns for November occurs the following important ment:—

'Seed clover is almost a total failure in the West Midland district, owing to the ersal prevalence of its vigorous enemy, the midge. The assaults of this pest upon the farmers as something of a surprise. At the date of their midsummer rts, which were pitched in a decidedly hopeful strain, the second crop was headatisfactorily, and although the midge was present, it was not greatly feared and ared to be diminishing. But they had not, as the event proves, calculated sufficly on the second brood, which hatches out in August, and which this year has even more destructive that it was last year. A great many correspondents rt that the clover is not worth threshing; in other cases it was not even cut, as iled to blossom, and the cattle were turned upon it. The ravages of this dire ct have been so disastrous during the past two or three years that in many places ers, in their discouragement, are abandoning the attempt to grow clover for seed. only fields which have yielded a moderate return of seed are those which were ured until the beginning or middle of June, and not cut for hay. The crop was eby enabled to ripen sufficiently to successfully resist the attacks of the midge re the second brood came out. But taking the whole district together, the yield he season is extremely light. In some localities, notably in Waterloo, drought d the evil-influence of the midge. Wellington and Dufferin do not, to any great nt, attempt to produce seed. A Dufferin correspondent says: 'Cattle are always on the second growth of clover for fattening—it pays us best.'"

Mr. Jabel Robinson, of Middlemarch, writes:—"In 1883 my clover seed crop entirely destroyed by the weevil (clover-seed midge *C. leguminicola*). The first p was cut about 1st July. In 1884 I pastured my clover until 16th June, when I the mowing machine over the field, it yielded nearly 5 bushels to the acre, of ndid seed. Some of my neighbours who left it for ten days longer did not have half a bushel to the acre, it being attacked by the midge.

In addition to the above Mr. T. Farrow, M.P., for East Huron, informs me that n he pastured his fields and some of his neighours mowed theirs in June he had od crop of seed and they had none.

Two new clover insects have made their appearance during the past season *ytonomus punctatus* the punctured clover weevil and *P. nigrirostris* a smaller cies belonging to the same family. The former was found by Mr. A. H. Kilman

at Ridgway, Ont., and the latter I found committing havoc at Dalhousie, in New Brunswick.

PEAS.

Undoubtedly one of the most unexpected and satisfactory features of the year has been the almost entire disappearance of the pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). The crop is reported as remarkably good from all quarters. It is true that in the Ottawa district the black cutworm committed great havoc, entirely demolishing the crop of some fields. Mr. Robert McElroy, Sen., of Templeton, reports that he had "two and a-half acres of peas quite destroyed." I do not, however, think, from the number of diseased and parasitised caterpillars that were observed, that this pest will be common next year.

ROOT CROPS.

The injuries to root crops throughout the Dominion have been very small, and the magnificent specimens forwarded by you for the Antwerp Exhibition illustrate the superior quality of the crop generally. The Colorado potato bug is no longer to be feared, if the farmers will use Paris Green promptly when it makes its first appearance. As an instance of what good may be done by prompt action, I would mention that on the appearance of the insect in Pictou, N. S., the Agricultural Society there at once issued a circular giving a figure of the insect in all its stages, an account of its life-history, and the best remedy to apply. Principal McKay writes: "As soon as its advent was noticed, we immediately prepared to receive it, and a poster was put up in each section of the country. The result was that although the insect appeared, in some localities as prolific as in more southern regions, it was prevented from injuring the potato crop to any appreciable extent." This admirable circular was also secured by the Nova Scotia Agricultural Society, and widely distributed throughout the Province, doubtless with good results. Turnips were in some places injured by the white cabbage butterfly and by the flea-beetle. Beets and garden crops in certain localities suffered from flies, the grubs of which mined in the leaves, making unsightly blotches. These flies belong to the injurious family, *Anthomyia*, to which also belong the onion fly and the cabbage root fly. These last insects are reported as having been very injurious in many districts. The caterpillar of the white cabbage butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*) still increases in numbers, and its injuries are considerable.

FRUITS.

On the whole, fruits of all kinds have been little injured during the past year. The apple was attacked in some parts by the codling moth, and there are several complaints of the abundance of the oyster-shell bark louse. From the Province of Quebec it is reported that cutworms destroyed much of the blossom before it expanded. In the Ottawa district the red-humped caterpillar of the apple was very abundant, and when not noticed in time did much injury to young trees. It was, however, severely attacked by parasites.

The plum curculio is far too abundant, and seems to be on the increase in the Province of Quebec. Fruit growers will require to watch it closely and follow the advice of entomologists if they wish to protect their crops. The most efficacious remedy is to jar the trees over cloths about the time the beetles are laying their eggs and then to destroy them. Prof. Saunders mentions that he noticed this insect on his own grounds attacking the pear when there were no plums for them to deposit their eggs in. The currant and gooseberry trees were, as usual, vigorously assailed by the measuring worm and gooseberry saw-fly. These pests, however, can easily be kept in check by two or three applications of hellebore in water. The spiny caterpillar, of the gray common butterfly, was more than usually abundant, sufficiently so in some quarters to be called an injurious insect. The raspberry crop was a very heavy one, but the canes were attacked by several insect foes. In the Ottawa district, after the cutworm of *Agrotis fennica* had demolished clover and other herbaceous plants it attacked the raspberry canes and did much injury. The

spberry cane borer (*Oberea tripunctata*) was very plentiful. Mr. Beadle reports at "the raspberry saw-fly did some damage to the leaves of raspberries, and some our growers for market experienced some diminution in size of the berries and lness of crop in consequence." And Prof. Saunders states that "in the neighbourod of Drummondville several acres of red raspberries were stripped of their liage" by the same insects. The grape vines were badly attacked early in the ason in this and many other districts by the grape vine flea-beetle, which eats out e contents of the buds before they open. Mr. Fawcett, of Ottawa, found that they tacked the Concord grape more than any other. Mr. Charlton, M.P. for North orfolk, reports that serious injury was done in his county by the Rose beetle *Macrodactylus subspinosus*) which destroyed the flowers and leaves to such an extent s to render the profitable culture of the grape impossible. The grape vine leaf hopper *Erythroneura Vitis*) has been very noxious in some parts, not only to the grape, but o the ornamental Virginia creeper. Mr. Fisher, M.P. for Brome, writes: "If I do ot get some remedy I shall grub up my vines and burn them." The strawberry rop does not appear to have suffered badly from insects except in the Ottawa disrict, where it was badly attacked by the cutworm (*Agrotis fennica*). Mr. John MacGrady writes: "My garden was badly infested with the black cutworm. In hand-picking I frequently found as many as fifty or sixty worms around a single plant. They devoured everything, but were in a special manner destructive on strawberry plants, perennial phlox and hollyhocks. I endeavoured to overcome hem with persistent hand-picking, but without avail. I then tried hellebore, but with no effect; but, finally, by using the formula you sent me, kerosene and sand scattered round the plants, I was successful, and were I to be visited the coming season by the unwelcome and destructive worms, it is most assuredly the very first remedy to which I should have recourse."

FOREST TREES.

The most remarkable attack on our forests was by the larva of the Larch saw-fly (*Nematus Erichsonii*). From New Brunswick, through Quebec and into Ontario, the tamaracs have, in many parts, been almost defoliated. So far, no successful remedies have been applied to prevent its progress. This is one of the insects chosen for special investigation during the coming season. It is a new importation, and was first recorded as a Canadian insect by the Rev. T. W. Fyles, of Quebec, about 1882.

There are many more insects which have been noticed during the past season as injurious to a greater or lesser degree; but I do not deem it expedient now to take up more space. I hope, however, during the coming season, by close observation on my own part, and prompt attention to all the enquiries of correspondents, to be apprised of any serious attack by insects which may occur among the crops of the Dominion, and, by advising the remedies which my own experience and that of more competent observers may have determined upon, to make the office you have honoured me with, one of general utility to the country at large.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FLETCHER,
Entomologist.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

N.B.—All correspondence and small packets of insects sent for identification to the Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, can be sent postage free.

No. 48.

REPORT ON FEMALE EMIGRATION.

(Miss H. B. Richardson.)

Quebec, 31st December 1884.

Sir,—For your information I beg to submit the following report of my work from its inception up to the present time. On the 30th November, 1883 the tentative arrangement made with me by the Department of Agriculture actually ended, but the work of organizing and arranging, for the sequence of which my coming to Canada was only the prelude, began. Before sailing for England, on 27th December of that year, I visited all the young people sent to my care during the spring and summer from the different societies, training homes, schools and individuals with whom I had been co-operating in the United Kingdom, and to whom I was pledged to report from personal knowledge on the actual condition and future prospects of the young women entrusted to me. For this purpose, and also to arrange for future co-operation on this side, I travelled over the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The encouragement and offers of help to place others of the same class, from employers, clergymen, priests and ladies interested in the work, had enabled me to place advantageously and with confidence a large number during the summer of 1884. Before landing at Liverpool letters were brought to me from the Lady Mayoress of York, asking me to attend a meeting at the Mansion House, then presided over by His Grace the Archbishop of York and the Lord Mayor, and give an account of the women sent from that district during the spring and summer as well as afford what they termed reliable information about female emigration generally. Deputations met me at York from Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield and Derby. At their request I subsequently visited each of these places. The favourable account I was able to give in each, and the arrangements made for future co-operation, has borne good fruit in the superior class and number of women who have arrived in this country since. Two days after my arrival in London I had the honour of an interview with Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Her Royal Highness is warmly interested in the better protection of women arriving in Canada from the mother country. I was waited upon by Mr. J. F. Boyd and Mr. Froude, of London, with a view to my undertaking the care and distribution of Catholic children sent to Canada. The heavy moral responsibility this would have involved appeared to me already overweighted as I was, too great. I was, therefore, reluctantly obliged to draw the line at strong, healthy, respectable girls over 14 years of age—younger children require a care and supervision I was not, and cannot be, in a position to give. While in London I daily attended drawing room and other meetings held for the furtherance of emigration (female), saw the representatives of the different societies, the committees of the different schools, training homes, and individuals who had sent or contemplated sending respectable young women to Canada. I also devoted two hours daily to seeing and advising intending emigrants. In March, at the request of the Scotch Emigrants Aid Society, I visited Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Linlithgow, Stirling and Perth, and helped to organize ladies' auxiliaries to work in connection with the society. By special request I attended one very interesting meeting convened by the trades unions. At this meeting 500 pamplets were distributed, questions asked and answered, and much useful practical information was given and

eived. Many of the men present have since come to Canada, and introduced mselves to me on landing. With one exception, these all went on to the North-st, and have since sent me cheering accounts of their future success there. On way back to London I visited by invitation the Northumberland Village Homes l arranged for the emigration of six of the eldest girls, 15 and 16 years of age. ese girls were trained for domestic service and passed standards 5 and 6. Mr. ompson, of Dundee, kindly gave them and the matron in charge a free passage to ebec. The girls have distinguished themselves in every way by their good haviour and all-round usefulness. The success of the experiment will lead to a ger and yearly increasing number arriving, if the same certainty of care and pro-tion is assured.

That I might be in time to receive and place 90 women sent to Canada in the ginning of May by the United Empire Emigration Association, I returned Canada about the end of April. During my absence in England, in addition to avelling, attending meetings, seeing and advising intending emigrants, I wrote an erage of 13 letters daily. I had ample evidence that the strong feeling of dis-ist existing as to whether their persons and interests were safe on landing, and ter, had acted as a deterrent to the emigration of women really worth having, and at until that feeling was removed the most desirable women would either remain home or find their way to the other colonies, where safe and ample protection and commodation is assured for them. The friends of emigrants rather than of *indis-iminate* emigration are most emphatic on this point, and do not hesitate to write d say that they will oppose good women coming to Canada at all, unless on landing ey can be removed from undesirable acquaintances and influences, and placed in ch a way as will make it impossible for them to be tampered with. Through the ind and hearty co-operation of ladies interested in the work on this side, as well as ergymen and priests, I have been able to establish a chain of protection all over e Dominion, which commands entire confidence in the United Kingdom. I am ssured that if proper buildings were provided and permanance given to what at resent is only a tentative arrangement, the general satisfaction and confidence felt ould give great impetus to the emigration of women likely to benefit the Dominion nd to be benefitted themselves.

During the season just closed 366 women of approved character, between the ages f 14 and 40, have been sent direct to me under the care of matrons 47 of whom were uperior, educated women; 123 paid their own passage, 97 have already repaid the oney spent for that purpose, 23 have sent money home to bring out sisters or friends, unsuited for life in this country, I returned, at the expense of their referees, 7 have arried well, 1 has died, 25 of the young girls of 16 I have made bank deposits for, arying from $2 to $17. Besides the help given to those for whom I was specially esponsible, I have met every ship, looked to the comfort of all the women and children ravelling alone, assisted them with letters of introduction and in various other ways. Each woman placed has carried with her a card, with the name and address of her uture employer, a letter to the same, stating her age, character and qualifications, a etter to a clergyman or priest of the denomination she belonged to, and a letter to he station agent. A letter or telegram preceded each to insure her being met. Through the kindness of the Dominion agents, 6 Scotch, and 9 German families sent to ny care have been comfortably settled; so have 25 nice lads, of 16 and 17. Since 11th May, 1884, I have received, registered and replied to 2,907 applications for servants. This, with a voluminous correspondence with societies and individuals in the United Kingdom, made an average of 26 letters daily. To overtake all this I found it necessary to have the assistance of a secretary. Since 30th November, 1884, I have visited the women and girls sent to my care during the past spring and summer. The very gratifying report I am able to give of their behaviour and success will be an incentive to the emigration of a large number in the coming summer, should I be in a position to offer the same certainty of care and protection. I am informed that the different societies, committees and individuals on the other side, desire to meet me in council before deciding on their future arrangements. For this purpose I leave Canada next

month, and must, on arrival in England, place myself in direct personal communi tion with all who have done good work in the past, or are likely to do so in t future. The work is of vital importance, and daily increasing in magnitude. I h spent my own means freely in developing the system.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. RICHARDSON.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

ARCHIVIST.

1884.

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)

OTTAWA:
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1885.

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REPORT ON HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.

Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the report on Historical Archives for 1884.

During the year, very considerable progress has been made in the work of investigation and in procuring copies of documents of historical value. The acquisition of the papers of Dr. Rolph, in relation to the rebellion in Upper Canada in 1837-8, tending to throw light on the events of the period, is of interest, as the documents will be an assistance to those engaged in studying the history of Upper Canada. The papers include Dr. Rolph's own statement of his connection with Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, letters from Mr. Baldwin, Sir Francis Hincks, Mr. David Gibson, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie and others, largely relating to the vexed qestion of the "Flag of Truce." Original papers and copies have been received from Detroit, Windsor, Sandwich, &c., respecting the early occupation of that district. Copyists are at work in the Public Record Office, London, on the State Papers from a date immediately preceding the cession of 1760, every copy being carefully revised, checked and compared with the original before transmission to this office, so as to ensure, if possible, that exact copies are obtained for consultation here. It was considered better to begin at the period of the cession, leaving documents of an anterior date to be copied afterwards, one reason for the delay being the fact that many of the papers relating to Canada, classed under the title of America and West Indies, are to be found scattered in different series, so that much confusion would have arisen in having them transcribed before preparing a chronological arrangement. Many documents under the sub title of "New England" relate directly to Canadian affairs, but a number of the volumes being altogether, some chiefly, composed of documents having no connection, even indirectly, with Canadian affairs, it is impossible to give general instructions to those engaged in the work of copying; they must be special, requiring care and deliberation in their preparation. So soon as I can have a definite chronological scheme ready, for the guidance of copyists, I propose to have the work proceeded with concurrently with that now going on in the Record Office.

Copies are also being made in Rome of documents till now inaccessible, Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, having, by the good offices of the Abbé Casgrain, undertaken to have documents transcribed from the Archives of the Gesu, the Propaganda, &c., and carefully revised to secure correctness.

These are examples of the work that is in progress, of which it is not considered necessary to enter into long details. Particulars will be found in a subsequent part of this report of some of the other papers.

In the report on Archives for 1881,a reference was made to the settlement which the Count de Puisaye proposed to make about thirty miles to the North of Toronto in 1797. The papers selected in the British Museum are now received, and have made, as anticipated in the report of 1881, a valuable addition to the original documents already on the shelves. In one of the latter, written in Puisaye's, own hand dated Rivière de Niagara, 24 May, 1801, and addressed to Major General Hunter, the Count says : " My plan is to leave towards the end of Autumn for England—occupied until then with the composition of a work of some extent which should be made public." *

The only work I can find a trace of is one in six volumes, published in London from 1803 to 1808, entitled " Mémoires qui pourront servir à l'histoire du parti royaliste Français durant la dernière révolution."

It may be interesting to note the names, ranks and grants of land made to the French Loyalists in the settlement of Windham. These I have condensed from several documents, among the original papers in the Military Correspondence (C 620 ; Settlers 1801 to 1808.)

	Acres.
Count de Puisaye	850
Count de Chalus, Maréchal de Camp, Colonel	650
M. D'Allégre, Major General of the District of Vannes, Colonel	450
Viscount de Chalus, Adjutant General, Colonel	350
M. de Marseuil, Major of Division, Lieut-Colonel	300
M. Quetton de St. George, Major of Division, Lieut.-Colonel.	400
M. de Farcy, Aide-de-Camp, Captain	350
M. Renoult, Captain without commission	150
M. Segeant, Lieutenant without commission	150
The following non-commissionned officers or soldiers, namely Fouchard, Furon, Langevin, Bugle and Marchand, received a hundred acres each	500

Mr. Renoult was, besides, recommended for a grant of 1,200 acres and Mr. Segeant for a grant of 500 acres.

The name of Mr. Boitou, Adjutant General of the District of Rennes et Fougeres, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, appears in the list of those holding military rank but not in the table of distribution of the lands. So far as can be ascertained, only one family, that of Mr. Quetton St. George, is now represented in Canada.

* " Mon projet est de partir vers la fin de l'automne pour l'Angleterre—occupé jusque-là, de la composition d'un écrit de quelque étendue qui doit être rendue public."

In a work of such magnitude as that of collecting in one central place of deposit all he documents, original or copies, relating to the history of the Provinces composing he Dominion, &c., it is evident that without the cordial cooperation of all interested in he various parts of British North America, no progress commensurate with the extent f the task could be expected. I have, therefore, endeavoured to enlist the sympathy nd help of as many as possible, so as to make the collection coextensive with he field to be covered. Among those who have most kindly offered to be of service re Sir Ambrose Shea, who has undertaken to collect, as far as possible, the papers earing on the history of Newfoundland. Mr. Brecken, of Charlottetown, has undertaken to do the same for Prince Edward Island. The assistance rendered in Rome y His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, has been already referred to. Mr. Heneker, Commissioner of the British American Land Company has most obligingly offered o furnish copies of the correspondence relating to the early settlement of the Eastern Townships. Acknowledgments are due to other gentlemen for services and offers of service, and at the end of this report will be found the names of those who have forwarded documents of various kinds, suitable for deposit among the Historical Archives. To the Governments of Ontario and Quebec we are indebted for collections of official documents. In addition to these, must be added the presentation by the Hon. Mr. Blanchet, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, of the recently published volumes of valuable papers under the title of "Collection de Manuscrits.....relatifs à la Nouvelle France" and the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Superintendent of Education, has presented a very extensive collection of historical works, illustrating the history of Quebec, before and since the Conquest, besides an almost complete set of the reports and other documents relating to the important Department of Education. To the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls of England, the Archives are indebted for the publications of the Public Record Office, a munificent gift of nearly 400 volumes, a complete catalogue of which I have placed at the end of this report (Note A).

I may be allowed to appeal to all who are in a position in any of the Provinces, to assist in the work of collection. The following note received from His Honour Judge Pringle, of Cornwall, is an example of how this may be done in respect to different localities:—

"My dear Sir,

"In compliance with your request, I enclose three papers. The first relates to old books and documents in the Public Offices at Cornwall.

"The second is a list of private documents of old date in my possession.

"The third is an account of an old map lent me by D. B. McLennan, Esq., Barrister.

"Yours truly,

J. F. PRINGLE."

The papers, with a fourth, not mentioned in the letter, containing a list of Magistrates appointed for the Eastern District of Upper Canada in 1793, will be found in Note B. Copies of papers of a similar nature have already been received

from Judge Pringle. Reference has been made in previous reports to the securi the deposit of originals or of copies would afford for the preservation of pap whose loss would be irreparable, and an instance may be cited to show that the ri of loss of most important documents is not an imaginary danger, and that it is r fire alone that is to be dreaded. During the summer, instructions were given to ha copies made of the registers of the "Actes de Foy et Hommage" deposited at Queb These registers contain the authentic evidence of the grants of seigniories and noh fiefs, from almost the earliest date of the French settlement, and although by gre labour lists might be compiled from various publications,—from official returns to t Legislature, from the documents published by the Seigniorial Tenure Commission, & yet even the best that could be done in this way would be incomplete.

When the first-copies were received, I found that they began with the Registe of 1723. In answer to inquiries, I was informed that these were the earliest to found, but aware that there had existed registers dating from about 1660 for t Royal Grants, besides the earlier grants to be found in the *Registres des Intendants*, gave instructions to have a further search made, and after a lengthened correspondenc requested Mr. E. E. Taché, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands, to give Mr. Bédar who had been employed in the work, full powers to search until the missing registe could be discovered. The search, I am happy to say, was successful for the gran from 1667 to 1674. The registers had, many years ago, been removed from t custody of the Department responsible for their safe keeping, and added to tho relating to the Jesuits' Estates, where they were lost sight of. They were in t most dilapidated condition, covered with dust, mildewed, and so fragile that the could scarcely be handled without crumbling into dust. After consultation wit Mr. Taché, with Mr. S. E. Dawson of Montreal, who happened to be in Quebec, an with Mr. T. Lemieux, binder, means were taken to have them restored. Instru tions have been given to continue the searches for the registers still wanting.

M. Lemieux has sent a report (of which I give a translation) of the state of th documents, the process of restoration and their present condition. As it may b useful to those possessed of old documents, in a decayed state, the report is publishe in full.

REPORT BY MR. LEMIEUX ON OLD REGISTERS.

DESCRIPTION.

The "Actes de Foy et Hommage" were placed in my hands in a state of th most complete decay. To understand properly the difficulties of restoring such documents, a detail of the condition of these 114 sheets, or rather *rags*, become necessary.

CONDITION.

The whole presented the appearance of papers which had moulded after remain ing for some time in the water, gnawed, ragged, thick fragments blended and packed together, constituting a compact mass. A part of the sheets was so decomposed that

cohesion was destroyed, the slightest attempt to separate them threatering to ak them into fragments.

PROCESS.

It was necessary to separate these sheets one by one with a pallet knife, collect e pieces on a plate of glass, and secure the whole with a sheet of silk paper, pasted ; some held more together and required only the application of a sheet of good per cut in advance, according to the irregularities of the leaves, and which by mak- g up the contour supplied the place of the missing margins.

Another annoyance was the replacing the detached pieces, which had been care- ssly arranged, so that they did not fall into their proper places; to reunite the agments, the sole guide to their true position consisting for the most part in the fference of writing, the variation in the colour of the ink, a fragment of a date or a name, the work being, in fact, a puzzle. The sheets having been thus prepared, was necessary to restore to the paper its original cohesion, a delicate work, done r means of a gelatinous solution, after which the sheets were dried, stretched and assed through a rolling machine, to make them smooth, all the work being done in ccordance with the improved methods of modern manufacture.

This restoration, which was considered as practically impossible, demanded from e workman great patience, added to acquired experience and an enthusiastic feel- g that he was able to contribute to the preservation of documents of value to the rchives of the country. It cost seventy hours of arduous labour, requiring as much ntelligence as skill.

RESULT.

After a careful examination of each sheet, and a severe test by manipulation, we an state positively that we have delivered the manuscript in a condition of perma- ent durability and complete restoration so far as regards the material part of the amage.

T. LEMIEUX,
Binder, Quebec.

It being considered desirable to have an index of the registers published as early s possible, to supply in an accessible form information for which this office is requently asked, those from 1723 have been placed in the hands of Mr. Joseph Marmette, Assistant Archivist, to be indexed in such a manner as to show the riginal grants and all subsequent changes. To make it thoroughly correct, so that t may be relied on by those consulting it, very careful comparison with works of a eneological character was necessary. Of these I may be permitted to refer to the " Dictionnaire Genealogique " of the Abbé Tanguay, as a work of the most essential service for the period which it covers.

The registers have been indexed from 1723 down to 1781 and the result of Mr. Marmette's labours (at the end of the notes) will, I believe, be found most satis- factory. In next year's report, the rest of the work of indexing will be given, so that the original grants and all the changes that have taken place by succession, sale, purchase or otherwise will be accessible down to 1854, in the most compact and intelligible form possible.

Indexing, calendaring and arranging the documents, so as to be most easily available for the use of investigators, are carried on continuously. Loose Manuscripts

that have been added to the collection since the date of last report, as well as th previously received but then unassorted, have been arranged, classified and bound their condition admitted, or, in the case of those which could not be so treated, h been placed in guard books, after being strengthened by such means as experien has shown to be most effectual. No pains have been spared to make the additi accessible as speedily as possible after their reception, and as conveniently arrang as the accommodation will permit. The numerous inquiries made on points historical interest and the personal searches made by those engaged in the work investigation are evidences that the value of this branch of the Department beginning to be recognised more fully as the work advances. It is almost unnecessa to say, that every possible assistance has been given to those who are engaged searches, and it is gratifying to be assured that the benefits of this help have be recognised.

It is to be regretted that no response has been made to the notice given of t very incomplete state of the records relating to the United Empire Loyalists, t earliest settlers in Upper Canada. It was hoped that on the celebration of th settlement means would have been taken to have documents of this nature collect and transmitted for preservation, and copies of the report in which information the subject is contained, and in many cases, letters in addition, were sent to the desce dants of the Loyalists, but, so far, to little purpose.

Nor have the attempts made to obtain traces of the registers of births, ma riages and deaths, kept by the Military and Naval Chaplains, been more successfu These registers are of very considerable importance in questions of succession, ar although there is little likelihood of them being now discovered, yet there the possibility that among the family papers of those who filled the office of Chapla in the Army or Navy, such registers may still be in existence. It is most desirab that publicity be given to the fact, that these are missing, and also that attention b directed to the quarter in which it is believed the search may, if any where, b successfully prosecuted.

It may be permitted, without impropriety to call again "the attention of th possessors of family and other papers, which throw a light on the social, comme cial, municipal or political history of the Country, to the importance of having thes deposited among the Archives, either for present, or, if the contents do not admit o it, for future reference."

The material for the history of Haldimand's administration in Quebec, in th interval between the recall of Sir Guy Carleton, and his return as Lord Dorcheste in 1786, has hitherto been very meagre. Even the most recent histories of Canad speak of the want of documentary information regarding the events of that interest ing time. Haldimand's character is known almost entirely from the picture draw by Du Calvet, imprisoned on suspicion of corresponding with the revolted Province

; the Revolutionary War, who, with others held under similar circumstances, it its close, released without trial. In the Public Record Office, London, the s relating to Haldimand's administration are contained in nine volumes and f a tenth, but the collection made by himself and presented by his nephew to British Museum in 1857, extends to 232 volumes, of which little use has been

Between his leaving Quebec, in 1784, and Dorchester's resumption of the rnment in 1786, the affairs of the Province were administered by Lieutenant rnors Hamilton and Hope, whose correspondence in the Record Office is being d.

As stated in last report, a calendar has been made of Haldimand's papers, so far eceived. The first instalment is given in the present report. It is proposed ntinue its publication in subsequent reports, until completed, its paging to go nsecutively, so that the whole may be detached to form a separate volume. It ld be superfluous to point out the service that the indications thus afforded will er to those who are making investigations into the history of that period, during h the fate of Canada was so often trembling in the scale.

On the 28th of July, 1783, Sir Guy Carleton, then Commander in Chief of the es in North America, having his head quarters in New York, gave instructions ieut. Colonel Robert Morse, Chief of the Royal Engineers, to make a survey of a Scotia, and report on its condition, the state of the defences, &c. The report he Province (including New Brunswick, only separated in 1784), is not dated, was evidently prepared after July, 1784, and contains a suggestion for the Union he Maritime Provinces with Canada, the Seat of Government to be in the Island Cape Breton, as the most central situation. It gives a clear description of the ural features of the Province, its harbours, means of communication, state of iculture, remarks on the boundaries, suggestions for a Canal at Baie Verte, with eport on the state of the defences. To illustrate the latter part, is a volume con- ning plans of the different forts and harbours, thirteen in all, of which facsimiles in this office, copies of these as well as of the report having been obtained in the itish Museum (Kings Collection 208.209). The report will be found in Note C.

It would be interesting to compare the account of the condition of the harbours 1783, contained in this report, with those to be found in the General Report of the partment of Public Works for 1868, in Appendices 10 and 15, and in the Report r 1867 to 1882, beginning at page 210, under the title of "Report on Harbours and lers, throughout the Dominion."

There are two documents printed as notes to this report, to which attention is spectfully directed, one relating to the Capture of Quebec by Kirke in 1629 and ie other to the Martyrdom of two Jesuit Fathers in the Huron Country in 1649.

The first Conquest of Canada by the Brothers Kirke, in 1629, is well known to istorians, but the cause of its retrocession by Charles I, with so little difficulty and

the reason for the liberal terms granted by him before any formal treaty was m as well as by the Treaty of St. Germaine-en-Laye in 1632, have been left unaccou for, only conjecture more or less nearly approaching the truth having been vent upon. The general histories of England, to which I have had access, do not mention the name of Quebec or Canada in this reign, or refer in the remotest to to events taking place there. Knight's History, in eight large volumes, which fesses to give, in tabular form, a list of all the treaties made by Charles I, does mention the treaty of St. Germaine-en-Laye of 1632, and Haydn's Dictionary Dates, which I had the curiosity to examine to see if that treaty was mentio there, is equally silent.

To understand the full import of a letter from Charles I. to Sir Isaac Wake Ambassador at Paris (Note D) it may be permitted to give a summary of the ev which led to the taking of Quebec by the brothers Kirke and its retrocession Charles I.

In 1627, France and England being then at war, certain London Merch formed themselves into a Company of "Merchant Adventurers," and fitted out s for which they obtained letters of marque to enable them to seize French and nish vessels and goods, having previously obtained a patent from Charles I. au rising them to found a plantation in the countries bordering on the St. Lawre the patent giving them a monopoly of the trade.

The fleet thus fitted out, consisting of three vessels, was under the comman Captain David Kirke, son of Gervaise Kirke, a native of Derbyshire, who had moved for purposes of trade to Dieppe, where he married and where his child were born, but from whence he returned to London, where he died in Decem 1629. Besides David, who was on board of the largest ship of 300 tons, were his t brothers, Lewis and Thomas, in command of the other two ships. In that y Kirke captured the fleet under command of De Roquemont, with reliefs for Ch plain. In the following year (1628) David Kirke sent from Tadousac, by Bas fishermen whom he had pressed into the service, a summons to Champlain to s render Quebec. The answer was so confident, that Kirke thought it was useless attempt the capture of what he believed to be a well supplied stronghold.

On the 25th of March, 1629, Kirke with a fleet of six ships and three pinnac all armed and with letters of marque, left Gravesend. Peace was established betwe France and England by the Treaty of Suza, on the 24th of April following, althou not sworn to till the 6th of September by England and on the 16th of the same mon by France. Kirke reached Gaspé on the 15th of June, but it was not till the 19th July that he appeared before Quebec, with two of his ships. The settlers there we in the last stage of destitution. Charlevoix states (though it is not mentioned Champlain himself) that so far from viewing the invaders as enemies, Champla regarded them as deliverers. He capitulated on the most honourable terms, t

were treated with kindness and inducements held out to them to remain. ain himself was sent to London, that he might return to France.

e news of the fall of Quebec appears to have been received in France with ative indifference, a large party being hostile to a longer continuance of the involving so many sacrifices, to colonise a country offering, as they main- no hopes of a pecuniary return for the loss of life and the money expended. lain, however, succeeded in arousing a different feeling, and negotiations were for the restoration of Quebec and Acadia to France. These were so imme- successful, that when Kirke's expedition returned, every thing had practi- een given up, not only the country, the ships of France, the stores and furs ing to the settlers, but the cargoes obtained by Kirke as the result of his g with the Indians, the restoration being formally sanctioned by the Treaty of rmaine-en-Laye in 1632.

he cause of this ready abandonment of a conquest, so easily defensible in a ry point of view and so important for the commercial interests of Great Britain, en a puzzle to historians. Every effort was made, but in vain, to shake the s resolution. The act has been attributed by some authors, of whom Moreau is o the fear of Cardinal Richelieu's threat to send a fleet of six ships to recover ec by force. But Kirke had pointed out that, properly provisioned, it could a hundred sail of ships and 10,000 men. Ferland believes that the demand for ution was so just that it was impossible to resist it. Charlevoix suggests a n for the restoration, not only of Quebec but of Acadia in addition, with which easy to see he himself is not satisfied. "The facility," he says, "with which English restored Acadia to France arose, no doubt, from the fact that they had ret taken measures to establish themselves there, and its distance from New and." Other reasons must be looked for and these will, I believe, be found lied by the letter to which these remarks refer. Such works as Hallam's stitutional History and Guizot's *Révolution en Angleterre* 1640, not to speak of orical works of a more general nature, show the straits to which Charles was ced to obtain money even for his household expenses, and prove clearly the need ad for the part of Queen Henrietta's dowry, retained by the Court of France. dowry, by marriage contract dated on the 8th of May, 1625, was 800,000 wns (*huit cents mille écus, de trois livre piece monnoie de France*) one-half of which to be paid on the eve of the marriage in London, the other half in a year after, ing from the first payment. The marriage took place on the 13th June, 1625, en the one-half was paid, the other half being due at the same date in 1626. ese dates are given for the purpose of comparison with the statement by Charles 1631, that the insertion in a new treaty of the obligation by France to pay the maining half of the dowry, due by contract five years previously, as an offset the surrender of Canada and Acadia, was a mere formality.

Mr. Henry Kirke, who has written a very careful work on the Kirke Expedit under the title of the "First English Conquest of Canada," says at page 83, "I impossible to divine the motives which influenced the King to make such a promi (to restore all forts captured after the 24th of April, 1629.) "It may have been t he was yet totally ignorant of the value of his conquest, and was only anxiou secure the four hundred thousand crowns, part of Henrietta Maria's dowry, which French King threatened to withhold unless the forts were restored." The truth this conjecture is proved by the letter. Its close connection with the history Canada will, I trust, be accepted as a sufficient reason for the space given to subject in the present report.

The letter, signed by Charles himself, is in the Harleian Collection, 1760. A sh extract from it was given in the Report on Archives of 1881, but its importance v then overlooked, owing to the pressure caused by other researches. No refere is made to it in the Calendar of the Colonial Series of state papers, although there other letters there on the same subject and of similar dates. The Foreign series is calendared to so recent a period; in a collection of Royal Letters, published by Bannatyne Club, is one from Charles I to Sir William Alexander (Lord Stirlin dated in July, 1631, intimating that Port Royal was to be restored to France, but hint is given of the existence of this letter to Wake. In none of the histories Acadia or Nova Scotia, Haliburton's, Murdoch's, Moreau's or Rameau's, is any ref ence made to it, nor in Ferland, Faillon or, indeed, any other.

In Hannay's History of Acadia, it is said that Charles wrote to Wake in Ju 1631, as to the restoration, but no authority is given for the statement. It is p bable, however, that reference is here made to the Warrant (not letter) dated 2 June, 1631, under the Great Seal, signed by Charles himself, empowering Wake negotiate the Treaty. The text (in Latin) is in the *Mercure François*, vol, 18, p (Paris, 1633.) It seems, therefore, impossible to avoid the conclusion, that the lett has escaped the notice of previous investigators, and that it is a valuable addition our historical documents, a statement made, however, with proper reserve, as it possible that it may have been published, although I have failed to discover it.

Another interesting document will be found at Note E, an original accou of the martyrdom of the two Jesuit Fathers, Jean de Brebœuf and Gabr Lallemant, slaughtered by the Iroquois in the Huron country, in the neighbourho of Matchedash Bay, in 1649. The "Relation des Jésuites" of that date and t "Lettres Historiques de la Mère Marie de l'Incarnation," give a circumstanti account of the death of the two Jesuits. As will be seen, the narrator, Christop Regnaut, was the lay brother to whom was entrusted the care of preparing t remains for conveyance to Quebec, where the skull of Brebœuf is still preserved the Hotel Dieu in a receptacle under the silver bust sent by his family, an openi covered with glass allowing only a portion of the front part to be seen. Brebœuf

ed as a man of great size and strength, a proof of this being the statement e Indians objected to carry him in any of their canoes when he first went on ron Mission in 1627, on the ground that he was too heavy, until one Indian, than the rest, undertook the task. From this date it will be seen that he was y-two years engaged in Mission work among the Hurons when he was killed. was a striking difference between the sufferers. Brebœuf, although past middle as still strong and vigorous, yet he succumbed to the torture in less than four whilst Lallemant, the mere shadow of a man physically, lived for twenty-one continuous torture, and even then did not die from exhaustion, but from a death dealt by a savage impatient at his still continuing in life. The writer of the nt, it may be remarked, was one of a number of lay brothers, members of the t order, but holding no priestly office. Neither his name, nor the name of any e *engagés* (as they were termed) appears in the *Relations* written by the Jesuits. e *Relation* by the Superior, R. P. Paul Ragueneau, speaking of the event, it is ly said : " We sent out one of our Fathers and seven other Frenchmen to search he bodies at the place of torture." In a note at page 42 in a work by Mr nette, " Le Tomahawk et l'Epée " is an extract from a MS. which at the date ublication was among the records in the Archbishop's Palace at Quebec, relating nother lay brother, François Malherbe, who died in 1696. It is there stated Malherbe carried for two leagues on his back, the charred remains of the two iits, Brebœuf and Lallemant, as they were being conveyed to Quebec. That is now among the records of the Bishopric of Chicoutimi.

Regnaut's account, which bears every mark of authenticity, I obtained in Paris. was guaranteed to be original and authentic, and I have since had it closely utinised, the result being to leave no doubt that the document is genuine. I have ed a translation, made as literal as the structure of the language would admit, so o preserve, so far as that is possible, the simplicity of the original.

It may be permitted to give briefly a statement of the negotiations consequent this event, the success of which might have changed the whole aspect of affairs North America.

The slaughter of the two Jesuits was the climax to a series of attacks by the oquois on the Hurons, and so terrified the latter, that they fled to what they lieved to be places of security, leaving the French settlements of Montreal, Three ivers and Quebec, completely exposed to the Iroquois. In 1647, negotiations had en opened by Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for a treaty of commerce tween New England and New France, but, according to the " Epistola " of R. P. abriel Dreuillete to Winthrop's son, these had ceased on the death of the elder Vinthrop. The letter, " Epistola ad Dominum Illustrissimum, Dominum Joannem Vinthrop, Scutarium " was found among the family papers of Mr. Robert C. Vinthrop and printed by Mr. J. Gilmary Shea in 1869. The statement it contains,

that the first proposals for a treaty came from New England, is confirmed by t evidence of two documents to be found in Charlevoix, vol. I, pp. 287 to 239 (Pari 1744) and reprinted in the first volume of the "Collection de Manuscrits" publishe by the Government of Quebec in 1883, one at page 127, the other at page 128. Th are entitled, "Lettre du Conseil de Québec aux Commissaires de la Nouvelle Angl terre," and "Nomination de M. de Godefroy, pour traicter avec les commissaires d la Nouvelle Angleterre." Both are dated 20 June, 1651.

Shortly after the death of the two Jesuits and the dispersion of the Hurons, th Governor and Council of Quebec reopened negotiations through R. P. Dreuillete, th scope of the proposed treaty being, however, extended so as to include, as will be see by reference to the above named documents, not only a treaty of commerce but also league offensive and defensive against the Iroquois. M. Godfroy was appointed i 1651 to co operate with Dreuillete in the negotiations. Their proposals, which wer at first received favourably by the separate Councils, were rejected at Newhave on the 6th September, 1651, by the General Court of Commissioners for the fou United Colonies, and the struggle between New England and Canada, continuin for upwards of a hundred years, was renewed with increased bitterness.

With respect to the Catalogue of the documents added since the publication o last report, it has been considered better not to give it this year, improvements i the arrangements being now in progress, which will, when completed, enable a mor satisfactory catalogue to be published than is possible at the present moment. Th total number of bound volumes now on the shelves is about 5,500, chiefly manuscrip and official records, the others being works of historical importance, the contents o all of which are readily accessible by means of the office catalogues.

The whole respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

Ottawa, 31st December, 1884.

NOTE A.

CATALOGUE OF WORKS PRESENTED BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, OF ENGLAND.

Calendars of State Papers.

Calendarium Genealogicum, Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.....		2
Domestic Series Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth and James I. 1547 to 1625.....	12	
Charles I., 1625 to 1641.....	17	
Commonwealth, 1649 to 1657.....	10	
Charles II., 1660 to 1667.....	7	
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Home Office George III., 1760 to 1772.....		3
Scotland, Vol. I. Scottish series of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, 1509 to 1589. Vol. II. Reign of Elizabeth, 1589 to 1603; Apendix, 1543 to 1592. Mary Queen of Scots during her detention in England, 1568 to 1587.....		2
Ireland. Documents, 1171 to 1301.....	4	
State Papers. Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, 1509 to 1588.....	3	
Reign of James I., 1603 to 1625.....	5	
	—	12
Colonial. Vol. I. America and West Indies, 1574 to 1660...	1	
Vol. II to IV, East Indies, China and Japan, 1513 to 1624.....	3	
Vol. V, America and West Indies, 1661 to 1668....	1	
	—	5
Foreign and Domestic. Reign of Henry VIII., Vol. II to VII, 1509 to 1534.....		11
(Volume I wanting. Some of the volumes in more than one part.)		
Foreign. Reign of Edward VI. 1547 to 1553. Reign of Mary, 1553 to 1558. Reign of Elizabeth, 1558 to 1577		13
Treasury, 1557 to 1719		5
Carew Papers (in the Lambeth Library), relating to Irish History, Vols. I to IV and VI, 1515 to 1624.....	5	
Vol. V. Book of Howth	1	
	—	6
Spanish. Negotiations between England and Spain (in the Archives of Simancas). Vol. I. Henry VII, 1485 to 1509; Vol. II, Henry VIII, 1509 to 1525. Supplement to Vols, I and II. Vol. III, Parts 1 and 2. Henry VIII, 1525 to 1529; Vol. IV, Parts 1 and 2. Henry VIII, 1529 to 1533.....		8
Venetian Papers, &c., relating to English affairs preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c., 1202 to 1557.....		7
Henry VIII. State papers during the reign of, with indices of places and persons. 4to. Vol. I. Domestic correspondence. II and III. Correspondence relating to Ireland. Vols. IV and V. Correspondence relating to Scotland. Vols. VI to XI. Correspondence between England and Foreign Courts.....		11
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Rymer's Federa. Syllabus in English	2
Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and Rev. J. S. Brewer on the Carte and Carew Papers	1
Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice	1

CHRONICLES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

1. The Chronicle of England by John Capgrave. In English. It extends from the Creation to A. D. 1417	1
2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon	2
3. Lives of Edward the Confessor, namely: I. La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II. Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III. Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit	
4. Monumenta Franciscana; scilicet, 1. Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. II. De Adventu Minorum. Chronicles of the Grey Friars	2
5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico	1
6. The Buik of the Chronicles of Scotland; or a Metrical version of the History of Hector Bœce	3
7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis, in three parts	1
8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. (Original in Trinity Hall, Cambridge)	1
9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive temporis): Chronicon ab Orbe Condito usque ad annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum	3
10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis (Bernard André of Toulouse)	1
11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth	1
12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum et Liber Horn, in Archivis Gildhallæ asservati	4
13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes	1
14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the accession of Edward III to the reign of Henry VIII	2
15. Roger Bacon. Opus Tertium, Opus Minus, &c	1
16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana, 449 to 1298	1
17. Brut Y Tywysogion, or the Chronicles of the Princes of Wales, 681 to 1282	1
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	Brought forward.....	27 135
18.	A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the reign of Henry IV., 1399 to 1404 Vol. 1.....	1
19.	The Repressor of over much blaming of the Clergy, by Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester, 15th century.....	2
20.	Annales Cambriæ, 447 to 1288.....	1
21.	The works of Giraldus Cambrensis.....	7
22.	Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the sixth, King of England (Vols. I. II) (2 parts)..... (From the Bibliotheque Impèriale (Nationale) and the Depot des Archives, Paris).	3
23.	The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several original authorities. Vol. 1. Original Texts. Vol. II. Translation..... (From the invasion of Julius Cæsar to 1154).	2
24.	Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III and Henry VII.....	2
25.	Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the social condition of his time, 1210 to 1253.....	1
26.	Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (2 parts). Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II: 1066 to 1200. Vol. III: 1200 to 1327.....	4
27.	Royal and other Historical Letters, illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I: 1216 to 1235. Vol. II: 1236 to 1272.....	2
28.	Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.	
	(1) Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana. Vol. 1: 1272 to 1381. Vol. II.: 1381 to 1422.....	2
	(2) Willelmi Rishanger, Chronica et Annales, 1259 to 1307.....	1
	(3.) Johannis, de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259 to 1296, 1307 to 1324, 1392 to 1406.....	1
	(4.) Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, Regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, Compilata. Vol. I. 793 to 1290; Vol. II. 1290 to 1349. Vol. III. 1349 to to 1411.....	3
	(5.) Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut Videtur, Annales. Vols. I and II.....	2
	(6.) Registra quorundam Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, qui sæculo XVmo Floruere. Vol. I; Registrum Abbatiæ Johannis Whethamstede, Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Albani, iterum susceptæ; Roberto Blakeney, Capellano, quondam adscriptum. Vol. II. Registra Johannis Whethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Wallingforde, Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani, cum appendice, continente quasdam Epistolas, a Johanne Whethamstede conscriptas.....	2
	(7.) Ypodigma Neustriæ, a Thoma Walsingham, quondam Monacho Monasterii S. Albani conscriptum	1
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	Carried forward.....	64 135

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29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad annum, 1213, una cum continuatione ad annum 1418; 690 to 1418.....	1
30. Ricardi de Cirencestria speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ, Vol. I., 447 to 871. Vol. II., 872 to 1066.....	2
31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, 33-35. Year Book, Reign of Edward the Third. Years 11-12.....	6
32. Narrative of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy, 1449, 1450. Robertus Blondelli de Reductione. [MSS. in the Imperial (National) Library, Paris].....	1
33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ, from 681.....	3
34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum, libri duo, with poem.....	1
35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England; being a collection of documents illustrating the history of science, before the Norman Conquest.	3
36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I, Annales de Margan, 1066 to 1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066 to 1263; Annales de Burton, 1004 to 1263. Vol. II, Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519 to 1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1 to 1291. Vol. III, Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1 to 1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042 to 1432. Vol. IV. Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016 to 1347. Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066 to 1289. Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1 to 1377. Vol. V. Index and Glossary.....	5
37. Magna Vita S, Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis (MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the National Library, Paris).....	1
38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. 1. Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II. Epistolæ Cantuarienses; the letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, 1187 to 1199. (Lambeth collection).....	2
39. Recueil des Croniques et Anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II. 1399 to 1422. Vol. III. 1422 to 1431..... (MSS. in the National Library, Paris).	3
40. A collection of the Chronicles and Ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Translation of Vol. I of the preceding....	1
41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's translation. Vols. I to VIII.....	8
Carried forward.....	101 1

	Brought forward.....	101 135
42.	Le Livere de Reis e Brittanie e le Livere de Reis de Engleterre	1
43.	Chronica Monasterii de Melsa ab Anno 1150, usque ad annum 1406. Vols. I to III.....	3
44.	Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I to III. 1067 to 1253.....	3
45.	Liber Monasterii de Hyda: A Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455 to 1023. (MS. in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield).....	1
46.	Chronicon Scotorum: A Chronicle of Irish affairs from AM. 1599 to AD. 1150. (MS. in Trin. Coll. Dub)....	1
47.	The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French verse, from the earliest period to the death of Edward I...	2
48.	The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or the Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen.....	1
49.	Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II and Richard I, 1169 to 1192, known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough	2
50.	Munimenta Academica, or documents illustrative of Academical Life and studies at Oxford, 13th to 15th Centuries.....	2
51.	Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene 732 to 1201.....	4
52.	Willelmi Malmesbiriensis de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri quinque.....	1
53.	Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, from the Archives of the City of Dublin &c. 1172 to 1320.....	1
54.	The Annals of Loch Cé. A Chronicle of Irish Affairs from 1014 to 1590, with a translation	2
55.	Monumenta Juridica. The Black Book of the Admiralty, with Appendices.....	4
56.	Memorials of the Reign of Henry VI: Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, Secretary to Henry VI and Bishop of Bath and Wells, 15th Century. (Original in Lambeth Palace. Back title: Correspondence of Bekynton).....	2
57.	Matthæi Parisiensis, Monachi Sancti Albani, Chronica Majora: Vol. I: The Creation to A.D. 1066; Vol. II: 1067 to 1216; Vol. III: 1216 to 1239; Vol. IV: 1240 to 1247; Vol. V: 1248 to 1259; Vol VI: Additamenta; Vol. VII: Index &c.....	7
58.	Memoriale Fratris Walteri de Coventria. The Historical Collections of Walter of Coventry.....	2
59.	The Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets and Epigrammatists of the Twelfth Century.....	2
60.	Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII....	2
61.	Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers	1
62.	Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense. The Register of Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine and Bishop of Durham, 1311 to 1316.....	4 1
63.	Memorials of Saint Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury	
	Carried forward.....	150 135

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64. Chronicon Angliæ, ab anno Domini 1323 usque ad annum, 1388, auctore Monacho quodam Sancti Albani.....	1	
65. Thomas Saga Erkibyskups. A life of Archbishop Thomas Becket, in Icelandic, with translation, notes and glossary.....	2	
66. Radulphi de Coggeshall Chronicon Anglicanum.....	1	
67. Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.....	6	
68. Radulfi de Diceto, Decani Lundoniensis Opera Historica. The Historical Works of Master Ralph de Diceto, Dean of London. The Creation to 1201.....	2	
69. Roll of the Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland for a portion of the 16th year of the Reign of Richard II 1392-93.....	1	
70. Henrici de Bracton de legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ.....	6	
71. The Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops, Vol. I.....	1	
72. Registrum Malmesburiense. The Register of Malmesbury Abbey.....	2	
73. Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury. The Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II and Richard I.....	2	
74. Henrici Archidiaconi Huntendunensis Historia Anglorum. The History of the English, by Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, A. D 55 to A. D. 1154.....	1	
75. The Historical Works of Symeon, of Durham, Vol. I..	1	
76. Chronicles of the Reigns of Edward I and II.....	2	
77. Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis (M.S. in All Souls' College, Oxford).....	2	
78. The Register of St. Osmund, Vol. 1.....	1	
79. Cartularium Monasterii de Rameseia, Vol. 1.....	1	
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PUBLICATIONS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS.

In 8vo.

Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi Asservati, tempore Regis Johannis.....	1	
Excerpta e Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi Asservati, Henry III., 1216 to 1272.....	2	
Ancient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty's Exchequer.....	3	
Documents and Records Illustrating the History of Scotland and the Transactions between the Crowns of Scotland and England.....	1	
Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, with translation, glossary, &c.....	2	
Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, with translation....	2	
Rotuli de Liberate ac de Misis et Præstitis, Regnante Johanne.....	1	
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Brought forward.....	12	317
The Great Rolls of the Pipe, 2, 3, 4, Henry II, 1155 to 1158, Ric. I. 1189 1190.....	2	
Modus Tenendi Parliamentum. An ancient treatise on the mode of holding the Parliament in England.....	1	
Pell Records. Issues of the Exchequer. Vol. I. James I., Vol. II. Henry III. to Henry VI., Vol. III. Edward III.....	3	
Hand Book to the Public Records.....	1	
In folio.....		
Rotulorum Originalium in Curia scaccarii abbreviatio. Henry III. to Edward III.....	2	
Abbreviatio Placitorum, Richard I. to Edward II	1	
Libri Censualis vocati Domesday Book. Do. Additamenta ex Codic. Antiquiss. Vols. III. and IV.....	2	
Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery, Elizabeth, with examples of earlier proceedings, Vol. III.....	1	
Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi Asservati.....	1	
Report of the Proceedings of the Record Commissioners, 1831 to 1837.....	1	
Registrum vulgariter nuncupatum, "The Record of Caernarvon," e Codice MS. Harleiano, 696.....	1	
Documents Illustrative of English History in the 13th and 14th Centuries	1	
Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum 1306 to 1424....	1	
The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, (Acta Dominorum Auditorum) 1466 to 1494.....	1	
The Acts of the Lords of the Council in Civil Causes, (Acta Dominorum Concilii) 1478 to 1495.....	1	
Calendar, Patent Roll, James I.....	1	
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SCOTCH RECORD PUBLICATIONS.

1.		
2. Ledger of Andrew Halyburton, Conservator of the Privileges of the Scotch Nation in the Netherlands, 1492 to 1503.....	1	
3.		
4. Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Vol. I. 1473 to 1498.....	1	
5. Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 1545 to 1604	6	
6. Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum. The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland.....	7	
7. Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland. Vol. I...	1	
8. Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, 1424 to 1513 (The previous volume, 1306 to 1424, will be found among the folios).....	1	
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NOTE B.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS, FURNISHED BY HIS HONOUR, JUDGE PRINGLE, CORNWALL, ONTARIO.

Public Documents at Cornwall, December, 1884.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE—the books of records of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, from the 15th June. 1789, to the present date.

A list of orders of session for payment of accounts from 1794 to 1812, or 14.
Aggregate of assessments from 1815 to 1850, both inclusive (except '19, '21 '23
The Commission of the peace issued by J. Graves Simcoe, Lt. Governor at Navy Hall, 10 June, 1793.
The commissions of the peace issued subsequently.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT.

A few summonses of 1797. Summonses and other papers of 1798 and the following years up to 1820; from 1821, inclusive, the documents are apparently complete to the present date.

The registers of the Surrogate Court from the year 1800 inclusive, to the present time.

IN THE REGISTRY OFFICE.

The books of registry of deeds from 1796 to the present date.

IN THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE—the Minute books of the town from 21 April 1834.

IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE—those of the County Council from 1841-42.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DIVISION COURT.

The dockets from 3rd November, 1824 down to the present time (except a few pages, lost from some of the older books).

No. 2.

Private Documents.

I am possessed of the following documents :—

1. Orderly book of Capt. Samuel Anderson's company, first battalion Kings Royal Regiment of New York, from 14 May, 1779, to 3 Aug, 1780.
2. Memorandum book that belonged to John Valentine (adjutant of above mentioned Battalion) containing a list in his hand writing of the officers, date 1784-85).
3. A commission dated at Montreal, 29 July, 1786, issued by the Judges of the Court of Prerogatives, for the district of Montreal, to Samuel Anderson, of New Johnstown, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, authorising him to administer the oath of office to certain persons.
4. Commission dated at Quebec, 20 June, 1788, from Lord Dorchester, appointing Jacob Farrand Captain of a Company in the battalion of Militia of Williamsburg and Matilda.
5. Commission dated at Newark, 5 September, 1793, from Lt. Governor Simcoe, appointing Robert Gray, Register of the Surrogate Court of the Eastern District.

Power of attorney, dated 25 ffebry, 1796, from the Honble. Peter Russell, Receiver General, appointing, Jacob Farrand Clk. of the Peace of the Eastern District, his attorney to receive moneys from the sheriff.

Commission dated at York 20th May, 1801, from Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieut. Governor, appointing Jacob Farrand, Register of and for the County of Dundas.

Two letters from R. J. D. Gray 1804. One of them giving an account of his purchase of "Lavine," the Grandmother of his servant "John Baker."

The Marriage Contract of the Rev'd. John Strachan and Mrs. Ann McGill, dated 8th May, 1807, signed by the contracting parties, and witnessed by Joseph Anderson and Benjamin French.

11, 12 and 13. The poll books of elections for the County of Stormont, held in July 1820, Oct. 1830 and 1834, and March 1841, at all of which my father was returning officer.

The book kept by my father, as clerk of the Land Board of the Eastern and Ottawa districts, giving the names of persons who located lands in the Ottawa District from 13 April, 1820 to 21st Nov. 1825.

No. 3.

Old Map.

A friend has lent me a map, which, I believe, was made for Sir John Johnson. is an original document drawn and signed by Patrick McNiff, and dated the 1st ovember, 1786. The title is in these words:—

"A plan of part of the new settlements on the North bank of the south-west branch of the St. Lawrence River, commencing near Point au Bodett, on Lake St. Francis, and extending westerly along the said north bank to the west boundary of Township Number 5, laid down from the latest surveys and observations, November 1st, 1786.

(Signed) PATRICK McNIFF."

The townships are not named as they are now, but are designated on the Margin nus:—

"Lake Township.
"Township No. 1.
" do No. 2.
" do No. 3.
" do No. 4.
" do No. 5.

with a short description opposite each Township.

"The scale ef chains is 40 to an inch.
"The bearing of the side lines is N. 24 W.
"The dotted lines are all run and marked.
"The double lines are roads left.
"The bearing of Monsieur Longuilles west Boundary is N. 34° W.
("The dotted lines" are the Concession lines).

The town plot, of a mile square, is marked where Cornwall stands, it is not laid out in streets or lots, and is named "Johnstown" on the map. The lots in the townships that were occupied, have the names of the respective occupants written on them.

The map is well drawn, is mounted on canvas and, though showing signs of age, is in good preservation; it gives the Lake and River with the islands from Point au Beaudette to the west limit of Matilda, and extends to the front of the 3rd Concessions of Matilda, Williamsburg, Osnabruck and Lancaster, and to the 5th of Cornwall and Charlottenburg.

It proves that up to the end of 1786 the townships were not named as they are now, but (with the exception of Lancaster, called the "Lake Townsbip,") were num-

bered, and also shows the probability of the present names not having been give until Lord Dorchester's Proclamation was issued in 1788.

No. 4.

List of Magistrates appointed for the Eastern District by Commission, issued by Joh Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor at the Government House, Niagara, Nav Hall, 10th June, 1793.

The Honourable William Osgoode, Chief Justice.
William Dummer Powell, Esqr.
The Honourable Alexander Grant.
The Honourable Peter Russell.
The Honourable James Baby.

Richard Duncan, John McDonell, John Munro, James Gray, Edward Jessup Walter Sutherland, William Falkner, Richard Wilkinson, William Byrnes, Thoma Fraser, Jeremiah French, Archibald McDonell, Allan McDonell, William Fraser Peter Drummond, Justus Sherwood, Ephraim Jones, John Jones, William Buel Thomas Sherwood, Alexander McMillan, Alexander McDonell, Samuel Anderson Joseph Anderson, James Stuart, Allan Paterson, Malcolm McMartin, Samuel Wright James Brackenridge, Alexander Campbell (of Augusta), Neil McLean, Mile McDonell, Verniel Lorimier, Hugh McDonell, Alexander Campbell (of Johnstown) Thomas Fraser, Andrew Wilson and Neil Robertson, Esquires.

NOTE C.

REPORT ON NOVA SCOTIA BY COL. ROBERT MORSE, R. E., 1784.

A General Description of the Province of Nova Scotia, and a Report of the present State of the Defences, with Observations leading to the further growth and Security of this Colony, done by Lieutenant COLONEL MORSE, Chief Engineer in America, upon a Tour of the Province in the Autumn of the Year 1783, and the Summer, 1784. Under the Orders and Instructions of His Excellency, Sir Guy Carleton, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, given at Head Quarters at New York, the 28th Day of July, 1783.

The Geographical Situation being known, as well as the late political Revolutions, which have so much increased the consequence of this Province, I shall confine myself to a more local description of the Coasts, Harbours, Rivers, Nature of the Country, Soil and Produce, Climate, Extent and Contents, Number of Inhabitants, and Present Defence.

escription of e Southern oast.

The Southern Coast, lying upon the Atlantic Ocean, extending from Cape Canso, the eastern extremity, to Cape Sable the western, a distance of seventy-five leagues, is a high, rocky, barren shore, but abounds with, or is rather a continuation of, Bays and Harbours, the principal of which, *Halifax* and *Port Roseway* will be more particularly mentioned hereafter; but there are many others, deep, spacious, easy of access, and good harbours. In most of these are rivers drawn from the country at less or greater distances, some navigable for canoes from 20 to 40 miles, communicating with lakes, with which the country abounds, and which never fail to supply the rivers with waters. These, from their having a considerable fall, are very proper for turning all sorts of mills. From Cape Sable the coast runs north about 21 leagues to St. Mary's, the southern point of that arm of the sea called the Bay of Fundy, which, running in a north-east direction almost through the Province of Nova Scotia, to within 16 miles of Bay Verte, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, divides the Province nearly into two equal parts, making a great peninsula of one; the southern and western coast of which, having been already described, it remains to describe the northern from St. Mary's, where there is a large Bay running parallel to the coast nearly 27 miles in depth, with two passages out of it into the Bay of Fundy. The next is that of Annapolis Royal, which is about 12 leagues up the Bay of Fundy, and is not only the best harbour in the Bay, but among the best in the Province. The coast from hence as high as Cape Blowmedown, which is at the entrance of the Bason of Mines, and is distant about 26 leagues, is very high, steep and rocky. The other point forming the entrance into this bason is Cape Chignecto, a remarkable high and bold tongue of land, which divides the Bay of Fundy into two large branches.

Bay of Fundy.

The northern of these Branches is called Chignecto Bay, and is that which, running in a north-east direction about thirteen leagues up the country, approaches near to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as has been before mentioned. The southern Branch is the Bason of Mines, which penetrates into the country in an easterly direction to within 30 miles of Pictou Harbour in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Off Cape Chignecto, about five miles to the South-West lies Isle Haut (probably so called from its height). The tides in both these branches rise to a remarkable height, to upwards of 60 feet, which render the navigation extremly difficult and precarious. To complete the coast of the Peninsula, I shall cross the Isthmus to Bay Verte, and describe that part of the north east coast which is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and runs east to the Gut of Canso, distant about 40 leagues, a remarkable passage which separates the Island of Cape Breton from the north-east extremity of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, and makes a communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which, though not above three-quarters of a mile broad, is safe and easy of navigation. Between Bay Verte and the Gut of Canso, are several small harbours fit for fishing towns, such as Remsheg, Tatmegouche, Harbour St. John, Pictou and Margomish, besides St. George's, which is a large Bay at the mouth of the Gut of Canso, opening into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and between Cape Canso before mentioned and the mouth of the Gut towards the Atlantic Ocean is another deep and spacious Bay called Chedaiucto, out of which, on the western side, is a very good small Harbour called Milford Haven. These Bays at each entrance of the Gut of Canso, in both of which is good anchorage, are very favourable to the navigation of the Gut. Having traced the Coast of the Peninsula, it may next be proper to mention the principal Islands adjacent; as Cape Breton, St. Johns, &c., but as I have not visited any of these I can only at present show their situations. The former, I have before observed, is separated from the North East extremity by the Gut of Canso, a passage about four leagues in length. This Island follows nearly the same direction with the southern coast of the Peninsula, and has all the appearance of having been separated from it by the weight of water in the Gulf of St. Lawrence forcing this passage. The Island of St. John is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the distance of seven leagues from Cape George, extending about 32 leagues nearly parallel to the north-east coast of the Peninsula, at a distance of from four to seven leagues, and forms that passage called Northumberland Streights. Off Cape Canso in a south-south east direction, at a distance of about 25 leagues, is the Isle of Sable; a long narrow, sandy Island rising to a ridge of a considerable height towards the centre. This Island, from its situation off that part of the coast generally first made by ships coming from Europe, has proved fatal to many. About four leagues to the westward of Cape Sable, are the Seal Islands, a chain of dangerous rocks unfortunately situated for ships making the western extremity of the Peninsula; and in the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, there are the Grand Manan and Wolf Islands. The former considerable, being 12 leagues in length and five in breadth. This Island though always considered as a part of the Province of Nova Scotia, has never been settled, probably owing to the difficult navigation about it, produced by the powerful tides of the Bay of Fundy; nor are these Islands a less evil in respect of the navigation into the Bay of Fundy. There are besides, at the entrance of most of the Bays and Harbours, small Islands which are

North East Coast and the Gut of Canso.

Island of Cape Breton.

Island of St. John.

Isle of Sable.

Seal Islands.

Island of Grand Manan

so numerous that few of them have even been named. On the whole of this Coast at different distances, are various fishing banks, from 30 to 40 fathom deep, which abound with cod, haddock and other excellent fish, to the taking and curing of which, the numerous Harbours before mentioned, give a facility peculiar to this country.

Having gone round the Coast of the Peninsula, I shall cross the Bay of Fundy to Pasamaquody Bay which may be considered as the north west extremity of that arm of the sea, and is distant from St. Mary's, which has been before named, about 17 leagues. Into Pasamaquody Bay, which is of great extent, falls the River St. Croix, the Boundary between the Province of Nova Scotia and the easternmost of the American States. Across the mouth of this Bay lie several Islands, which make the navigation into it very difficult.

Pasamaquody Bay and the Islands lying across it.

The most considerable, and which are in some degree settled, are Campo Bello, Moose Island and Deer Island. At the former there is a tolerable harbour, but the great Bay of Pasamaquody is much too spacious, and the water too deep, to be considered in that light, though the Branch which runs up to the mouth of the Scodiac River, after getting into the Bay, is a very secure harbour. A little to the eastwards of Pasamaquody, and which may be considered as connected with it by a chain of islands, is Etang Harbour, the best perhaps, in a military light, in the Province, as being the easiest to defend. The entrance into this harbour is formed to the eastward by a narrow point of the main land, and to the westward by a small Island, making a passage about four hundred yards wide. Both the shores are high and bold, and have about 14 fathom water. This harbour is also sufficiently spacious for any purpose whatever, and most perfectly land-locked. The passage into it, which is in a north-west direction, is strait and easy, and in case of contrary winds there are very good anchoring places, or rather, other harbours on each side—one to the south-west, the other to the north-east. Should not the general situation of this harbour be objected to on account of its being so near the extremity of the Province, and what seems a greater evil, lying in the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, the navigation into which is so extremely difficult on account of the rapidity of the tides and frequency of fogs, I should think it the most eligible harbour I have seen for securing the naval and military arsenals of the Province; and as the tide is more moderate here than higher up in the Bay of Fundy, docks might be constructed in this harbour. I shall now proceed up the northern coast of the Bay of Fundy, to the harbour, which is at the mouth of the River St. John. This is about 12 leagues to the eastward of Etang Harbour, and nearly opposite to Annapolis Royal, the breadth of the Bay of Fundy being here about 12 leagues. This is not an harbour for men of war, nor indeed a good one for merchantmen. There is a bar which can be passed only at certain times of the tide and there are other shoals which make the navigation into it difficult; nor can it be deemed a safe harbour even when a vessel has got in. The coast from hence, eastwards, far up into Chignecto Bay, is like that described on the opposite side of the Bay of Fundy—high, steep, rocky, and without a break in the shore, which is so bold as to render anchoring dangerous, and the tides are so rapid that a very fair and fresh wind is necessary to stem them. In short, the navigation of the whole of the Bay of Fundy, except for a few months in the summer, and then with good pilots, is extremely dangerous. To complete the coast of the Pro-

Etang Harbour.

Harbour at the mouth of the River St. John.

vince, I must again cross the isthmus to Bay Verte, and describe the remaining part lying north-west in the Gulf of St. Lawrence till it joins the coast of Canada in Bay Chaleurs, into which runs the Restigouche River, the Boundary between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada. From Bay Verte to Bay Chaleurs is about 4[illegible] leagues; and between them are the small harbours, Shediac, Cocagne, Richibucto and Mirimichi, which is 20 leagues distant from Bay Chaleurs.

Principal Rivers in the Peninsula. Annapolis River.

I have next to speak of the Rivers,—and I shall begin with those in the Peninsula. The principal ones, or rather those most known, are Annapolis and the Rivers which fall into the Bason of Mines, and those which fall into Chignecto Bay, in which order they shall be named. Annapolis River, from the Bason or Harbour, rises north-east and nearly parallel to the coast about 12 miles, navigable for ships of any burden, as high as where the Town and Fort are built:—This River is drawn from the country nearly in the same direction, and is navigable for boats with the tide from 30 to 40 miles higher; the banks of which, though among the first settled in the Province, are very thinly interspersed with poor inhabitants, who, from want of industry, money and perhaps that protection necessary to secure their property, have done no justice to a soil, surface and situation, capable of producing as good and great a variety of grain, and perhaps better pasture than most parts of America.

Rivers falling into the Basin of Mines.

The Rivers Pierro, Petite Habitante, Canard, Cornwallis, formerly called Grosse Habitante, and Horton, called by the French Gaspereau, fall into the west side of the Bason of Mines, just above Cape Blowmedown, having their mouths very near together. This district of country, now making the Townships of Horton and Cornwallis, is the richest and best cultivated in the Province, and yields as fine productions as any in America. The banks of these rivers were first cultivated by the French, who diked in large tracts of land formerly overflowed, and which are still so rich as to appear inexhaustible. The next is Windsor River, which is more considerable than any of the latter, though not so well cultivated, evidently from the want of inhabitants, as the soil is not inferior. Into the Windsor River, which divides the Township of Windsor from Falmouth, fall the half-way River, the St. Croix, dividing the Township of Newport from Windsor, and the Kenticook:—The latter has a communication with the Shubenaccady, which is the largest and perhaps the most valuable river on the whole Peninsula. The source of this river is a large lake not above ten miles from Halifax Bason, from which lake it is navigable for boats 50 miles into the Cul de sac that terminates the Bason of Mines, and is called the Cobbiquid. The banks of this river from the natural productions and the few inconsiderable settlements there are upon it, show as good soil and surface as any in the whole Peninsula and from its proximity to Halifax, with which, by a chain of small lakes, it communicates and is passable in canoes to the Dartmouth side of Halifax Harbour, it may appear extraordinary that it should not have been more cultivated; but this will be accounted for hereafter. About 16 miles from the mouth of this river on the east side is the Soûiac, the largest river that falls into the Shubenaccady. It rises in an easterly direction to within about 20 miles of the south-east coast. The tide flows up the Soûiac from six to eight miles, and up the Shubenaccady above 30 miles. There

Shubenaccady River.

are several other small rivers which fall into the Shubenaccady. At the head of the Cobbiquid, the Salmon River, which divides the Townships of Truro and Onslow, and on the North side of the Bason of Mines, are the Chignoize, dividing the Township of Onslow from Londonderry, the DeBurk, Great Village River, Porc-épic, Bass River, and Chignecto, which latter falls into the Bason of Mines near Partridge Island, where the Ferry between Windsor and Cumberland is established.

Rivers falling into Cumberland Bason.

The upper part of Chignecto Bay terminates in Cumberland Bason (called by the French Beau Bassin) into which fall the Tinamar, Au Lac, Messaguash, La Planche, the Napan, the Macan, and the River Hebert. The latter nearly traverses the tongue of land, which divides Chignecto Bay from the Bason of Mines, by means of which the communication is in part maintained between Windsor and Cumberland. There is another considerable river on this tongue of land, which empties itself into the Chignecto Branch, called Apple River. The Messaguash River nearly traverses the narrowest part of the Isthmus of the great Peninsula, and rises to within about four miles of Bay Verte. The banks of the rivers in the neighbourhood of Cumberland are considerably cultivated. There are large tracts of marsh land which have been diked in, and when belonging to the French bore vast quantities of wheat and other grain, but are now mostly in meadow. The upland in this part of the country is tolerably level, the soil good, and appears very favourable to tillage; but this country, with all the advantages described, has been extremely neglected, the few inhabitants who were well affected, raising little more than was necessary for their own subsistence. The causes assigned for the neglectod state of the country about Annapolis apply alike here, and that of its insecurity still more forcibly, for such was the disposition of the major part of the inhabitants, that during the late War, the Fort at Cumberland was invested with an army of the disaffected, led by a person they had invited from New England for that purpose. There is a road from Cumberland to Bay Verte, still passable, though it has been long neglected, and in some places broken up, but in the time of the French was much used, and grain carried to Bay Verte for exportation, quantities of which were sent to Canada.

An extraordinary circumstance attending the Fort at Cumberland.

Principal Rivers on the continental part of the province beginning with St. John.

Having spoken of the rivers in the Peninsula, the banks of which are cultivated, I shall proceed to name the principal rivers on the continental part of the Province, beginning with St. John's, which is not only the most considerable in this Province, but among the largest in the eastern part of America. The mouth of this river has been before mentioned as falling into a harbour of the same name, immediately opposite to Annapolis Royal. At the entrance into this river, which is very narrow, there are two falls. The lower one, about 150 yards wide, is rather a rapid than a fall. The upper one is between 400 and 500 yards across, and appears to be formed by a vast bar of rocks, which, at high and low water, occasions a fall and tremendous convulsions in the water:—These, however, at half flood and half ebb, subside, and are passable for twenty minutes or half an hour, not only for boats, but for vessels drawing from 12 to 14 feet water. This is a curious phenomenon produced by the great rise of the Bay of Fundy tide meeting at this bar and holding in equilibrium, the vast discharge of waters from the River St. John, in which state the surface is perfectly level, till the tide prevailing and rising much higher than this bar, occasions nearly as great a fall at high water as upon its return in the opposite direction at low

water; nor is it less curious that the tide which rises at least 24 feet below the bar, immediately above does not rise more than three or four feet. After passing the Falls a spacious bay opens, and from thence rises in a northern course a vast river expanding itself in many places to a Sea navigable for ships of any burden; but for vessels drawing nine feet water, to the Township of Maugerville—large boats and petite augers go above St. Ann's Point which is 20 miles higher and the tide flows perceptibly to the Indian Chapel, which is about 95 miles from the mouth of the river. Here is the first rapid or rather shallow place, over which however flat boats and canoes pass with ease, and go up the river to the Great Falls, a distance of 220 miles. Here is a portage or carrying place of about three quarters of a mile, after which it is still a vast river upwards of 20 miles higher, where the main branch takes a western course, and has not been explored. From hence rises in a northern direction the Madawaska River likewise navigable for canoes. About 30 miles higher to the Temisquata Lake which is only 36 miles from the River St. Lawrence, from whence a road has been opened near the Kamaraska,which is about 100 miles below Quebec, to this lake, offering a most favourable communication with Canada. By means of this road, and going down the Madawaska and St. John's Rivers in canoes persons have passed from Quebec to Halifax in 12 and 14 days. The whole distance from the mouth of the River St. John to the River St. Lawrence being by the foregoing computation about 300 miles.—Besides the great extent of the River St. John, there are several very large branches running out out of it particularly on the eastern side, such as the Kenebeccasins, the Washadamoic, and the Grand Lake. There is also an infinite number of rivers, falling into it, more perhaps than into any river in America, some of them very extensive, communicating to the eastward with different bays in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to the westward with Pasamaquody, and several Bays in the New England States, as far as Penobscot—circumtances which must prove very advantageous when the country becomes settled and cultivated. Such a number of lakes and rivers discharging into the St. John, must, of course, make a vast body of water. This, the original or Indian name of the River (Orastook) implies, signifying a great collection of water; and here I would observe that, the bar which has been described at the mouth of this river, and which at first sight appears an evil, I am persuaded is an advantage, for by checking the impetuosity of the Bay of Fundy tide, that which flows over the bar becomes so moderate as to render the river at all times navigable either up or down. This is not the case with any of the other rivers falling into the Bay of Fundy which are affected by that irresistible tide. In a river of this extent a variety of soil must be expected, but as it is not my business at present to enter into a minute description, I shall speak of it in general terms; For the first thirty miles, the borders of the river are high, rocky and barren. The lands mostly burned, and scarcely any settlements on them. From hence the banks become in general low, and in the spring of the year are occasionally overflowed, such lands in this country are called Interval Lands, and are exceedingly rich. From hence the river has been laid out on both sides, into different Townships for about 40 miles higher up and almost all the lands granted away, though there are very few settlements except in the Township of Maugerville, which

is on the east side and has about 18 miles front on the river, tolerably well inhabited, but the people, poor and indolent, have cultivated only those Interval Lands, which being easily cleared, and the soil inexhaustible, they have drawn a subsistence from the spots they first cleared. From where the banks become low, there are several islands in the river, forming almost a chain; these islands are all of this Interval Land, are very rich and valuable, some of them containing three or four hundred acres of land. The Township of Sunbury on the west side of the river was the last laid out, and the lands generally granted as high as St. Ann's Point, about 90 miles up the River; and although I have already said they are very thinly settled, yet very small portions, indeed, have been escheated in favour of the Loyalists. The country, however, from St. Ann's Point, up to the Great Falls, is not at all inferior, abounding with islands, interval, and all the advantages of the lower country, excepting that the navigation must be carried on in very flat boats, and that it is so much further from the mouth of the river, circumstances which have proved very unfavourable to settling the Loyalists. There is a great deal of valuable timber on the river St. John, though not much oak, nor mast-wood; but in some of the rivers falling into it, very fine masts are still to be found; to the preservation of which timely attention should be paid. Upon the whole, notwithstanding the difficulties which from the description given must attend the first settlers upon the upper parts of this river, it must, in the end, become the most flourishing, as well as permanent part of the Province.

Petcudiac River.

I shall now proceed to the Petcudiac. This likewise is a very considerable river, but not comparable to the River St. John, nor is it so well known. It is large and deep for some distance into the country, but the tide rising to such an extraordinary height renders even the passage of boats precarious. About 20 miles up this river which rises nearly in a north direction, a large branch goes off west, and communicates within a distance of two miles with the Kenebeccasins, a river falling into the St. John, at its union with which is a great bay or lake. The distance through the country traversed by these two rivers, and nearly parallel to the coast, is between 70 and 80 miles:—There is another considerable river, the Memramcook which also falls into Chignecto Bay, near the mouth of the Petcudiac, and about ten miles to the westward is the Shepody River.

Rivers falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I have next to name the rivers falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but as I had not an opportunity of visiting that part of the coast, nor of receiving such information respecting them as I could trust to, I shall speak of them only in general terms. In all the bays before named lying from the Gut of Canso to Bay Chaleurs, there are rivers, too many to be enumerated, and some very considerable ones, particularly in the Bay of Mirimichi and Bay Chaleurs,—into the latter falls the Restigouche, the boundary river between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada. Upon many of these rivers there are old settlements, and from what I saw at Bay Verte and Pictou Harbours, the only parts of this coast I had an opportunity of visiting, which I did by crossing the Isthmus, there is a great deal of valuable timber. At the latter I saw very large masts, which I am told are to be found upon all the principal rivers. Besides other fish, these rivers abound with salmon; great quantities of which are cured for exportation. Oysters are likewise found upon this part of the coast. A little to the south-east of Bay Verte is the

The rivers which nearly traverse the Isthmus.

Tignish River, which, though not considerable, yet as rising within two miles of the Messaguash, the river before named, which so nearly traverses the Isthmus, is worthy of observation, and suggests the idea of opening a water communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. This, notwithstanding the surprising difference of the rise of the tides in these two seas, which in the latter is upwards of 60 feet, and in the former not more than seven or eight, would, I am of opinion, be attended with good effects. It appears, upon inspection, that these two rivers at their sources, where the waters are almost at rest, are nearly upon the same level, and as both these rivers are affected by their proper tides, the conclusion is, that the two seas likewise at high water are not far from being upon the same level; a communication therefore might be opened between them, and if a canal were cut the depth of eight feet, which is the rise of the tide in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it would produce an almost constant discharge into the Bay of Fundy. Besides the many and great advantages which would result to the country from such a communication, the constant discharge of water into the Bay of Fundy might, in some degree, check the prodigious rise of tide there. This, however, might be ascertained by taking the levels, which my time would not permit.

The River St. Croix, or western Boundary.

It remains yet to speak of the St. Croix River or western Boundary, between the Province of Nova Scotia, and the easternmost of the American States, which is far from being explicitly described in the Treaty of Peace, and, it is presumed that no time should be lost in ascertaining an object of so much importance. Into Great Pasamaquody Bay, which has before been named, three rivers fall each of them called by different Geographers and Surveyors St. Croix:—I shall speak of them separately under their original or Indian names, according to the best information I could collect upon the spot, having been disappointed in my intentions of exploring them particularly. The western, or Copscook, which falls into a Branch of Pasamaquody Bay, is considerable, rising from about 20 miles up the country, and is divided into such a number of small streams as to render its sources doubtful: This river, however, apppears by records in the Province of Nova Scotia, to have been the boundary between that Province, and the Territory of Sagadahoe in the Province of Massachusets Bay. The middle St. Croix or Scodiac, falls into the great Bay of Pasamaquody, and is by much the most considerable of these rivers. It comes from a large lake which lies in a north-west direction between 40 and 50 miles up the country, from whence the principal branch rises in a more western course a great way into the country, but how far to its source I could not with precision learn. At the height of about 15 miles up this river are falls or rather rapids—occasioning a portage or carrying place of three-quarters of a mile, above which it is navigable for flat boats and canoes upwards of 40 miles to the lake before mentioned. The eastern St. Croix or the Majiggadewy, which also falls into the great Bay of Pasamaquody, is less considerable than the Scodiac, and is drawn from some lakes near the banks of the river St. John, and has different communications with that river. It will therefore appear from what has been said, that the middle river or Scodiac, not only from being so much the most considerable and consequently the best natural boundary, but from its western course is the most favourable to the interests of Great Britain, as securing infinitely the greatest tract of country, for as the Copscook rises but a little way, upon applying the line North from its source—

as directed in the Treaty of Peace—not only all the upper country lying upon the Scodiac would be lost, but the greatest part of the upper and best lands upon the river St. John likewise:—This it is presumed could never have been intended, and appears to have been occasioned by a want of that geographical knowledge so necessary in drawing boundaries between Powers, who have been at war; in doing which, rivers, or other distinct and natural features should be sought after, instead of having recourse to imaginary lines. I cannot help extending this observation somewhat further. About 50 leagues to the westward of Pasamaquody, is the Kenebec River, the old boundary between the Province of *Main* and *Sagadahoe*, which latter has scarcely been considered as belonging to the American States, having never or very irregularly paid taxes nor performed service, and is thinly inhabited by persons who withdrew themselves to avoid both. This is not only a very considerable river rendered notorious by Arnold's Expedition into Canada, but rises so high as to meet within a degree of latitude the River Chaudière, which falls into the St. Lawrence nearly opposite to Quebec, a circumstance so favourable to both Provinces, as seems to have pointed it out as the best and most natural boundary between the British Colonies and the American States; besides what has been said of the condition and disposition of the few Americans settled in the Territory Sagadahoe, at the time the Provisional Treaty was made, there was a British Military Post established at Penobscot in the very heart of that country, and a number of refugees settled in it, who have lost their labour and been obliged to abandon their settlements in that neighbourhood. After these observations, to speak of the value of the lands and the more valuable timber, would lengthen the digression and might be considered out of place.

servations on the nebec ver.

Nature of the country in the Peninsula.

The appearance of this Province from the sea, has already, in part been described. It is universally high, bold, rocky, and such as is commonly called an ironbound shore. The lands, too, near the coast, particularly on the south east side lying on the Atlantic, are very stony and barren. They are covered, however, with trees, most of which are evergreens, such as spruce, pine, &c.; but there is very little valuable wood near the coast. The interior of this country is so much unknown, that very little description can be given of it. It may, without impropriety, be said, that in the whole Peninsula there is only one road, that leading from Halifax to Windsor, through Cornwallis and Horton to Annapolis Royal, a distance of about 135 miles. And this cannot be considered as penetrating into the country further than Horton, which is about 60 miles, as afterwards the road runs parallel to, and very near the coast of the Bay of Fundy. The soil and surface, as far as can be judged of from the road, which is through a continuation of wood, after going 15 or 16 miles from Halifax, begin to be good, and continue improving all the way to Windsor. The country adjoining to which, including the Townships of Falmouth and Newport, is very fertile, a good deal cultivated, and produces all the European grain in as great abundance, and hay in a greater, than most countries in America. Indian corn is likewise raised here, and a variety of pulse, which, with all sorts of roots and vegetables, are remarkably good. The country about Horton and Cornwallis still excels that of Windsor, both in original soil and in cultivation. They have here the common fruits of apples, pears, plumbs and cherries, all which thrive so well, as to prove that cultivation only is wanted to raise the various

Road from Halifax to Annapolis Royal.

Soil and produce.

fruits of Europe, or those of the northern parts of America. Nor is the soil at all inferior of the other Townships of Truro, Onslow and Londonderry, which have before been mentioned as lying on the Cobbiquid, at the head of the Bason of Mines; but these lands are not so far advanced in cultivation. From Horton to Annapolis Royal, a distance from 60 to 70 miles, the surface is in general good; but the soil for the first 20 miles, till the road meets the Annapolis River, is sandy and sterile. This road, as has been before observed, runs nearly parallel to the coast of the Bay of Fundy, and is not any where distant above 15 miles, and as soon as it meets the Annapolis River, is traced nearly parallel to that likewise. Between the Annapolis River and the shore of the Bay of Fundy, is a vast ridge of mountains, terminating to the south-westward at Annapolis Gut, of which it forms one side, and to the north-eastward at Cape Blowmedown. This ridge, which seems to rise immediately out of the sea, and is at the Gut of Annapolis very high, rises gradually to Cape Blowmedown, where, as has been before observed, it forms one side of the entrance into the Bason of Mines, and is remarkable for having two such passages through it, the shores of which are perpendicular, and of a prodigious depth. This ridge, which may be considered as a barrier, and shelters all the north side of the Peninsula, falls so gradually towards the Annapolis River, as to be capable of cultivation, to which the soil invites. It is, at present, entirely covered with wood, mostly birch and maple, which are distinguished in this country by the appellation of hard woods, and generally denote a good soil. Before I quit this ridge, I would observe that the long narrow neck which forms the Bay of St. Mary, before named, appears to be a continuation of it, cut through only by the narrow Gut of Annapolis, which is about three quarters of a mile broad. St. Mary's Bay is separated from the Bason of Annapolis, by a narrow isthmus of about five miles, on which are some inconsiderable settlements of the Acadians.

A remarkable ridge of mountains.

Paths cut through the woods.

Out of the road leading to Windsor a path has been opened through the wood to the Cobbiquid, communicating with the towns already named in that neighbourhood, and from thence through the Township of Amherst to Cumberland, by means of which, cattle have been driven upon the snow, when frozen, to Halifax. Such other openings have likewise been made from the head of the Cobbiquid to Pictou and Tatmegouche Harbours. These cannot be called roads, being simply cuts through the wood, with trees marked to discover them, which serve, however, to show the country is fit for and would amply repay the labour of cultivation. Wherever the wood has been cleared an excellent grass springs up, which fattens cattle, and produces as rich milk and as good butter as in any country whatever. There are, besides, some inconsiderable paths in different parts of the coast communicating from one bay to another, but not such as at all discover the interior part of the country, which, from the ruggedness of the surface, the thickness of the woods, innumerable lakes and difficulties arising from climate, is little known. But perhaps the negligence and supineness of the inhabitants may have contributed more to this ignorance than all the rest, for among them I have found very few who have even traversed the Peninsula, though it is nowhere above 75 miles across. From Annapolis Royal to Liverpool (which is on the south-east coast, and about 23 leagues to the westward of Halifax) the country has been traversed the greatest part of the way in a birch canoe, going up a small river near Annapolis, called Allan's

Journey from Annapolis to Liverpool.

River, for about 12 miles to a lake, and by communications from lake to lake to the head of Liverpool River, which runs out of a large lake, called Panuke, that is 10 or 12 miles across, the length lying east and west, or longitudinally as to the Peninsula. From this lake down the river to Liverpool is about 20 miles. The whole journey was performed in four days; the several carrying places, being ten or twelve in number, amounting together in length to about 18 miles. The banks of these rivers and lakes are described as rich lands, bearing, among other hard woods, large red oak, and the grass remarkably luxuriant. The country from Port Roseway to Annapolis Bason has been traversed—first by going up a small river from the head of the former harbour, and from lake to lake to the distance of 45 miles, done in a flat boat pushed up against the stream with poles. From hence the surface is described as rugged, rocky, cut with a number of rivers communicating with innumerable lakes, till towards the approach of the opposite shore and the head of the rivers falling into the Bay of Fundy, when the soil becomes better, producing hard woods and red oak timber. The surface likewise, though rather steep, is capable of cultivation. This having been the first attempt, the account of the country is but imperfect. The distance travelled, by computation, was somewhat about 100 miles, which, from bad weather and other obstructions common through a country entirely in wood, and so much cut with rivers and lakes, employed fourteen days. Upon the whole it appears that towards the centre of the Peninsula are the largest lakes—that these generally take the course of the Peninsula, nearly east and west, that they supply the rivers, and that there are various communications between them.

Journey from Port Roseway to Annapolis.

Still less is known of the nature of the country on the continental part of the Province, for except at the mouth of the St. John's River, where a few hundred acres only have been cleared, the surface of which is very stony, the whole is a scene of wood, and that so thick, that it is neither possible to describe the soil, nor the surface. Of the former some idea may be formed by the great luxuriancy of the natural productions. Besides the vast quantity of standing wood, the surface is covered with trees which have decayed and fallen. And the moss growing upon these and running from one to another entirely covers, for large tracts together, the surface of the earth and not only renders it difficult to judge of the soil, but occasions infinite labour in clearing the land. There is another appearance common throughout the Province. Vast tracts of what is called burned lands, having standing wood upon them that is dead. When the moss before described is dry, it easily takes fire, which running according to the direction of the wind, frequently for an hundred miles together, destroys the trees and every thing it meets, and is supposed greatly to injure the lands. This evil is common all through America, and has produced the worst effects. These fires have been oftentimes occasioned by the carelessness of the Indians and probably sometimes by lightning, as they have been known to break out in the most unfrequented parts. The soil and produce having been already partially mentioned, and reasons assigned for not saying much more at present of the former, I shall proceed to collect, as far as my observation has gone, the various productions. The pasture is universally good, a great variety of the best grasses appearing wherever the country has been cleared. It already has been said that all sorts of European grain are produced here, and, where the lands have been cultivated, in quantity per acre,

Nature of the country on the continental part of the Province.

The various productions.

and in weight equal to most parts of Europe. Hemp and Flax are likewise produced, and so are very fine Hops. Indian Corn grows too, and though the ears are not so large, they are more numerous than in the Southern climates, and it is much cultivated by the poorer inhabitants. All sorts of European legumes and edible roots

Fruits. are produced here, and they are remarkably good. Fruits have been but little cultivated, though in the old French settlements, apples, pears, plumbs and cherries are found, and prove that cultivation only is wanted. The woods universally afford strawberries and raspberries, the latter in the utmost abundance, for wherever the woods have been cleared, the raspberry shrub constantly shoots up and the fruit is excellent. Wild gooseberries, wild cherries, cranberries, and all the more common berries of Europe are found here,

Woods. There are of the various sorts of spruce and pine, of birch, maple, beech, elm, oak and ash, but not much valuable timber on the Peninsula. Up the River St. John, and many of the other large rivers, some white oak is to be found, but in no great quantity. There is mast wood upon them all, and upon some very large, and in great abundance. To the medicinal woods I did not pay much attention. Sarsaparilla is common, however, all through the Province. The maple of this country yields, by a very simple process, most excellent sugar, little, if at all, inferior to that produced from the cane, and the same tree will yield for eight or ten years successively.

Animals. The oxen and sheep of this country yield the best of meat, from the excellence of the pasture, better than in most parts of America, and the country in general seems very proper for grazing. It is also favourable for breeding horses, and there is a strong, useful race of them at present raised here. The most valuable of the wild animals is the moose deer, which is in great abundance. The vast size of this animal, and the excellence of its meat prove a great resource to the Indians and poorer inhabitants, who dry the flesh without salt, so as to keep it the year round. There are but few of the caribou, and still fewer of the smaller deer now left in the Province. There is an abundance of *hares*, an animal that in its appearance, and in the taste of its flesh, seems to partake of both the hare and the rabbit of Europe. The black bear is common, and when young, the flesh is eaten, either fresh, salted or dried; the fat melted and clarified is a good substitute for oil, and their skins are valuable. The peltry is inconsiderable, and the few Indians remaining on the Peninsula neglect to take even the little there is. In the northern part of the Province joining to Canada, some valuable furs are still to be found, but the Indians, during the late war, brought very little to market. There are no animals in this Province dangerous to the human species, nor are there any noxious reptiles.

Birds. There is a great variety, as well as abundance, of water fowl, and a vast many of the birch and spruce partridges in the woods. These birds in size, plumage and nature, especially the former sort, are more like the European pheasant than partridge, and are delicious eating. The flesh of the former is white, of the latter brown, and somewhat like the grouse of Europe. There is no great variety of other birds, except of the Falcon genus.

Fish. Of fish, I have already said, this coast abounds in the greatest degree. Cod, mackerel, shad and salmon may be exported from this Province with as much advantage as from any part of America,

nor is its situation less advantageous for the whale fishery. The rivers and lakes likewise afford an abundance of fish.

Fossils.

I have yet to add that iron and copper ores have been found in the neighbourhood of the Bason of Mines, from whence it probably took its name; and that coals are found in different parts of the Province. In Chignecto Bay, and near to Fort Cumberland, there is excellent coal within eighteen inches of the surface of the earth, with which the people in that neighbourhood supply themselves. Upon the St. John's River, coals have likewise been found, and as the country becomes cleared and better known, it is presumed more coal will be discovered to supply fuel in place of the wood cut down. In different parts of the Province, but particularly up the St. John's River, there is an abundance of lime stone, and there is also a kind of coarse marble; and in the neighbourhood of Halifax the true moor stone and tolerably good slate. Bricks are made all over the Province; and upon the St. Croix River, near Windsor, the Shubenaccady, in the Gut of Canso, and in some other parts of the Province, there are vast quantities of plaster of Paris; the harder sort has been used and makes excellent plaster, and the softer kind is in great demand in Pennsylvania as manure, for which a considerable quantity has been exported thither.

Climate.

The climate is perhaps the greatest natural evil attending this country. The winters are long and severe, and the weather extremely inconstant. The snow does not lie upon the ground here as in Canada, to preserve the winter grain, which by frequent thaws and frosts is injured, as are all sorts of plants. The weather, even in the summer, is very uncertain and liable to great and sudden changes; yet the climate is remarkably healthy, and this Province affords as striking instances of longevity as any upon the Continent of America. The summers though short, are wonderfully productive and vegetation stronger and more rapid than in most other parts of the world. The autumns are serene and moderate, and the winters come on by degrees, though the summers do not, for there is no spring; nor is the inconstancy of the weather, when fairly considered, peculiar to Nova Scotia, for upon the sea coast of the whole Continent, the transitions from heat to cold are very sudden; and when the interior of this country comes to be settled there is no doubt but this evil will diminish here, as it has done elsewhere. Fogs are very prevalent upon all the coasts, particularly in the Bay of Fundy, and prove very unfriendly to ships approaching, but being most common in the summer season, they are of course less dangerous. In the winter, indeed, this is not a coast to navigate upon. These fogs, which come in from the sea, are not found to be at all unwholesome. There is a vast deal of rain falls upon the coast, but this, from the same cause, is common to most countries lying upon the Atlantic Ocean.

Extent and contents.

The extent of this Province, beginning, as before, with the Peninsula, from the north-east to the south-west, the greatest length, is about 225 miles; and the greatest breadth, which is nearly north and south about 75 miles, containing, by calculation, 16,271 square miles. There are, in different parts of the Province, about 36,000 acres of cleared up lands, and 24,000 acres of marsh land diked in, making together about 60,000 acres under cultivation. The extent and contents of that part lying on the Continent, cannot be ascertained with the same precision till the boundaries are better established. There may be about 27,000 square miles,

making the whole contents of the Province upwards of 43,000 square miles.

Number and description of the old inhabitants.

The old inhabitants, whom I shall first name, separately from the disbanded troops and loyalists, which have come since the late war, are computed at about fourteen thousand, exclusive of Acadians and Indians. Of the former, who are the remains of the old French inhabitants, and are dispersed all over the Province, there are about one hundred families; of the latter about three hundred men of the tribe of Mickmacks, the original Indian of the Peninsula; and upon the rivers St. John and the Scodiac about one hundred and forty men of the tribe of Mareshites; but as I could not obtain such information upon this head as I wish, the computation may not be strictly correct. Before I proceed to give the number of the disbanded troops and loyalists, it may not be improper to observe that a great part of the old inhabitants, especially the wealthy ones, are from New England, and that they discovered, during the late war, the same sentiments which prevailed in that country. I think it necessary to add that the Legislature is principally composed of these men, and that some of the higher public offices are at present filled with the most notorious of such characters.

The number of new inahabitants, viz., the disbanded troops and Loyalists who came into this Province since the peace, I shall be able to give with precision, the whole having been mustered in the Summer of 1784, in order to ascertain the number entitled to the Royal bounty of provisions. The following Return will not only show the number of men, women and children, but the different parts of the Province in which they are settling, and here I am sorry to add that a very small proportion, indeed, of these people are yet upon their lands, owing to different causes—First—their arriving very late in the season. Secondly—timely provision not having been made by escheating and laying out lands, in which great delays and irregularities have happened. Thirdly—a sufficient number of surveyors not having been employed, but lastly and principally, the want of foresight and wisdom to make necessary arrangements, and steadiness to carry them into execution, the evils arising from which,will be felt for a long time to come, not only by the individuals, but by Government, for if these poor people who, from want of land to cultivate and raise a subsistence to themselves, are not fed by Government for a considerable time longer, they must perish. They have no other country to go to—no other asylum. They have hitherto been mostly employed in building towns at the principal settlements. At Port Roseway and the mouth of the River St. John, astonishing towns have been raised, and in less time, perhaps, than was ever known in any country before. It is, however, much to be lamented such great exertions had not been more profitably directed in cultivating their lands, for besides loss of time, they have wasted their substance in that which can never prove profitable to themselves or useful to the country.

[A.]

eturn of the Disbanded Troops and Loyalists Settling in the Province of Nova Scotia, Mustered in the Summer 1784.

Where Settling.	When Mustered.	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 Years.	Children under 10 Years.	Servants.	Total.
ut Halifax Harbour...	July 13...	27	15	.....	6	.....	48
mouth	do 14...	175	104	68	92	41	480
quadobbin.....	May 28...	10	4	.....	2	.....	16
re.....	July 17...	7	5	8	6	.....	26
Harbour.....	June 2...	77	25	28	19	2	151
t do	do 5...	71	21	7	18	5	122
ntry do	do 13...	201	26	7	14	41	289
debucto.....	do 21...	580	204	68	139	62	1,053
nd Saint John.....	do 12...	202	60	27	65	26	380
gonish.....	July 21...	76	12	8	6	18	120
ou and Merrigonish.	do 26...	192	65	27	40	.....	324
berland, etc.....	June 28...	257	160	186	232	21	856
tridge Island.....	.....	38	26	31	24	69	188
nwallis and Horton...	June 4...	91	37	44	27	38	237
rport and Kenticook.	May 27...	150	60	28	47	22	307
ndsor.....	do 20..	127	49	23	58	21	278
ndsor Road and Sack-ille.....	July 8...	52	26	23	26	3	130
napolis Royal, &c.....	June 24...	608	349	325	318	230	1,830
r River.....	do 25...	71	18	3	14	9	115
by	May 29...	483	240	216	204	152	1,295
liver's Hole, St. lary's Bay.....	June 6...	53	26	50	31	13	173
e Mile River.....	July 19...	38	17	6	6	5	72
ster Road.....	do 27...	16	6	1	4	1	28
amaquody.....	.....	833	304	340	310	.....	1,787
er St. John.....	.....	4,131	1,619	1,630	1,439	441	9,260
Halifax, being the widows and children of Loyalists and soldiers, and other objects of charity.....	.....	90	39	46	29	4	208
ween Halifax and Shelburne	.....	326	146	51	120	8	651
elburne	.....	3,401	1,823	1,420	1,279	.....	7,923
Total.....	.....	12,383	5,486	4,671	4,575	1,232	28,347

An abstract of the number of inhabitants will stand thus, viz.:—

Of Old British Inhabitants.....	14,000
Of Old French or Acadians, One Hundred Families at four a Family.....	400
Of Disbanded Troops and Loyalists which are called New Inhabitants	28,347
Total.....	42,747

The Indians are not enumerated, nor can they be considered as making any part of the community.

This Return includes the Negroes, whose numbers are about 3,000, but as they have not been distinguished from the other Loyalists, I cannot give their number with precision.

Among the people mustered and included in this Return, there are 1,590 who are not considered as entitled to the Royal bounty of provisions; and the children under ten years of age draw but half a ration.

Port Roseway Harbour.

I have yet to describe the Harbours of Halifax and Port Roseway—the latter is situated three leagues and a half to the eastward of Cape Sable. It is strongly marked by the high lands near it, particularly Cape Negroe, is easy of access, deep, spacious, perfectly land-locked, and in all respects a good harbour. At the entrance lies Roseneath Island, about three miles long and one and a half broad, making two passages, the easternmost of which only is navigable. This island and the shoals in the westernmost (commonly called the falls) passage contribute much to shelter the harbour from the southerly winds, which are very heavy upon this coast. After passing the island the passage contracts to about 1,400 yards across, and then gradually opens into a spacious harbour which terminates in two branches, the northeast one extending in that direction eight miles, having five and six fathom water nearly to the very head, where the new town of Shelburne is built. To give a better idea of this harbour, a chart of it is subjoined to the Report No. 1. To this place some of the first refugees who left New York came, and perhaps a greater progress was never made in any new settlement. In six months time there were upwards of 800 houses built, and most of them of the very wood that grew where the town now stands. Here are at present from 1,400 to 1,500 houses, and some of them as good as any in the Province. Upon the westernmost point of the Narrows (now called Point Carleton) the detachment of artillery that went with the first settlers took post, and the artillery stores were landed there; good log barracks have since been built for officers and 100 men, besides covering for all the military stores. Upon a small island in front of, and close to the town, three large framed store houses have been erected, capable of containing provisions for upwards of seven thousand persons, a number that has been victualled there. And opposite to the Town of Shelburne upon the tongue of land that divides the two branches of the harbour, and which has been recommended to be preserved for public uses, good log barracks have been built for 300 men, and framed buildings for a proportionate number of officers. Several other spots and points of land have been recommended to be reserved for defence, which are marked in the chart subjoined; but I must here observe that, with all the advantages attending this harbour I do not think it an eligible one in a military view, for though there is a fine situation for careening wharfs, and a naval yard upon the tongue before mentioned, it would be difficult to defend this harbour against a superior naval force, without extensive and expensive works. The entrance into it at the Narrows is too wide to be secured by batteries; nor does there appear any single situation within, favourable to the protection of naval and military arsenals. For a place of trade, however, it is an excellent situation, and should it ever be judged proper to establish a free port in the Province, I think this the most eligible. I must not omit, however, to observe that the upper part of the harbour, in common with

almost all upon the coast, is occasionally frozen over, but never below the Narrows, and as there is no quantity of back water there is never any danger from floating ice. There is a spot just within the Narrows which has been recommended to be reserved, where a town would have been very advantageously situated, and where wharfs and warehouses may still be built in a part of the harbour that is never frozen, and not too remote for any necessary communication with the present town. This has been suggested to the Governor.

Halifax Harbour.

I now come to Halifax, the seat of Government, the principal port, where there is a naval yard, and where the military stores of the Province are deposited. I shall first describe the harbour. It is situated about midway between Cape Canso and Cape Sable, is deep, spacious, and easy of access. It is somewhat embayed, but Sambro Lighthouse, near the westernmost head, marks the way into it. The mouth of the harbour is formed to the eastward by Cornwallis Island, and to the westward by Point Pleasant, making a passage at the nearest points of 1,900 yards wide, and 2,400 yards higher up lies George's Island, making two channels into the harbour, the westernmost which is nearest to the town, 750 yards wide, the easternmost 1600 yards; both these channels are equally good for ships of any burden. The town, which is situated on the western side, commences at the point nearest to George's Island, and is built parallel to the coast with a continuation of wharfs extending 2,400 yards in length, where the naval yard is situated. From thence to the entrance into the Bason is 3,200 yards, and the whole extent from George's Island to this entrance, a distance of above three miles, may be considered as a good Harbour, gradually diminishing in its breadth towards the Bason. This entrance, which is but 433 yards across, admits vessels into the Bason, and seems to offer another and more secure harbour, but the water is too deep and the Bason too spacious for ships to lie in with safety, for with a north-west wind there is frequently a high sea here, and the anchorage near the coast which is bold, is foul and rocky. Near the entrance of Halifax Harbour, on the western side, separated from it by Point Pleasant, is the North-West Arm, a very secure little Harbour. This branch running in that direction to within two miles of the Bason, makes a Peninsula of which the isthmus is 2730 yards across, and there is all the appearance of these two arms of the sea having some time or other had a communication between them.

Present defences.

I have now to speak of the defences of this Province, and shall begin with those of Halifax, to elucidate which a correct Plan No. 2 of the whole Peninsula accompanies the Report. There is a chain of batteries, composed of sods or fascines, from Point Pleasant or the entrance into the North West Arm, to the town, on which are mounted 39 pieces of heavy cannon. George's Island is nearly surrounded with field works, and on batteries of the same composition there are 48 pieces of cannon mostly 24 pounders. On the most projecting point of the eastern shore, there is a battery of 15 guns of the same calibre with a small enclosed fascine work in its rear. Close to the town, and upon the point nearest to George's Island, is the principal battery mounting 16 guns, and is very well situated for co-operating with those on George's Island for defending the western channel, which might be rendered difficult to pass; but as the eastern channel would still be open, and is of such a breadth that no batteries on the shore could prevent ships from

passing, defending the other Channel would be of little use, so that it appears from what has been said of the breadth of the several passages, and the repeated experience of the inefficiency of batteries which can only fire upon ships when passing, that the entrance into this harbour cannot be prevented by any works on shore. At the back of the town about 880 yards distance from the shore there is a very commanding height which is called the Citadel Hill, offering a most advantageous situation for a fortress. This height is at present occupied by an irregular field work composed principally of fascines, built and enlarged at different times, but mostly during the late war, and is at present in ruins, having nothing substantial in it excepting a large octagonal blockhouse, which will contain about 100 men. A particular plan of these works is subjoined No. 3. There are 75 pieces of cannon, mostly heavy ones, and 25 mortars of different calibres mounted on these works—here are two field magazines for gun powder, and three temporary sheds for provisions, within the exterior envelope. These having been built during the war, and whilst attacks were threatened, are very unsubstantial, and the magazines are all damp. There are besides two small irregular redoubts upon commanding grounds, to the north and south of the town, of which there are likewise Plans No. 4 and 5. The former towards the Bason, is called Fort Needham, and is an old sod work now in ruins, with two small wooden barracks in it which might contain 50 men. In these barracks powder was lodged for a considerable time, for want of a more safe and convenient place. The latter, Fort Massey, which was lately enlarged is a fascine work in tolerable repair. Here are 13 pieces of cannon and coehorns and there are new wooden barracks which will contain the officers and men of two companies. In this fort there is likewise a small block house and a powder magazine. In the rear of the Naval Yard there are the remains of three detached bastions, the figures of which are now scarcely to be traced; these were thrown up under the idea of securing the yard, to which however they never in any degree contributed. They are situated upon the side of the hill laid out into fields full of stone enclosures, from some of which the Terre Pleine of the bastions may be seen, at the distance of 40 yards. In one of these bastions there is a block house equally useless. At the north-west extremity of the Naval Yard, on a projecting point there is another block house with a bank thrown up round it called Fort Coote, on which there are three 18 pounders—a situation where a good battery would contribut somewhat to defend the yard from an enemy afloat, and in the rear of the Naval Yard against the stone wall that enclosés it, are two other small blockhouses.

Citadel Hill.

Fort Needham.

Fort Massey.

Works intended for the protection of the Naval Yard.

George's Island.

The works upon George's Island having been considered as a material part of the defences of this place, a particular plan of them is subjoined, No. 6. These, too, are composed of sods and fascines, and are falling fast into decay. There are two field magazines (viz., sunk underground, the side walls composed of masonry, the roofs covered with large logs of wood, and a quantity of earth to make them bomb proof) but these, like those in the Citadel, are so damp as to render gun powder useless. Here are a number of wooden buildings which have been run up in a temporary and superficial manner, from time to time, to cover troops, and there may now be lodged in them 150 men. A plan, No. 7, is also subjoined of the Eastern Battery, the works of which are likewise in the same ruinous state. Here was a large wooden barrack that

Eastern Battery.

has been lately put into repair, and the gun powder, which was lodged in different houses, barns, vesssels, &c., in and about the Town of Halifax, has been deposited here, to the amount of nearly 7,000 barrels, till proper magazines may be built, or the powder otherwise disposed of, in which no time should be lost, for, besides the constant danger it is in of taking fire, it is every day perishing.

These make all the defences of Halifax, among which there is not a substantial work, or one that could be brought into use upon any permanent plan of fortifying, though more money has been expended here than would have built a respectable fortress. After this remark it is necessary (in justice to the officers who have commanded, and the engineers who have been employed) to observe that, except the block houses, all the works are composed of sods or fascines, which will scarcely stand in this climate the heavy rains and the frosts of one winter, but as these works were thrown up during the war, and when danger threatened, the most expeditious mode was of course adopted. In respect of situation and construction, no regular system seems to have been pursued. The officers commanding from time to time were changed, and each directed according to his own judgment. Here the trite observation occurs, that it is in time of peace we should guard against war.

Barracks.

I shall next speak of the barracks, of which there are in different parts of the town, sufficient to cover 2,100 men. These have been built from time to time in a temporary and unsubstantial manner, and placed without system or protection, wherever there were vacant spots of Crown Land not granted away, excepting only the Red Barracks, which were first built near to the Citadel Hill upon a good and substantial plan, but these are now old and going fast into decay, and at this time require a thorough repair. The barracks in the different detached works, which have been already named, are in general of the most temporary kind, and such as it would be bad economy to keep in repair. There are besides at Birch Cove on the west side of the Bason, log huts for about 400 men, and framed houses for the officers, built at the expense of the Government, but upon land that is private property, of which the Crown has a lease only for four years, and at Sackville, at the head of the Bason, there are barracks for 50 men, besides a small block house.

Stone magazine.

At Halifax there is only one stone magazine, which will contain 1,000 barrels of powder, and that is so old and so much out of repair as to be in danger of falling. It is not enclosed in any work, but stands between the town and the Citadel Hill, exposed to every sort of danger.

Ordnance wharf.

The spot appropriated for an Ordnance wharf and storehouses was originally too small, and has been so much encroached upon that there is now scarcely room enough for the buildings necessary to cover the great quantities of Ordnance stores at present here, which are scattered about and very improperly disposed of, as indeed are the King's provisions and all the other public stores which are lodged in private houses, and for which exorbitant rents are paid; nor has proper and sufficient land been reserved to the Crown to erect buildings upon for these uses, so inattentively and inconsiderately has the whole been given away. It is presumed, however, that this essential right of the Crown might be recovered, if active, able and honest men filled the proper offices; and I must here observe, that if storehouses are not built by Government, to contain the vast quantities of public stores which have been accumulating for a great length of time at Halifax, and particularly since the

evacuation of New York, Charles Town, &c., they should be sent home. It would be better economy even to destroy them at once than let them perish by degrees in bad storehouses hired at the present rents.

Naval Yard.

I shall next mention the Naval Yard, which is all that remains to the Crown of any value, out of the moneys which have been expended in public works at Halifax. Here the wharfs, storehouses, and other buildings are well and substantially built, have been laid out with system, and wear the face of permanency. A plan No. 8 is subjoined, but the situation is injudiciously chosen for defence. It is placed too high up the Harbour to be under the immediate cover of any work which may be established upon the Citadel Hill, and is also from the same cause exposed to an enemy that might possess themselves of the opposite side of the Harbour, where the distance across is not above 800 yards. Had the Naval Yard been placed directly under the Citadel Hill where the Ordnance storehouses stand, and where there is a favourable break in the shore, and all the public storehouses collected there, they would not only have been less exposed to an enemy in possession of the opposite shore, but the whole might have been protected by a fortress upon this hill.

Unfavourable situation of the town, and ill consequences arising from the same.

The town too would have been infinitely better situated higher up the Harbour, at the back of the Naval Yard, where the ground is much more favourable to build upon, and where, by being within the fortress, it would have been more secure from an enemy, whereas at present the town interferes with the defences of the works on that hill, from whence guns could not be fired upon shipping in the harbour without damaging the houses and obstructing the shot. This will be better understood by referring to the General Plan of Halifax No. 2, which will show how near the town approaches to the summit of this hill, and the several objects and situations which have been mentioned and described. It will also show how very imprudently the land about this hill originally reserved, has been disposed of without holding to the Crown a sufficient quantity to build a fortress upon, with such an esplanade round it as would be necessary to its defence. That which remains now to the Crown is described by a line stained yellow in the General Plan No. 2.

I shall next speak of Annapolis Royal, which was originally the seat of Government of this Province; and though this Harbour has been mentioned as the best in the Bay of Fundy and among the best in the Province, the narrow entrance into it through the ridge of mountains before described, obscured by the fogs so frequent here, together with the rapid tides, were sufficient objections to its ever being made the principal port. The course of this river and situation of the town, fort, &c., will be better understood by having recourse to the plan No. 9.

Fort at Annapolis Royal.

Upon a point of land projecting into the Annapolis River formed on the other side by Allan's River, which falls into the former, there are the remains of a square fort of about 130 yards exterior front, with a ditch, ravelins, and a covered-way. The situation is well chosen for the defence of the river, and being upon the highest part of this small Peninsula of which the neck is not more than 300 yards across is a very strong position. Though the surrounding country is much higher, the heights are all too distant to be any objection to the placing of a fort here, which could only be attacked from the sea, or by the neck, and might therefore be rendered very strong. This fort was originally a sod work, but at the latter end of the former war, a project was made for enlarging and improving it, and the founda-

tion of a revetment of masonry was laid round a great part of the fort, as will appear in the particular plan No. 10, which will show the state of the works in the year 1763, and the number of buildings there were at that time within the fort, and dependent upon it. After a very considerable expense had been incurred in providing material, building wharfs, laying foundations, &c., these works were stopped in the year 1766, and suffered with the buildings to go altogether to ruin. Of a number of good brick buildings, there now only remain, in a useful condition, the powder magazine and the casemates. Of excellent barracks, capable of containing 300 men, the walls only remain, and these, from having been unroofed and totally neglected, are so far gone to ruin as scarcely to admit of repairing. In the course of the late war, when it was judged necessary to send troops again to Annapolis, they were put into the wooden buildings without the fort, as the most easy to repair. These were pallisaded round, as represented by a double dotted line in the plan No. 10, and a block house erected in the bastion nearest to them by way of defence, which proved so insufficient that, during the late war, the crew of a privateer landed here, took possession of the block house and plundered the inhabitants. The fort was entirely dismantled in the year 1770, and such of the buildings taken down of which the materials were thought worth transporting to Newfoundland. The works are now so much mouldered away as to be quite open in all parts. Here, as everywhere else in the Province, the same temporary expedients have been used, and money bas been wasted in erecting unsubstantial wooden buildings when good and well constructed barracks were suffered to go to ruin. Since the present garrison arrived in Nova Scotia, more of these temporary sheds have been erected, over the foundations of some of the old buildings within the fort; There is now sufficient covering for the officers and men of five companies of Foot, till some general plan shall be adopted. The Crown Land about this fort has been given away to the very foot of the glacis.

Cumberland Fort.

Cumberland Fort is situated at the upper end of the bason of the same name, which terminates Chignecto Bay, between the Rivers Au Lac and the Messaguash, which have been before mentioned. It is a small regular pentagon of 75 yards exterior front, with a ditch, covert-way and glacis, as will appear by the plan No. 11. This fort was also built by the French and called by them Beausejour. It was, originally, a sod work, and having been kept up during the late war, was fascined. The body of the place is now in tolerable repair, and has sixteen pieces of cannon mounted in it. The covert-way and spur are gone to ruin. Here is a good magazine, composed of bricks and masonry, but is improperly placed in the covert-way. In two of the curtains were temporary casemates, one of which is in ruins; the other is used as a provision storehouse. All the other buildings are of wood, which appears the more extraordinary as there are quarries of excellent free stone close to the fort. The barracks here are habitable, and might contain 300 men. All the buildings in the spur or out-work are gone to ruin, and have been mostly taken down. The situation of this fort, for its size, is well chosen. It is upon high and dry land, and free from being commanded, but being brought so near the water side, and to the extremity of the point of land, there is not room enough for a respectable work, but there is ample space fur ther back, and upon the same plane upon which there was an

intrenched camp formed after this fort was taken from the French, and again before the troops went from this Province to the attack of Louisbourg. This land still remains for the use of the troops quartered in the fort, but a large tract of the Crown lands surrounding has been given away. The general situation of this fort being upon the isthmus of the great Peninsula of the Province seems to point it out as proper for a place of arms, should ever a plan be formed for the defence of this country.

Fort Edward. The next work I shall mention is Fort Edward, on the Windsor River, running into the bason of Mines:—This is a small square fort of 85 yards exterior front, with bastions, a ditch, and a raised counterscarp, and is composed of sod. Here are eight pieces of cannon mounted. This fort, of which there is a plan, No. 12, was built early in the settlement of the Province, first intended as a place of security against the Indians, and repaired and improved in the beginning of the late war to protect the inhabitants of Windsor from the ravages of the American privateers. The situation of this fort, for any present purposes, is ineligible; it does not answer for the defence of the river, and is commanded by different heights surrounding, some of which are very near. Here are wooden barracks for 200 men, but much out of repair, a block house, a temporary magazine, and a good provision store. A few acres of land have been left about this fort for the use of the troops, but the greater part of the Crown land here, as everywhere else, has been given away.

Fort Hughes. At Cornwallis there is a small stockade work, called Fort Hughes, enclosing barracks for one company, built during the late war, partly at the expense of the inhabitants, to prevent their being insulted and robbed by the American privateers.

These make all the defences upon the Peninsula of this Province; and upon the continental part, there is only one small irregular field work at St. John's Harbour, not far from the mouth of the river, the situation of which will appear in the plan No. 13, as will two new towns lately laid out there. This little work was erected in the course of the late war, in preference to repairing a small square fort thrown up during the former war, which is likewise marked in the plan No. 13, but that position being low and commanded, and not so well situated for the protection of the few houses built in the cod of the bay, where two or three persons lived of a company, to whom a large tract of land had been granted, and who carried on a considerable trade with the Indians and persons settled up the river, the ridge upon which the new fort stands was offered by them, and a work in which there are eight pieces of cannon, barracks for 100 men, and a small block house, were accordingly erected, together with a larger blockhouse at the other end of the ridge. The blockhouses remain, but the work which was composed of fascines and sods, is falling down, and the ridge upon which it stands is too narrow to admit of any useful works being constructed upon it, besides the evil of the lands not belonging to the Crown. This evil, too, has been greatly aggravated on account of the only reservations which were made on each side of the Harbour when the grant before mentioned was passed, having been lately laid out into two large towns, and given among the Loyalists who went with a view of settling up the river, without so much as reserving land proper and sufficient for any public uses, not even for erecting store houses to contain the provisions Government sent there for the use of the Loyalists. The points which have been reserved, or

Fort Howe.

rather left as unfit for private uses, can only serve for sea batteries, for which they are not well situated, so that the principal settlement in the Province, and one that bids fair to vie with the best in America, has been so disposed of, as not to leave to the Crown a spot to build a fortress upon for its protection, or even barracks and storehouses for such troops, as it may be necessary hereafter to send there.

A return of the cannon, mentioned in the several works, together with such as are under the charge of the Commanding Officer of Artillery and Storekeeper of the Ordnance, is subjoined to the Report, and likewise a return of all the Barracks.

Having now shown the whole of the present defences, and having before given a general description of the Province, it remains to offer what appears most immediately necessary for the benefit and security of this Colony, which, from the late great accession of inhabitants, and other considerations, seem to claim the attention of Government. As nothing contributes more to the advantage and security of any country than good roads, or easy communications, and as it cannot be expected of persons lately arrived in a new country to labour for the good of the community, till each individual has secured subsistence for himself, it may be politic for Government to do a part of this necessary work. I should, therefore, propose that a road be made through the middle of the Peninsula, longitudinally from the Bason of Mines, as, for example, from Windsor or Horton, to one of the bays near Cape Sable, as Townshend or Fourchu; and that at least one road across the Peninsula be likewise made, which should commence from the town of Shelburne, that is at the head of Port Roseway harbour to Annapolis Royal. By means of these two roads the communications most material to Government might be kept up, and the inhabitants on each side of the Peninsula would presently find their way into these roads for their own convenience, and the settling of the country be greatly facilitated. I should further propose that the road from Sackville to the head of the Cobbiquid, which has before been mentioned, be opened, and from thence to Cumberland, which would pass through a valuable tract of country, and make a communication with that part of the Province lying in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, without crossing the Bason of Mines which, at particular seasons of the year, is dangerous and always uncertain. This road, besides being proper to secure a communication at all times with some of the bays in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and by that means to Quebec, without going through the Gut of Canso, or round the Island of Cape Breton, would be attended with the same advantages to the settlers upon that part of the coast, as the principal roads before described to others and would unite a part of the Province, with which, at present, there is scarcely any communication.

Proposed communications.

These roads, or rather communications, it is presumed might be made at very little expense, as the lakes and waters running between them, especially along the middle of the Peninsula, might frequently be turned to good account, by settling persons on these lakes and having craft proper for them which is practised all over America. Besides these principal roads upon the Peninsula, the establishing a safe and easy communication by means of the River St. John, with Canada, seems to be an object of the first importance to both Provinces. This in some measure is done, as the river is passable in canoes in the summer and upon the ice in the winter, as high as the Lake Temisquata, and a road has been opened from thence to the

River St. Lawrence, which has been before described; but it remains to establish Post Houses which should be the property of the Crown at the most convenient places and distances, to secure in time of danger a communication so absolutely necessary. These spots should be made choice of, and considered as military posts, and a small reservation of land be made at each, in case it should ever become necessary to place troops at them, and I would wish to see the same precautions taken upon all the public roads. Many other communications may hereafter become necessary upon, and with, the continental part of this Province, but at present there are so few settlements, and those so distant; that the evil of crossing the Bay of Fundy must be submitted to; though when the north side of it becomes settled, a road may be practised round the Chignecto branch as well as the Cobbiquid, and by means of the Petcudiac River a good communication established with the St. John's River. I am informed, also, that branches of the St. John's and Mirimichi Rivers nearly meet and offer another easy communication to the Bay of that name in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Post Houses or small military posts recommended on the great roads.

If it should not be judged proper to employ the troops upon these communications, or should Government not station a sufficient number in the Province for such purposes, I would suggest that, from among the negroes brought to this Province from New York and made free, a Corps might be raised and clothed and fed by Government, to be employed upon publick works; or that, by a law of the Province, a certain proportion from out of the whole should be annually called upon for such services. The former of these propositions would, I am persuaded, prove a benefit to the negroes, as well as to the Province, for it is known by experience that these persons, brought up in servitude and slavery, want the assistance and protection of a master to make them happy; indeed to preserve them from penury and distress.

Proposal for raising a corps of negroes for publick works

As the intentions of Government with respect to this Province should be determined upon, before any system of defence be formed, general ideas only, at present, will be offered. One of the first objects should be the establishing in the most convenient and secure port, an arsenal of military and naval stores, in such a situation as to be protected by a land force, without the assistance of a fleet, late wars having proved the uncertainty of all naval operations; and of the several harbours which have been described, I am of opinion that Halifax (nothwithstanding the mistakes which have been committed there) is still the most eligible port in the Province. The Citadel Hill, which has been before mentioned, is one of the most unexceptionable situations for a fortress I ever saw. A respectable work here, with casemated barracks for six or eight hundred men, containing magazine, storehouses for provisions, and water, which the hill affords, would be very difficult to reduce, and would oblige an army to undertake a siege upon unfavourable ground, the hill being so much higher than any land near it, and the sides, though steep, of so equal a surface that approaches could not be carried on without being seen into. Though this work could not prevent an enemy from coming into the harbour, yet it would prevent ships from lying therein, spacious as it is, for they could be no where out of the reach of shells. And though the naval yard is unfortunately so placed as not to be immediately under the protection of this work, it would obstruct an enemy from landing to destroy it, without which it could not be effectually done. For ordnance, and all other public stores, good situations may be yet obtained under the protection of

Proposed Defences.

A fortress upon the Citadel Hill.

An ordnance

Wharf and storehouses.

this fortress. Nothing is wanted for the former, but to remove the encroachments which have been made upon the King's land reserved for that purpose, the situation being proper for wharfs, and the original reservation might even be made sufficient to contain the necessary storehouses; for this purpose a plan was submitted to the Governor, but after having been referred to two magistrates named for the purpose, and after receiving the Governor's sanction, the officer employed to enclose the same was committed to gaol, and no subsequent steps taken to secure the right and dignity of the Crown. About the middle of the town, in the rear of one of the old batteries, where the fuel of the garrison is at present improperly deposited, there is an area of public ground sufficient to contain storehouses for provisions, and all other public stores, at this place. This area was lately applied for, when that part of it only stained yellow was given up, which is scarcely adequate to the purpose for which it was required, and no reasonable objection assigned for not relinquishing the whole. The taking possession too of this part, was disputed in a court of justice by one of the Members of the Legislature, who had obtained a temporary licence of occupation of this ground during pleasure only. The observation already made, that most of the public stores are in private houses, for which large rents are paid, may best explain such conduct. I must extend this digression a little further, and mention that rent is now paid for the very wharf at which the King's provisions are landed for the troops and Loyalists. But to return. The situation of this ground is convenient for wharfs, and the whole might be placed under the protection of a proper work upon the Citadel Hill, which will be better understood by referring to the general plan No. 2. I would here concentre the whole force in one substantial fortress, and abandon the several points and works now occupied, which, from what has before been said, can never prevent an enemy from coming into the harbour, and by being so much detached and divided, are every where weak. I shall not at present offer a design for such a work, but observe that by taking off the top of the hill a base of any size may be obtained; and from the account before given of the various productions of this country, be it remembered that all the materials for a permament and solid work, which this climate particularly requires, may be found in the Province. Another advantage peculiar to the Port of Halifax should be named—that this harbour is scarcely ever frozen over. It seldom happens to be shut up for more than two or three days in a winter, whereas almost all the other harbours on this coast are frozen up for months together. This is a circumstance of great importance.

A situation for all other publick stores.

A smaller fortress at Annapolis Royal.

I should further conceive a smaller fortress necessary at Annapolis Royal, as the principal harbour in the Bay of Fundy, where the force of that side of the Peninsula and the shipping might assemble, and as the most proper place for supporting and insuring a communication with the continental part of the Province, and with Canada. I also conceive that another fortress should be established near Cumberland, or upon some part of the isthmus of the great Peninsula which, by occupying the three points proposed, with proper communications between them might be defended with advantage. These fortresses of whatever sizes may be thought proper, should be built in a solid and substantial manner, of brick or masonry foundations, as no sort of field works will stand in this climate, and upon a plan capable of making a separate defence. Some smaller work I should likewise think proper near the boundary

Another fortress upon the Isthmus of the great Peninsula.

A fortress proposed near the Boundary River.

river between this Province and the American States, which should first be ascertained, the vague and indefinite description of it in the Treaty of Peace, leaving great room for error and dispute. If ever rational and well meaning persons are employed to determine this line, which I humbly conceive it is our interest as well as duty to have done without delay, the Scodiac or Middle St. Croix River must be made choice of, a particular description of which, as well as of the two other rivers called St. Croix has already been given, (page xxxiv of this Report.) I cannot forbear here to remark that, upon the boundary river, provincial regiments and other disbanded corps should have been settled, as the most likely people to form a good Militia, and make a secure frontier. Here as in every part of the Province I visited where the lands had not been previously laid out, I recommended to the Governor of the Province, such spots to be reserved, as appeared proper for defence, and particularly at Harbour Etang, which has been described as one of the best and most easy to protect of any in the Province. This harbour is now become an object of more importance, for since my Report was nearly finished, in which I had throughout distinguished the Peninsula, from the continental part of the Province, the Bay of Fundy having naturally divided them, I find the latter is formed into a separate Government, it should of course have its own port, and this harbour is evidently the most proper for that purpose. Besides the advantages already described, a water communication may be obtained from hence, by means of the Majiggadewy (a river which has been named before) with the upper part of the River St. John, and when this country has been more explored, and is better known, I am of opinion other rivers will be found to communicate with this harbour.

Observations on the boundaries of New Brunswick.

I would here wish to make some further observations upon the boundaries of this new Province. That made choice of to separate it from Nova Scotia, by taking a river which nearly traverses the narrowest part of the isthmus was judiciously chosen. That to the westward between it and the American States has been described, and repeatedly mentioned as liable to error and dispute, which may not only involve individuals in ruin, but this country in another war. That to the northward and eastward too, adjoining Canada, is surely not well chosen, and seems to have been the effect of inconsiderately following the encroachments made by the French when in possession of Canada, who to extend their dominions, and perhaps to have a better pretence for dispute, passed the original, natural, and excellent boundary, the River St. Lawrence, to take up an imaginary line, which in the Treaty of Peace is called a Ridge of Mountains separating the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence. There is no such ridge, and the sources of these rivers are indented and pass one another according to the accidental form of the ground. In the present case I am humbly of opinion that the western boundary line towards the American States, should be continued north, till it meets the River St. Lawrence, and that part of Canada, which lies south of the River St. Lawrence thrown into the Province of New Brunswick; for though no immediate evil may arise from such a vague line, yet when so good a natural boundary might be obtained, it should be taken.

A military post proposed at the mouth of the river St. John.

At the mouth of the River St. John in the bay, which has before been described, there should certainly be a military post, that river being the great inlet to the Province of New Brunswick, and

the most easy and natural communication with Canada. Besides from the description which has been given of that river, and the extensive country through which it runs, more produce, and consequently more trade, are likely to be brought to this bay than to any other in the Province; therefore an early attention should be paid to the security thereof. In the description already given of the present defences there, it was said no land had been reserved for public uses; I therefore suggested that the proprietors of the land upon which the fort stands, should be requested to make it over to Government, with such surrounding space as should be judged necessary for its defence, including a spot at the head of the bay proper for wharfs, storehouses, &c. This was obtained in the summer of 1784, though not upon so large a scale as, from the growing appearance of this part of the country, I wished; and a wharf and storehouses were in consequence ordered to be built, with a recommendation from the General Commanding in the Province to the Governor to give other lands in lieu of those so relinquished.

A military post upon some part of the coast lying in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Perhaps, too, a military post should be established in one or other of the bays on that part of the coast lying in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but as I had only an opportunity of visiting Bay Verte and Pictou Harbours, I cannot say which would be the most eligible, though the latter of these appeared a very proper situation. I am further of opinion that a small military post should be established towards the south-east extremity of this Province, and I should think Milford Haven, a small harbour in Chedabucto Bay, into which the Gut of Canso runs, a proper situation. Besides the several posts enumerated, distinguishing the three first named, viz.: Halifax, Annnapolis Royal and Cumberland as fortresses, especially the former, I should recommend batteries for a few cannon to be established in all the bays which may be settled on the south-east coast, if for no other purpose than enforcing the laws of trade upon such vessels as may frequent them. I would further recommend a chain of Light houses upon the highest and most projecting points, from Cape Canso to Cape Sable, beginning with one light at the first, and increasing the number of lights with the number of Light houses. There should likewise be the same number of cannon as of lights at each point, and by discharging the cannon in the very thick fogs so prevalent on this coast, ships near might be advertised of their situation. The care of these Light houses and guns would be very properly given to the pilots who came to this Province after the evacuation of New York, many of whom are retained in the service with half pay. By a judicious disposition of these people and a plain system of signals adopted by lights and firing guns, navigating upon this coast might be rendered infinitely more safe and easy. I believe it has been omitted to observe that the tide upon this coast in general rises from six to seven feet.

Batteries in all the Bays on the south-east coast.

A chain of lighthouses from Cape Canso to Cape Sable.

General ideas.

Situation of the Island of Cape Breton.

As in the course of this Report, my mind has been strongly impressed with the idea of uniting these Provinces with Canada, to the advantage of both countries, and that by establishing the same laws, inducing a constant intercourse and mutual interest, a great country may yet be raised up in America, to facilitate which it may be found proper to establish a seat of general Government and protection, and for this end it has occurred to me that the Island of Cape Breton is very favourably situated. It is a promontory standing, as it were, between the three Provinces, and happily situated for communicating with the several parts of all the three; besides being the most safe and easy land for ships to make coming

from Europe. It is likewise contiguous to Newfoundland, and may be said to lie in the centre of all that remains to Great Britain upon the Continent of America, and as nothing can save these remains but a good and wise government, so the employing an able man to preside over the whole, seems to be the most probable, if not the only means. A man of integrity and ability, with a comprehensive understanding to discover the resources and interests of the several parts, and unite and apply them for the good of the whole to some great and useful end. These Provinces are not only capable of supplying the wants of our West India Islands, but by proper encouragement, wise regulations and a good government, may be made a formidable rival to the American States. It is a great country, and from the description given, possesses as many natural advantages as any in America. In respect of the fishery, infinitely superior, and in point of lumber the Province of New Brunswick is inferior to none. It wants inhabitants, and these may be drawn from the American States. Persons who have not forgotten the excellence of our constitution and government, who are tired of the anarchy of their own, may be easily drawn away; many have already solicited to be received; nor is it altogether without hope that the revolted Provinces, having constantly before their eyes, written in the most indelible characters, the happiness arising from systematic government, may be disposed, after fruitless efforts of their own, to return to that connection wherein they found, and perhaps wherein only they can find, true liberty and union; but as this subject is of great political importance it may be considered out of my sphere. I must, however, before I conclude, add that if the Navigation Act is not enforced in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the ill consequences, or rather ruin, which will attend them is self evident.

RT. MORSE,

Lt. Col. of Engineers.

RETURN of the several Barracks in the Province of Nova Scotia, shewing the number of men they will contain, taken in the Year 1784.

Where situated.	Names.	Number of men they will contain.	Number of rooms for officers.
Halifax and its dependencies.	Red Barracks	1,168	
	Cornwallis Barracks	520	
	New do	112	
	Lumber Fort do	100	
	Lutterel do do	128	
	Grenadier Fort Barracks	120	
	Massey do do	100	
	Coote do do	20	
	Old Artillery do	96	
	New do do	160	
	North and South Blockhouses at the Naval Yard	40	
	Fort Massey Blockhouse	30	
	Citadel Hill do	100	
	Within the Fort.		
Annapolis Royal.	Soldiers' Barracks	201	
	Officers' do		14
	Without the Fort.		
	Soldiers' Barracks	50	
	Officers' do		6
Fort Edward.	Soldiers' do	168	
	Officers' do		8
Fort Hughes.	Soldiers' do	50	
	Officers' do		3
Fort Cumberland.	Soldiers' do	300	
	Officers' do		16
	Point Carleton.		
Port Roseway.	Soldiers' Barracks } Artillery	100	
	Officers' do }		4
	Opposite to the Town.		
	Soldiers' Barracks	300	
	Officers' do		14
Fort Howe in the Province of New Brunswick.	Soldiers' do	100	
	Officers' do		12

A Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance and Small Arı

			Guns.													
			Brass.													
			12 Pounders.	6 P'ndrs French.	6 P'ndrs English.	4 Pounders, French.	3 Pounders.	1 P'ndrs French.	1 P'ndrs English.	Total.	42 Pounders.	32	26	24
In Halifax and its dependencies.	Citadel Hill...	Mounted	...	3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	62
		Unmounted	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total	...	3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	62
	Forts	Massey	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	10
		Coote	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3
	Batteries	George's Island	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	6	...	...	29
		Eastern	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	15
		Principal	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	5	5	...	6
		Bay Side. No. 1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Bay Side. No. 2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Fieldings	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Flagstaff	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	5
		North-West Arm. No. 1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		North-West Arm. No. 2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Park of Artillery	6	7	11	1	10	8	4	47	...	...	...	2
		Total	6	11	11	1	10	8	4	51	11	5	...	132
Outports.	Forts	Point Carleton	...	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	12
		Cumberland	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Howe	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Edward	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total	...	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	12
In charge of the ...	Commissary		6	11	15	1	12	8	4	57	11	5	...	144
	Storekeeper for.	Land Service.	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	25	24
		Sea do	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	22	...	22
Total in Nova Scotia			6	12	15	1	12	8	4	58	12	27	25	190

In charge of the Storekeeper for. { Land Service..... / Sea Service.....

The Province of Nova Scotia, in the Year 1784.

Guns.															Howitzers.				Mortars.								
Iron.															Brass.				Brass.					Iron			
								Carronades.																			
9	8	6	4	3	1	½	68 P'drs	32	24	18	12	6	Total.	Grand Total.	8 Inch.	5½	3½	Total.	12⅞ Inch.	8	7½	5½	4½	12⅞	Total.	Grand Total.
2	...	.....	4	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	1	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	3	2	4	11	3	...	.....
5	1	...	.....	4	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	75	...	.....	.....	...	1	3	2	5	11	3	25	100
3	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4	.....	4	17
..	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	3
9	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	48	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	48
..	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	15
..	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	16
..	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	5
2	...	...	3	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2
..	...	...	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	7
..	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	4
..	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	3
..	...	..	3	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2
..	...	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	77	2	.....	2	4	...	...	1	...	4	.....	5	86
14	...	...	7	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	270	2	.....	2	4	1	3	3	5	19	3	34	308
33	5	...	15	8	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	45	...	2	.....	2	...	1	....	3	.....	.....	4	51
7	1	3	5	7	...	...	.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	19	19	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	19
...	6	...	6	4	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	2	. ....	.....	2	10
..	...	...	4	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	8	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	...	.....	.....	..	8
..	5	...	1	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	80	...	2	.....	2	...	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6	88
7	12	3	16	15	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	293	350	2	2	2	6	1	4	3	10	19	3	40	396
40	17	3	31	23	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	243	244	3	.....	.....	3	...	1	1	23	17	.....	42	289
36	20	2	2	14	6	...	74	...	2	2	...	2	...	625	625	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	...	.....	...	...	625
62	34	...	94	89	27	...	184	3	6	12	12	29	1	1161	1219	5	2	2	9	1	5	4	33	36	3	82	1310
38	71	5	127	126	33	1	260	3	8	14	15	30	1														

Wall pieces	44
Rifles	433
Muskets	19,024
Long horse carbines	152
Broad swords	845
Brass mounted swords	97
Hangers	310
Musquetoons	49
Musquets	1,821
Pistols with ribs, pairs	495
Swords	1,801

A Return of Ordnance Stores in the Province of Nova Scotia in the charge of the Commissary of Artillery and the Ordnance Storekeeper, in the Year 1784.

Species of Stores.			Land Service—Outposts.						Sea Service.	General Total.
			Halifax and its Dependencies.	Point Carleton.	Fort Cumberland.	Fort Howe.	Fort Edward.	Total.		
Mortar Beds		Iron	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
		Wood	86	4	.....	2	.....	92	.....	92
Carriages	Guns, Garrison	Carronades	6	3	.....	.....	.....	9	29	38
		do Sleighs	409	18	24	8	8	467	589	1,056
			3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	Travelling	Guns	87	6	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	93
		Howitzers	8	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
	Carts	Ammunition	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
		Devil	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
		Forge	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
		Sling	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Waggons, covered	Light	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
		Heavy	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Cartridges	Flannel	Guns	2,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,343	.....	2,343
		Mortar	179	50	.....	6	.....	235	.....	235
	Paper	Wall Piece	1,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,444	.....	1,444
		Musquet	322,356	8,920	.....	.....	.....	331,276	.....	331,276
		Carbine	114,093	1,686	.....	.....	.....	115,779	.....	115,779
		Pistol	8,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,800	.....	8,800
	do filled	Musquet	39,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,103	13,044	52,147
		Carbine—Ball	33,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,410	.....	33,410
		Pistol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,150	7,150
Powder	Barrels	Corned	4,858	100½	16	10	.....	4,984½	3,017	8,001½
Shells	Fixed		77	58	.....	49	.....	184	.....	184
		Hand Grenades	1,512	.....	.....	90	.....	1,602	.....	1,602
	Empty	Hand Grenades	15,864	914	.....	144	.....	16,922	896	17,818
			9,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,926	.....	9,926
	Bar		579	.....	.....	10	.....	589	3,290	3,879
		Cast iron								

Shot	Fixed. To bottoms	Case	Mortars			101								2,476								2,476	
			Carronades			2,476								13,738		11						13,749	
		Round				13,660		78						452		195						647	
		Grape				452								1,438								1,438	
	With powder	Round				1,114		324						909								909	
		Case				738		171						36								36	
		Lead				36								4,188		29,542						33,730	
		Grape	Complete			4,096			46	36	10					121						121	
		Langeridge	do													420						420	
		do	Broken pieces													2,134						2,134	
		Case	Guns													4,113						4,113	
			Carronades											80								80	
		Bag				80								95,538		154,917						250,455	
		Round	Loose			85,643		5,049		2,779		1,371		696									
				Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.																
				4	16	0	27								4	16	0	27			4	16	0	27
	Iron	Case			15	0	0									15	0	0				15	0	0
		Grape			4	1	2									4	1	2				4	1	2
	Lead	Wall Piece																						
		Musquet		3	18	1	19								3	18	1	19			3	18	1	19
								Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.										
	do			18	15	3	0	1	16	0	0	5	2	0				20	17	1	0		20	17	1	0
						7,269														7,269				7,269
Fuzes		Fixed				3,815														3,815				3,815
		Empty																						

NOTE D.

LETTER FROM CHARLES I. TO SIR ISAAC WAKE, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, RESPECTI THE REDDITION OF QUEBEC AND ACADIA, 12 JUNE, 1631.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and welbeloved wee greete you well. By yo[r] severall dispatches to t Viscount Dorchester since yo[r] coming to yo[r] place of residence in that court, W have particularly observed as well the delayes, where w[th] you were long entertayn for yo[r] first accesse to that King & his chiefe Ministers, as likewise the mannere language was held w[th] you at yo[r] first audience. And as wee could not but marv that you were no sooner admitted to the Kings presence upon yo[r] diligent deman & respective sollicitasn of audience by d'Angier; so doe wee, on the other side, fi sufficient reason to content o[r] selves w[th] the reparaçon was made vnto you by so signi cant a profession of a brotherly love, & declaraçon of a firme purpose to hold strict friendly correspondence w[th] vs as was expressed vnto you by that Kings owne mout for the fayre treatment you had by some of that King's Ministers, & the distance w held w[th] you by others concerning the Cardinal de Richelieu, you have done well following yo[r] instructions, & for the rest we must leave both them & you to the rul of yo[r] discretions. And as wee see by yo[r] cariage of yo[r] self you are no new m in Ambassages: so need wee not to give you any new directions how to comply w[th] those you have to deale w[th] at that court, but to goe on as you have well beg in the ceremoniall part of yo[r] charge.

The substantiall part comes to you by this dispatch: which is a shutting vp all differences betwixt the two Crownes, & laying a foundaçon of a firmer friendshi than hath been of late yeares; w[ch] is no new worke, but in effect the renewing onel of former allyances as well by practise, as they are by promise.

The chiefe scope & ayme & very first article of the last treaty concluded no two yeares since after an unhappy rupture was to that purpose, & every thing con prised in the said treaty, or could any way be pretended vnto by vertue thereof hat been punctually performed on o[r] part: such things onely excepted as did at the tym & doe necessarily require a mutuall performance.

Wee have accordingly (as you will observe it specified in the thyrd article admitted an alteration in the family of o[r] dear Consort, by increase of the number c the Religious persons about her, as was found fitting de gré à gré, & have cause divers restitutions to be made of whole shipps and their charge of goods to tha nation to a very great value w[th] out holding any thing of that kinde, whereas th delivery was required of vs by way of arrest or reprisall.

The like contentm[t] hath not been afforded vs or o[r] subjects in eyther of thes particulars; for whereas the thyrd article before specifyed doth expresly require tha all articles & contracts of o[r] mariage should be confirmed, the particularity of th family of o[r] deare Consort onely excepted for w[ch] in this last treaty there i a particular clause, and that the porçon money is clearely sett downe as well fo the sume as the tyme of paym[t] in the sayde articles & contracts of mariage, & accord ingly promise hath been often made vnto vs of our payment, & specially by Mons de Chasteauneuf now Garde des Sceaux when he was here in ambassage, yet the on halfe thereof remaynes still unsatisfyed & not only three wealthy shipps of o[r] subject taken and held w[th] out any iust subject, or so much as apparem[e] of pretention, hav been still detayned notw[th] standing often reiterated demands of restitution: but diver arrests and seisures have been made of clothes & manufactures of drapery of this O Kingdom there w[th] in the land, directly contrary to stipulaçon & treaty.

The paym[t] of the remainder of the porçon money hath bene since agayne promised vnto vs by that Kings Ministers as well to such persons as wee have em

d in that Court as by this French Amb^{r} here resident about vs whereof wee can
lispense wth any longer delay, and therefor have annexed it to other conditions
l and perfect reconcylement.
This French Amb^{r} persisting still in his promise of paym^{t}, doth not^{wth} standing
e to have the businesses separated making it a point of hono^{r} to be obliged by
treaty to pay that w^{ch} is already acknowledged due by former contract.
Whereunto wee have willingly consented, because a formality should not inter-
the busines, but the point of hon^{r} pressing us more neare to have prewdent
ements, yf not precedently & in order of tyme at least equally & in effect
ormed wth things of great moment, w^{ch} are required of vs. Wee can no ways
e so as to separate them as that one should be ordayned and accomplished wth
he other
What wee chiefly understand to be put in ballance, yf not in contract against the
on money, is the rendition of Quebec in Canada; taken by vertue of a comission
n during the late warre under o^{r} great seal, by a Company of o^{r} subjects of this
ingdome of England, & the retyring from Port Royal, a place adioyning vpon
y England, where a Company of o^{r} subjects of o^{r} Kingdom of Scotland were seated
anted by vertue of the like comission under the seale of that o^{r} Kingdom, given
likewise during the warre; in consequence of one formerly given by the K. o^{r}
er of happy memory.
Trew it is that one of these places was taken & the plantaçon was made in the
er after the peace; & in that regard (so all other differences may be accomodated)
have formerly consented & still continue o^{r} purpose & resolution that the one,
t is Quebec shall be restored, & from the other such of o^{r} subjects as are there
nted shall retyre, leaving those parts in the same state they were before the
ce: w^{ch} wee do not out of ignorance as yf we did not understand how little wee
hercunto obliged by the last treaty (the 7th Article whereof, w^{ch} is that of resti-
ion, regards onely shipps w^{ch} were then abroade wth letters of mart) but out of an
ction & desire to complye wth o^{r} good brother, the French King, in all things that
y friendly & reasonably, though not rightly & duly be demanded of vs.
And this difference may iustly be put betwixt what is demanded on both sydes;
t w^{ch} wee require, w^{ch} is the paym^{t} of the remainder of the porçon, the restitution
certayne shipps taken & kept wth out any colo^{r} or pretence & the taking of arrests
seisures w^{ch} are made in that Kingdome against o^{r} subjects contrary to treaty,
ng of right & due; and that w^{ch} is demanded of vs concerning the foresayd places
Canada & those parts, & some few shipps of that nation w^{ch} remayne yet unrestored,
have passed sentence of confiscaon in o^{r} high Court of Admiralty upon good
ounds in iustice, being things of curtesy & good correspondence.
Thus having layd down vnto you the state of the whole busines for the generall,
refer you for more particulars to such writings as are past betwixt the French
nb^{r} & such of o^{r} LL^{ds} Comissioners who have had charge in this busines, as like-
se to Philip Burlamachy whome wee send expressly over wth such memorialls &
wers as he shall present vnto you.
The memorialls concerne shipps & goods and other circumstances belonging to a
ıtuall restitution as may give you full informaçon of all particulars; & therein we
ıve you a latitude to goe more or lesse as you shall find fitting for the shutting vp
good agreem^{t}.
The powers are on his part, the receaving the remainder of the porçon money
ıe unto vs eyther in present paym^{t} or such good and valuable assignaçon as may
ve him contentm^{t} and on yo^{rs} the rendring of Quebec and retyring from Port
oyal for w^{ch} Philip Burlamachy will deliver you severall and solemne instruments
ıder o^{r} hand and seale: w^{ch} o^{r} pleasure is you should deliver to that K, or such of
s counsell as he shall appoint when Burlamachy shall have receaved the fore sayd
oney or assignaçons, and contentm^{t} shall be given you in such other particulars as
e before specifyed: but in case of refusall or delay of paym^{t} or good assignaçons
uch as Burlamachy is to be responsable vnto vs for) you are then to detayne those
owers and returne them back to him, he being to make no longer stay then to see
ıe end of this business, w^{ch} is his only arrand.

One thing remaynes, touching the remainder of the porçon, w^ch^ is an abatem^t^ y make of such sumes as we formerly ordayned to such of o^r^ deare Consorts family returned into France, w^ch^ we willingly allowe of & another, touching the retyring o^r^ subjects out of Canada & those parts; that an abolition should be made of all a published in France against any, particularly the three brothers, the Kirks, employ in that occasion, like manner as wee have formerly demanded touching the Baron la Tour & his sonne, w^th^ whome S^r^ William Alexander had treaty, w^ch^ was fou reasonable by that King's Ministers & must still be insisted upon.

There was a Reglem^t^ for liberty of comerce treated and sett downe in writi betwixt o^r^ comissioners & the Garde des Seaux of that Kingdome, when he was h extraordinary Amb^r^, w^ch^ being called upon by the French Amb^r^ now resident o^r^ Court to be accorded & concluded, wee doe very willingly give o^r^ consent thereun chiefly because it doth give lyfe & vigo^r^ to the former treatyes betwixt y^e^ two Crown & as well for this particular (whereof wee take order a Copie shall be delivered v^r^ you) as for such other things that you have now in charge, wee give you an am comission under o^r^ great seale in that forme as is usuall in such cases. Given und o^r^ signett at o^r^ Manno^r^ of Greenwich the twelft of June in the seaventh yeare of Raygne.

ADDRESSED: To o^r^ trusty and welbeloved S^r^ Isaac Wake, Knight, o^r^ Ambassad Resident w^th^ the French King.

ENDORSED, Fr^m^ y^e^ King 12 June 1631.

NOTE E

IT VERITABLE DU MARTYRE et de la Bien heureuse mort, du Pere Jean de Brebœuf et du Pere Gabriel L'Alemant En la Nouvelle france, dans le pays des hurons par les Iroquois, ennemis de la Foy.

Le Pere Jean de Brebœuf et le Pere Gabriel L'Alemant partirent de nostre ane, pour aller à vn petit Bourg, nommé St Ignace esloigné de nostre cabane, iron un petit quart de Lieüe pour instruire les Sauuages, et les nouueaux étiens de ce Bourg. Ce fut le 16m Jour de Mars au matin que nous apperceumes grand feu, au lieu ou estoient allés ces deux bons Peres ; Ce feu nous mist fort en ne, Nous ne sçauions si c'estoit des ennemis ou bien que le feu auroit pris a quelque ane de ce village. Le Rd Pere Paul Raguenau nostre Superieur, prist aussi tost Resolution denuoyer quelqu'vn pour sçauoir ce que ce pourrait estre. Mais nous usmes pas plus tost pris le dessein d'y aller voir que nous apperceumes plusieurs uages dans le chemin qui venoient droit à nous. Nous pensions tous que ce fust Iroquois, qui nous venoient attaquer, mais les ayant considérés de plus pres nous perceumes que c'estoient des hurons, qui s'enfuyoient de la meslée et qui s'estoient happés du combat ; Ces pauures sauuages nous faisoient grand pitié, Ils estoient s blessés. L'vn auoit la teste cassée, l'autre le bras rompu ; L'autre vne fleche is l'œil ; l'autre auoit la main couppée d'un coup de hache. Enfin la journée se sa à receuoir dans nostre cabane tous ces pauures blessés, et a regarder par com- sion, le feu et le lieu ou estoient ces deux bons Peres. Nous voyons le feu et les bares, mais nous ne peûmes voir aucun des deux Peres.

Voicy ce que nous dirent ces Sauuages de la prise du Bourg de St Ignace et des res Jean de Brebœuf et Gabriel L'Allemant.

Les Iroquois sont venus au nombre d'enuiron douze cents hommes, ont pris nostre age, ont pris le Pere Brebœuf et son compagnon, ont mis le feu par toutes les banes. Ils vont decharger leur rage sur ces deux Peres, car il les ont pris tous deux les ont depouillez tous nuds, et attachez chacun à vn posteau. Ils ont les deux mains es ensemble. Ils leur ont arraché les ongles des doigts, Ils leur ont déchargé vne esle de coups de baston sur les épaulles, sur les reins, sur le ventre, sur les jambes, et r le visage n'y ayant aucune partie de leur corps qui n'ayt enduré ce tourment ; nous dirent encore ; quoyque le Pere de Brebœuf fust accable soubs la pesanteur de coups de baston, Il ne laissoit pas de tousiours parler de Dieu et d'encourager tous nouueaux Chretiens qui estoient captifs comme luy, de bien souffrir, afin de bien urir pour aller de compagnie avec luy dans le Paradis. Pendant que ce bon Pere courageoit ainsi ces bonnes gents, vn miserable huron renégat, qui demeuroit captif ec les Iroquois, que le Pere de Brebœuf auoit autrefois instruit et baptisé, L'enten- nt parler du Paradis et du St Baptesme fut irité et luy dist, Echon, c'est le nom du re de Brebœuf en Huron, Tu dis que le Baptesme et les souffrances de cette vie eine droit en Paradis, tu irras bien tost, Car ie te vais baptiser et te bien faire souffrir, n d'aller au plus tost dans ton Paradis : Le barbare ayant dit cela, prist vn chau- on plein d'eau toute bouillante, et le renverse sur son corps par trois diuerses fois derision du St baptesme. Et a chaque fois qu'il le baptisoit de la sorte le barbare i disoit par railleries picquantes va au Ciel, car te voila bien baptisé. Apres cela ils y firent souffrir plusieurs autres tourments : Le 1r fut de faire rougir des haches utes rouges de feu et les appliquer sur les reins et soubs les aisselles, Ils font vn llier de ces haches toutes rouges de feu et le mettent au col de ce bon Père. Voicy façon que iay veu faire ce collier pour d'autres captifs ; Ils font rougir six haches ennent vne grosse hart de bois vert passent les 6 haches par le gros bout de la rt, prennent les deux bouts ensemble et puis le mettent au col du patient. Je nay int veu de tourment qui m'ait plus esmeu a compassion que celuy là. Car vo

voyez un homme tout nud, lié a vn posteau, qui ayant ce collier au col, ne seroit en quelle posture se mettre Car s'il se penche sur le deuant celles de dessus les epaulles pesent dauantage ; s'il se veut pencher en arrière, celles de son estomach lui font souffrir le mesme tourment ; s'il se tient tout droit sans pencher de costé ny d'autre, Les haches ardantes de feu, appliquées egallement des deux costez luy donnent vn double supplice.

Apres cela ils luy mirent vne ceinture d'ecorce toute pleine de poix et de raisine et y mirent le feu qui grilla tout son corps, Pendant tous ces tourments, le Pere de Brebœuf souffroit comme vn rocher insensible aux feux et aux flammes, qui estonnoient tous les boureaux qui le tourmentoient. Son zele estoit si grand qu'il preschoit tousjours a ces jnfidelles pour tascher a les conuertir ; ses boureaux indignez contre luy de ce qu'il leur parloit tousjours de Dieu et de leur conuersion. Pour l'empescher den plus parler ils luy couperent la langue et les leures dembas et denhaut. Apres cela ils se mirent tous a luy decharner toute la chair des jambes, des cuisses et des bras iusqu'aux os, et la mettent rostir devant lui pour la manger.

Pendant qu'ils le tourmentoient de la sorte ces miserables se moquoient de luy, en luy disant, Tu vois bien que nous te traitons d'amy puisque no serons cause de ton bonheur Eternel, remercie no donc de ces bons offices que no te rendons, car plus tu souffriras, plus ton Dieu t'en recompensera.

Ces bourreaux voyant que ce bon Pere commençoit à deuenir foible, ils le firent asseoir contre terre, et l'vn deux prenant vn couteau, luy coupent la peau qui couure le crane de la teste, vn autre de ces barbares, voyant que le bon Pere alloit bientost mourir, luy fait vne ouverture au dessus de la poitrine et luy arrache le cœur le fait rostir et le mange. D'autres vinrent boire son sang tout chaud, qu'ils beuuoient avec les deux mains disant que le Pere de Brebœuf auoit esté bien courageux a souffrir tant de mal, qu'ils luy auoient fait et qu'en beuuant son sang ils deuiendroient courageux comme luy.

Voila ce que nous auons appris du Martyre et de la bienheureuse mort du Pere Jean de Brebœuf par plusieurs Chretiens sauuages dignes de foy qui ont tousjours esté presents depuis que le bon Pere fut pris jusqu'a la mort. Ces bons Chrestiens estoient captifs des Iroquois et les menoient en leur pays po les faire mourir, mais nôtre bon Dieu leur fist la grace de se pouuoir sauver par les chemins et no sont venus raconter tout ce que iay mis par escrit.

Le Pere de Brebœuf fut pris le 16e jour de Mars au matin avec le Pere Lalemant en l'année 1649. Le Pere de Brebœuf mourut le mesme jour de sa prise sur les 4 heures du soir. Ces barbares jetterent le reste de son corps dans le feu, mais la graisse qui restait encor a son corps esteignit le feu et ne fut point consommé.

Je ne doute point que tout ce que ie viens de raconter ne soit vray et ie le signerois de mon sang, puisque iay veu faire le mesme traitem^{t} aux captifs Iroquois que les sauuages hurons avoient pris en guerre, a la reserve de l'eau boüillante que ie nay point veu verser sur aucun.

Je m'en vay vo decrire au vray ce que iay veu du Martyre et de la B h mort du Pere Jean de Brebœuf et du Pere Gabriel L'alemant des le lendemain matin que nous eusmes assurance du depart de l'ennemy, nous allasmes sur la place, chercher le reste de leur corps, au lieu ou ils auoient este faits mourir, Nous les trouuames tous deux, mais vn peu escartez l'vn de l'autre ; on les rapporte à nostre cabane, et on les exposa sur des escorces de bois ou ie les considéré à loisir plus de deux heures de temps, pour voir si ce que les sauuages nous auoient dit de leur martyre et de leur mort estoit vray ; je consideré prem't, Le Corps du Pere de Brebœuf qui faisoit pitié à voir, aussi bien que celuy du Pere L'alemant ; le Pere de Brebœuf auoit les jambes, les cuisses et les bras tous decharnez iusqu'aux os ; jay veu et touché quantité de grosses ampoules qu'il auoit en plusieurs endroits de son corps ; de l'eau boüillante que ces barbares lui auoient versé en dérision du St. Baptesme. Jay veu et touché la plaie d'vne ceinture d'écorce toute plaine de poix et de raisine qui grilla tout son corps. Jay veu et touché les bruleures du Colier des haches quon luy mist sur les epaulles et sur l'estomach ; Jay veu et touché ses deux leures qu'on luy auoit couppées a cause qu'il parloit tousjours de Dieu pendant qu'on le faisoit souffrir.

Jay veu et touché tous les endroits de son corps, qui avoit receu plus de deux nts coups de baston ; Jay veu et touché le dessus de sa teste ecorché ; Jay veu et ıché louverture que ces barbares luy firent po luy arracher le cœur.

Enfin, jay veu et touché toutes les playes de son corps, comme les sauuages nous voient dit et assuré ; nous enseuelismes ces precieuses Reliques le Dimanche 21me ır de mars 1649 avec bien de la Consolation.

J'euz le bonheur de les porter en terre et de les inhumer, auec celles du Père ıbriel l'alemant ; Lorsque nous partismes du pays des hurons nous levasmes les ux corps de terre et nous les mismes a boüillir dans de forte lesive. On gratta en tous les os, et on me donna le soin de les faire seicher ; Je les mettois tous les ırs dans vn petit four de terre, que nous auions, apres l'avoir vn peu chauffé Et tant en état de les serrer on les enueloppa separémt dans de l'étoffe de soye uis on les mist en deux petits coffres, et nous les apportasmes a Québech, ou ils sont grande veneration.

Ce n'est pas vn Docteur de Sorbonne qui a composé cecy vous le voyez bien ; st vn reste d'Iroquois et vne personne qui a vescu plus qu'il ne pensoit, qui est et ra toujours

Monsieur

Votre Tres Humble et tres obéissant serviteur,

Chistophe Regnaut coadiuteur Frere

ıx Jesuites de Caen 1678 compagnon des peres brebœuf et Lallemand cy dessus.

Translation.)

ERITABLE ACCOUNT of the martyrdom and most happy death of Father Jean de Brebœuf and of Father Gabriel L'Allemant in New France, in the country of the Hurons, by the Iroquois, enemies of the Faith.

Father Jean de Brebœuf and Father Gabriel L'Allemant had set out from our abin, to go to a small bourg, called St Ignace distant from our cabin about a short uarter of a league, to instruct the savages and the new Christians of that bourg. t was on the 16th day of March, in the morning, that we perceived a reat fire at the place to which these two good fathers had gone. This fire made us ery uneasy. We did not know whether it was enemies, or if the fire had taken in ome of the huts of the village. The Rev. Father Paul Raguenau, our Superior, mmediately resolved to send some one to learn what might be the cause. But no ooner had we formed the design of going there to see, than we perceived several avages on the road coming straight towards us. We all thought it was the Iroquois vho were coming to attack us, but having considered them more closely, we per- eived that it was Hurons who were flying from the fight and who had escaped from he combat. These poor savages caused great pity in us. They were all covered vith wounds. One had his head fractured ; another his arm broken ; another had an rrow in his eye ; another had his hand cut off by a blow from an axe. In fine, the ay was passed receiving into our huts all these poor wounded people, and in ooking with compassion towards the fire and the place where were these two good athers. We saw the fire and the barbarians, but we could not see anything of the wo fathers.

Here is what these savages told us of the taking of the Bourg St. Ignace and of Fathers Jean de Brebœuf and Gabriel L'Allemant :—

The Iroquois came to the number of twelve hundred men ; took our village ; ook Father Brebœuf and his companion ; set fire to all the huts. They proceeded to lischarge their rage on these two fathers, for they took them both and stripped them ntirely naked, and fastened each to a post. They tied both of their hands together. They tore the nails from their fingers. They beat them with a shower of blows

from cudgels, on the shoulders, the loins, the belly, the legs, and the face, there being no part of their body which did not endure this torment. They told us further Although Father Brebœuf was overwhelmed under the weight of these blows, he did not cease continually to speak of God and to encourage all the new Christians who were captives like himself, to suffer well, that they might die well, in order to go in company with him to Paradise. Whilst the good Father was thus encouraging these good people, a wretched Huron renegade, who had remained a captive with the Iroquois, and whom Father Brebœuf had formerly instructed and baptized, hearing him speak of Paradise and Holy Baptism, was irritated and said to him, "Echon," that is Father Brebœuf's name in Huron, "thou sayest that baptism and the sufferings of this life lead straight to Paradise, thou wilt go soon, for I am going to baptise thee and to make thee suffer well, in order to go the sooner to thy Paradise." The barbarian having said that, took a kettle full of boiling water, which he poured over his body three different times, in derision of Holy Baptism. And each time that he baptised him in this manner the barbarian said to him with bitter sarcasm, "Go to Heaven, for thou art well baptised." After that they made him suffer several other torments. The first was to make axes red hot and apply them to the loins and under the arm pits. They made a collar of these red hot axes and put it on the neck of this good Father. This is the fashion in which I have seen the collar made for other prisoners: They make six axes red hot, take a large withe of green wood, pass the six axes through the large end of the withe, take the two ends together, and then put it over the neck of the sufferer. I have seen no torment which more moved me to compassion than that. For you see a man, bound naked to a post, who, having this collar on his neck, cannot tell what posture to take. For, if he lean forward, those above his shoulders weigh the more on him; if he lean back, those on his stomach make him suffer the same torment; if he keep erect, without leaning to one side or other, the burning axes, applied equally on both sides, give him a double torture.

After that they put on him a belt full of pitch and resin and set fire to it, which roasted his whole body. During all these torments, Father Brebœuf endured like a rock insensible to fire and flames, which astonished all the blood thirsty wretches who tormented him. His zeal was so great that he preached continually to these infidels to try to convert them. His executioners were enraged against him for constantly speaking to them of God and of their conversion. To prevent him speaking more, they cut off both his upper and lower lips. After that they set themselves to strip the flesh from his legs, thighs and arms, to the very bone, and put it to roast before his eyes in order to eat it.

Whilst they tormented him in this manner, these wretches derided him, saying, "Thou seest well that we treat thee as a friend, since we shall be the cause of thy eternal happiness; thank us, then, for these good offices which we render thee, for the more thou shalt suffer, the more will thy God reward thee."

These villains seeing that the good Father began to grow weak, made him sit down on the ground, and one of them taking a knife, cut off the skin covering his skull. Another one of these barbarians seeing that the good Father would soon die, made an opening in the upper part of his chest, tore out his heart, which he roasted and ate. Others came to drink his blood, still warm, which they drank with both hands, saying that Father Brebœuf had been very courageous to endure so much pain as they had given him, and that in drinking his blood they would become courageous like him.

This is what we learned of the martyrdom and most happy death of Father Jean de Brebœuf by several Christian savages worthy of belief, who had been constantly present from the time the good Father was taken till his death. These good Christians were prisoners to the Iroquois who were taking them into their country to be put to death. But our good God was gracious enough to enable them to escape by the way, and they came to us to recount all that I have set down in writing.

Father Brebœuf was taken on the 16th day of March, in the morning, with Father L'Allemant in the year 1649. Father Brebœuf died the same day of his capture

ut four o'clock in the afternoon. These barbarians threw the remains of his body o the fire, but the fat which still remained on his body extinguished the fire and was not consumed.

I do not doubt that all which I have just related is true, and I would seal it with blood, for I have seen the same treatment given to Iroquois prisoners whom the iron savages had taken in war, with the exception of the boiling water which I ve not seen poured on anyone.

I am about to describe truly what I saw of the martyrdom and of the most happy ath of Father Jean de Brebœuf and of Father Gabriel L'Allemant. On the next rning, when we had assurance of the departure of the enemy, we went to the spot seek for the remains of their bodies, to the place where their lives had been taken. e found them both, but a little apart from one another. They were brought to r hut, and laid uncovered upon the bark of trees, where I examined them at leisure, more than two hours time, to see if what the savages had told us of their martyrm and death were true. I examined first the body of Father de Brebœuf ich was pitiful to see, as well as that of Father L'Allemant. The body of ther de Brebœuf had his legs, thighs and arms stripped of flesh to the very ne; I saw and touched a large number (*quantité*) of great blisters, which had on several places on his body, from the boiling water which these rbarians had poured over him in mockery of Holy Baptism. I saw and ached the wound from a belt of bark, full of pitch and resin which roasted his ole body. I saw and touched the marks of burns from the collar of axes placed his shoulders and stomach. I saw and touched his two lips which they had cut off cause he constantly spoke of God whilst they made him suffer. I saw and touched parts of his body, which had received more than 200 blows from a stick. I saw d touched the top of his scalped (*ecorchée*) head; I saw and touched the pening which these barbarians had made to tear out his heart. In fine, I saw and uched all the wounds of his body such as the savages had told and assured us of; e buried these precious relics on Sunday the 21st day of March, 1649, with much nsolation.

I had the happiness of carrying them to the grave and of inhuming them with ose of Father Gabriel L'Allemant. When we left the country of the Hurons, we fted both bodies from the ground and set them to boil in strong lye. All the bones ere well scraped, and the care of having them dried was given to me. I put them very day into a little oven made of clay, which we had, after having heated it ightly, and when in a state to be packed, they were enveloped separately in silk uff. Then they were put into two small chests and we brought them to Quebec, here they are held in great veneration.

It is not a doctor of the Sorbonne who has composed this, as you may easily see, is a remnant from the Iroquois, and a person who has lived more than thought, ho is and shall be ever, Sir,

Your humble and very obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHE REGNAUT, Coadjutor Brother with the Jesuits of Caen, 1678, Companion of Fathers Brebœuf and L'Allemant above mentioned.

NOTE F.

List of Books, &c., Presented, with the Names of the Givers.

Akins (T. B.)	Halifax, N.S.	Pamphlets.
Bedard (T. P.)	Quebec	Historical papers.
Bell (Robert)	Carleton Place	Pamphlet.
Billings (Walter)	Ottawa	Manuscripts.
Blanchet (Hon. J.)	Quebec	"Collection de Manuscrits."
Buchanan (P.)	Ottawa	Pamphlet.
Bucke (E. P.)	Ottawa	Report of Fruit Growers' Association o Ontario.
Casgrain (H.)	Ottawa	Manuscripts.
Dorwin (Miss)	Montreal	Collection of Pamphlets, &c.
Featherston (J. P.)	Ottawa	Report of the Court-Martial on Brig.-Gen William Hull, at Albany, N.Y., Jan uary, 1814.
Garon (Phileas)	Quebec	Original Letter on the War of 1812.
Grand Trunk Railway	Montreal	Collection of Pamphlets.
Hall (John S.)	Montreal	Neptunean (Gourlay).
Hall (John S.)	Montreal	North-West Passage (Sir John Ross) 1835
Harbour Commissioners	Montreal	Report on the Improvement of the Shi Canal.
Hincks (Hon. Sir Francis)	Montreal	Pamphlets.
Johnson (W. H.)	Ottawa	Collection of Books and Pamphlets.
Kelton (Lt. Dwight H.)	Mackinack	Annals of Fort Mackinac do revised edition. } 2 vols.
Kingsford (W.)	Ottawa	Collection of Pamphlets.
McGibbon (R. D.)	Montreal	Address before the St. Patrick Society o Sherbrooke, 1884.
Master of the Rolls	London	Publications of the Public Record Office.
Matheson (David)	Ottawa	Pamphlet by Dr. Samuel Johnson, on the Claims of the Colonies, 1774.
Menzies (John)	Almonte	Original Plan of Almonte (Map).
Murphy (P. S.)	Montreal	Portrait of Haldimand.
Nash (E. W.)	New York.	Report of the trial of McLeod, for the burning of the steamer Caroline.
New York State Library	Albany	Report for 1883.
Ontario (Government of)	Toronto	Collection of official Documents.
Ouimet (Hon. G.)	Quebec	Collection of Reports, on Education and Historical Works.
Pelletier (Hon. A. C. P.)	Quebec	Memoires de Pierre de Sales Latterrière et de ses Traverses, Quebec, 1873.
Powell (Colonel)	Ottawa	Newspaper of 1815.
Pringle (Judge)	Cornwall	Copies of unpublished original documents.
Quebec (Government of)	Quebec	Collection of official documents.
Roger (Charles)	Ottawa	Proceedings of the Historical Society o Quebec from 1832 to 1847.
Shea (Dr. J. Gilmary)	New Jersey	Collection of pamphlets, &c.
Thibault (Charles)	Ottawa	Pamphlets.
Walsh (J. W.)	Simcoe	Collection of manuscripts.
Watts (J. W. H.)	Ottawa	Reports and other papers relating to the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.
White (Richard)	Montreal	Collection of Pamphlets.
White (William)	Ottawa	Collection of Pamphlets.

ABSTRACTS OF THE ACTES DE FOY ET HOMMAGE.

(Fealty Rolls.)

(These abstracts are taken only from volumes II, III and IV, covering the years 23 to the first part of 1781. Volume I was found so late that there was not time to alyse its contents. In view of the fact that, on the occasion of every change, the iginal deed of concession is repeated in each *Acte de Foy et Hommage*, it would em that there must be very few, if any, deeds of concession contained in the first lume, which are not mentioned in the subsequent volumes. Nevertheless, it is oposed to make hereafter an abstract of the first volume, and also of the last four lumes, which cover the period from 1781 to 1854. As a matter of course the paging d numbering of the volumes given in this abstract apply solely to the copy of the *Actes de Foy & Hommage* " in the Archives Office, and not to the original, which the property of the Government of the Province of Quebec.)

A.

ntaya (*or* D'Orvilliers.) Vol. IV. p., 84. In 1784 the oath of fealty was taken by Sieur Jauton *dit* Dauphiné, who purchased the fief in 1768 from M. Kerberio, Priest. The latter had acquired it in 1754, from Pierre Pelletier *dit* Antaya and his brothers and sisters, all heirs of François Pelletier *dit* Antaya, who owed the surname to his marriage with an Indian wife and had purchased the fief in 1675, from Sieur de Comporté, the first grantee, 1672. (*See* D'Orvilliers.)

RGENTEUIL. Vol. IV., p. 379. In 1781, oath of fealty by Pierre-Louis Panet, who had purchased the fief from the heirs of Dame Louise Denis, widow of Pierre d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, who in 1725 took the usual oath and fyled the promise of Count de Frontenac, 1682, of a grant of this fief to Sieur Charles Joseph d'Aillebout, the father. The latter and his wife, Catherine Le Gardeur, sold it, in 1697, to Sieur d'Argenteuil, their son, husband of the aforesaid Dame d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil.

SSOMPTION. (Fief on the river of that name) Vol. II., p. 173. In 1723, oath of fealty by Sieur Chaussegros de Léry, on behalf of Sieur de St. Ours, heir of Sieur de St. Ours, deceased, his son, who died unmarried and was the first grantee, 1672.

UBERT. Vol. IV, p. 386. Guillaume Grant, who took the oath in 1781, had purchased this fief in 1768 from Marie-Anne-Joseph de l'Estringan de St. Martin, widow of Ignace Aubert de la Chesnaye and from Charlotte Aubert de la Chesnaye wife of the Marquis d'Albergati Vazza. The original grant of this fief was made in 1736 to Thérèse de La Lande-Gayon, widow of François Aubert.

B

BAIE SAINT-ANTOINE. (Part of the fief.) Vol. II, p. 176. In 1723 the oath was taken by René Lefebvre, heir of Jacques Lefebvre first grantee in 1683.

BAIE SAINT-ANTOINE. (Part of the fief.) Vol. IV. p. 40. In 1781 the oath was taken by René Guay, who had acquired certain parts of the fief as follows: in 1773 by adjudication jointly with Joseph Despins; in 1771 by donation from Elizabeth Guay, widow of Louis Lefebvre Desilets; in 1767 by deed of sale from Jeanne Lefebvre, widow of J.-Bte Provancher; in 1746 by sharing with the heirs of Jacques Lefebvre; also in 1739 by acquisition from the said heirs. (For original grant, *See* next preceding abstract).

BEAUMONT. Vol. II, p. 71. In 1723, Charles Couillard de Beaumont took the oath. He inherited from Charles Couillard de Beaumont, his father, who was the first grantee, 1672.

BEAUMONT (continued.) Vol. IV, p. 375. In 1781 Charles Couillard de Beaumont took the oath for $\frac{2}{3}$ of this fief, and Louis Turgeon, as the husband of Marie-Thérèse Couillard de Beaumont, for the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$. This Seigniory had been in the possession of the Couillard de Beaumont family from the time of the original grant. (*See* next preceding paragraph).

BEAUPORT. Vol. II, 420. In 1725 the oath was taken by Ignace Juchereau de St. Denis, son and heir of Ignace Juchereau de St. Denis. The latter held the Seigniory by *Donation entre vifs* from Joseph Giffard, son of Robert Giffard first grantee, 1634 5.

BEAUPORT ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the Seigniory)—Continued—Vol. III., p. 511. Ignace-Michel-Louis-Antoine de Salaberry, who took the oath in 1781, held a part of this portion of the Seigniory, in his capacity as only son and heir of Madeleine-Louise Juchereau Duchesnay and Michel de Salaberry, who had acquired the estate from Marie Juchereau Duchesnay, widow of Philippe d'Amours de la Morandière, in 1754. The other part he held by donation from his aunt Thérèse Duchesnay, heiress of Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, and widow of Antoine d'Aillebout de Manteht. For previous titles *see* next preceding paragraph.

BEAUVAIS. (Fief detached from Eschaillons.) In 1781 the oath was taken by Joseph-Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, son of Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry and of Marie Le Gardeur de Beauvais, heiress of Pierre de St. Ours. This fief belonged to the St. Ours family from 1674, when it was granted to the Sieur de St. Ours. Except that portion which he inherited in right of his mother, Marie Le Gardeur de Beauvais, Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry had successively purchased the rights of his coheirs.

BECANCOUR (Part of the Fief) Vol. II., p. 312. In 1724 appeared and took the oath: Pierre Robineau, Seigneur de Bécancour and Baron de Portneuf, who had acquired the rights of the Sieur de Comporté. The latter had acquired this part of the fief under a judgment of adjudication against Charles Le Gardeur de Villiers, son of Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny first grantee, 1647.

BECANCOUR, Vol. IV., p. 300. In 1781 the oath was taken by Dame Françoise de Boucherville, Dowager widow of Joseph Michel Le Gardeur de Croisil, Sieur de Montesson, proprietrix of half the fief, and usufructuary of the other half belonging to Jean Bruyère, her son-in-law, who had married Catherine Pommereau, issue of the first marriage of the said Dame with François Pommereau. In 1755 Joseph-Michel Le Gardeur de Croisil, Sieur de Montesson, had purchased the rights over the said fief of Marie-Anne Robineau, widow of Charles Le Gardeur de Croisil. (For previous titles *see* next preceding paragraph.)

BELAIR (*or* Les Ecureuils) Vol. II., p. 91. Jean-Baptiste Toupin *dit* Dussault, who took the oath of fealty in 1723, had succeeded to the estate of Jean-Baptiste Toupin *dit* Dussault. The first grant had been made in 1672 to the Sieurs Toupin, father and son.

BELAIR (*or* Les Ecureuils)—Continued—Vol. IV., p. 254. Joseph Brassard Deschenaux, who took the oath in 1781, had purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ of this fief in 1770 from Joseph Toupin *dit* Dussault and Alexis Dussault. (*See* previous paragraphs as to anterior titles.)

BELLECHASSE. Vol. II., p. 325. Nicolas-Blaise des Bergères, Sieur de Rigauville, took the oath for this fief in 1724, as the husband of Marie-Françoise Vienay Pachot, before her last marriage widow of Alexandre Berthier, first grantee, 1672. (*See* Berthier)

BELLEVUE. Vol. II., p. 20. In 1723 the oath was taken by Pierre Chicoine, son and heir of Pierre Chicoine, who had purchased this fief from Pierre Boisseau. The latter had acquired it in 1678 from Sieur de Vitré, first grantee, 1672.

BELLEVUE (continued.) Vol. IV., p. 175. In 1781 the oath was taken by Pierre Chicoine *dit* Dauzois, who had acquired by donation a part of this fief, from François Chicoine and purchased the shares of his co-heirs, all children of Pierre Chicoine, mentioned firstly in the next preceding article.

ELŒIL. Vol. II., p. 154. Charles LeMoyne de Longueuil, who took the oath in 1723, had purchased this fief in 1711, from Joseph Hertel, first grantee, 1694.

ELŒIL (continued.) Vol. III., p. 1—1733.* Charles LeMoyne Baron de Longueuil, eldest son of the next above.

ELŒIL (continued.) Vol. III., p. 551—1781—Dlle. Charles LeMoyne, *Baroness de* Longueuil, had inherited from her father, Charles LeMoyne, *Baron de* Longueuil, who had acquired the fief in 1755, from his brother and sisters, minor children of Charles LeMoyne, *Baron de* Longueuil.

ERTHIER (*En haut* and Extension.) Vol. III., p. 190—1751—Pierre-Noël Courthiau had acquired this fief in 1750 from Marie Lestage and from Marie-Esther Sayer, widow of Pierre Lestage, who had purchased in 1718 from Nicolas-Blaise des Bergères, Sieur de Rigauville, husband of Marie-Françoise Vienay Pachot, married in the first place to Alexandre Berthier. The latter, grantee in 1674 of the greater part of the Fief of Berthier, had purchased another part of it from Sieur Randin, first grantee of the fief Randin, situated beside that of Berthier, of which it then became an integral part.

ERTHIER (*En haut*,—continued)—Vol. III., p. 446—1781—Jacques Cuthbert had purchased this fief in 1765 from Pierre-Noël Courthiau, then a resident of Bayonne, through his brother, Jean-Baptiste Courthiau. (*See* preceding paragraph.)

ERTHIER (*En bas, or* BELLECHASSE.) Vol. IV., p. 351—1781—*Les Dames Religieuses de l'Hotel Dieu* of Quebec had obtained a donation of this fief in 1780, by the will of Messire Charles des Bergères de Rigauville, Vicar General. (For anterior titles *See* BELLECHASSE.)

EULAC. (A fief taken from the Seigniory of Chambly.) Vol. IV, p. 387. Guillaume Grant took the oath in 1781. He had purchased the fief from François Dupont Duchambon, Sieur de Mésiliat, and from Marie-Françoise-Joseph-Reine Hertel de Beulac, wife of the latter and heiress of Claude-François-Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Beulac. In 1780, after an exchange made with René-Ovide de Rouville, who conveyed to him a parcel of ground in the village of Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Guillaume Grant made declaration to the effect that he united the said parcel of ground to his Fief of Beulac. (For anterior titles *see* "Chambly.")

IC. Vol. III., p. 424,—1781—Gilles-Ignace-Joseph Aubert de la Chesnaye and Dame Charles Aubert "D'albergati" † widow, held this fief from Ignace Aubert de la Chesnaye, son of Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye who had acquired it from Charles Denis de Vitré, first grantee, 1675.

BONSECOURS. Vol. II., p. 115.—1723—Louis Belanger had purchased from his brothers and sisters, and from his nephews and nieces,—the latter being the children of Charles Belanger—their shares, which he added to that he had received from his father, François Belanger, first grantee, 1677.

BONSECOURS. (Continued—) Vol. III., p. 87.—1739—Jean François Belanger, eldest son of François, eldest son of Louis Belanger. (*See* preceding par.)

BONSECOURS. (On the river Yamaska.) Vol. II., p. 158.—1723—Marie-Joseph Fezeret, wife of Gabriel Thiersan de Genlis and heiress of Louis Fezeret, who had purchased this fief from Sieur Charon, first grantee, 1702.

BONSECOURS. (On the St. Lawrence, next to Sainte Croix.) Vol. II., p. 246.—1723—Marie-Madeleine Boucher, widow of Pierre-Noël Le Gardeur de Tilly. The latter had purchased this fief in 1701, from Marie Mainville (*Miville*, according to Abbé Tanguay,), widow of Mathieu Amyot *de* Villeneuve (*dit* Villeneuve, according to Abbé Tanguay) first grantee, 1687.

BOUCHER. (Pierre, Sieur de Boucherville.) Vol. II., p. 217.—1723—The said Pierre Boucher de Boucherville had received the grant, in 1656, of a fief unnamed, defined as follows: "10 arpents in front by a depth of 20, situated on the north side of the St. Lawrence, about 300 paces above the fifth river."

* In order to avoid useless repetition of words, the date of the taking of the oath will hereafter usually follow the number of the page.

†She was the widow of Marquis d'Albergati Vazza. *See* "Aubert"

BOUCHERVILLE. Vol. II., p. 205.—1723—Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, as well for himself as for his mother and his brothers and sisters, all heirs of Pierre Boucher de Grosbois et de Boucherville, first grantee in 1672.

BOUCHERVILLE. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the Fief.) Vol. II., p. 235.—1723—René Gaultier, Sieur de Varennes, son of René Gaultier and of Marie Boucher, daughter and donee of Pierre Boucher Sieur de Grosbois & Boucherville. (*See* next preceding.)

BOUCHERVILLE. ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the Seigniory) Vol. III., p. 494.—1781—René-Amable Boucher, Sieur de Boucherville, representing his mother, Dame Marguerite Raimbault *veuve* De Boucherville, and also Joseph Boucher de la Brocquerie and François Boucher de la Perrière, co-seigniors. (*See* above.)

BOUCHERVILLE (14 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth.) Vol. IV., p. 102.—1781—Charles Boucher de Grosbois held 6 arpents frontage of this fief, by donation made in 1707 to his father Ignace Boucher de Grosbois, by Pierre Boucher de Boucherville and Jeanne Crevier wife of the last named. In 1730 the said Charles Boucher de Grosbois purchased the other 8 arpents frontage from Charles Hertel de Chambly and Géneviève Boucher his wife. (*See* above.)

BOUCHERVILLE, (2 arpents) Vol. IV., p. 105.—1781—Charles Boucher de la Bruère as heir of his father, Jean-René Boucher de la Bruère.

BOUCHERVILLE (6 arpents) Vol. IV., p. 105.—1781—Joseph Boucher de Montarville held this part of the fief from his father, Jean-René Boucher de la Bruère.

BOURCHEMIN. (*See also* VAUDREUIL.) Vol. II., p. 353.—1725—Philippe de Rigault Marquis de Vaudreuil, had acquired a part of this fief from Dlle. Marie-Anne de Bourchemin, daughter of Jacques-François de Bourchemin first grantee, 1695. He had purchased the other part from René Guay, son of Alexis Guay and from Elizabeth Dizy, married firstly to the said François de Bourchemin the first grantee.

BOURCHEMIN. Vol. III., p. 518.—1781—The Seminary of St. Sulpice held this fief in their own right from 1764, deriving title from Le Séminaire de Saint Sulpice of Paris, by *donation pure et simple*. In 1736 the fief had been given to *MM. de Saint-Sulpice*, by Mgr. Dosquet, Coadjutor of Quebec, who had purchased it in 1731 from Pierre Rigault de Vaudreuil. (See above as to previous changes).

BOURDON. (*See* ILES BOURDON.

BOURG-LOUIS. Vol. IV., p. 447.—1781—Antoine Panet had, in 1777, acquired by licitation this fief, which was granted in 1741 to Louis Fournel.

BOURG-MARIE. Vol. II., p. 158.—1723—Marie-Joseph Fezeret, wife of Gabriel Thiersan de Genlis, obtained a grant of this fief in 1708.

C.

CABANAC. Vol. II., p. 1.—1723—Melchior Desjordy de Cabanac took the oath for himself and for his mother, Madeleine Pezard de la Touche, then in France, (1.) and widow of Joseph Desjordy de Cabanac, first grantee 1695.

CAP DE LA TRINITÉ. Vol. II., p. 34.—1723—Jacques LeMoyne de Martigny, only son of J.-Bte. LeMoyne de Martigny, who held the ceded rights of Jacques LeMoyne, grantee, 1676.

CAP SAINT-MICHEL. Vol. III, p. 36.—1736—François Messier, Sieur de Saint-François, took the oath for himself and for his brothers and sisters and others, the heirs of Michel Messier de Saint-Michel, grantee, 1676.

CAP-SANTÉ (Port-Neuf.) Vol. IV., p. 336.—1781—Les Dames Ursulines de Québec, acquired the Barony of Port-Neuf, from Eustache-Lambert Dumont and his wife, Louise-Charlotte Petit, in 1744, who had purchased it in 1741 from Bonaventure Le Gardeur de Croisil, the son, with the consent of his father, Charles Le Gardeur de Croisil, husband of Marie-Géneviève Robineau. This Seigniory had been erected into a Barony in 1681. (For previous changes *see* PORT-NEUF, Vol. II., p. 144.

(1.) She must have died there, for there is no record of her burial in the Registers of Canada.

ARUFEL. Vol. II, p. 69.—1723.—Jean Sicard de Carufel received the grant in 1705.

ARUFEL. (Continued.) Vol. IV., p. 245.—1781.—Pierre and André Duchesnay and their sister Madeleine Géneviève took the oath of fealty in 1781 for this fief, which they had inherited from Jean-Baril Duchesnay. The latter, who already held a certain part of the fief as husband of Mlle. Sicard de Carufel, had between 1744 and 1758, successively purchased all the rights of the Carufel heirs. (*See* above as to grant.)

HAMBLY. Vol. II, p. 194.—1723.—Jean-Baptiste Boucher de Niverville took the oath in connection with this fief as the husband of Marie-Thérèse Hertel, daughter of François Hertel. The latter held the fief by right of his wife Marguerite de Thauvenet, heiress of M. de Chambly the first grantee, 1672, killed in an Italian campaign.

HAMBLY. (one-half) Vol. IV, p. 21.—1781.—Joseph-Claude Boucher de Niverville already proprietor of part of the seigniory, acquired the remainder of the one half from his brothers and sisters in 1754. (*See* above.)

HAMBLY (one-half.) Vol. IV, p. 343.—1781—Jean-Baptiste Boucher de Niverville held half this fief as eldest son of Jean-Baptiste Boucher de Niverville. (*See* above.)

HAMPLAIN. Vol. III, p. 79.—1738—Dame Marie-Joseph Chorél, widow of Etienne Pezard de la Touche, son of Etienne Pezard de la Touche, grantee, 1664.

HATEAUGUAY. Vol. II, p. 283.—1724—Zacharie Robutel de La Noue acquired this fief in 1706 from the children and heirs of Charles LeMoyne de Longueuil, first grantee, 1673.

CHATEAUGUAY and ILES DE LA PAIX. Vol. IV, p. 188—1781—*Les Dames de l'Hopital Général*, Montreal, had acquired this fief in 1760 and 1764 from Joachim Robutel de La Noue and from Marie-Anne Robutel de La Noue. (*See* above.)

CLORIDAN. Vol. II, p. 259,—1724—Anne-Thérèse Minet took the oath for this fief, conveyed to her by her deceased husband, Charles Morin, first grantee, 1707.

CONTRECŒUR. (Part of Fief, 14 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth.) Vol. II, p. 138.—1723—François-Antoine de Pécaudy (Pécody) de Contrecœur for J. F. Volant *dit* Fosseneuve, who had purchased in 1690 the rights of Louis de Gannes de Falaise. The latter had come into possession of this part of the Seigniory by his marriage with Barbe Denis, widow of Antoine de Pécody de Contrecœur, first grantee of the whole Seigniory, 1672 and 1673.

CONTRECŒUR. (Part of the Seigniory, 42 arpents in front by two leagues in depth.) Vol. III, p. 255. Jean-Baptiste Martel purchased this fief in 1752 from the heirs of Louis-Jean de La Corne husband of Marie de Pécody de Contrecœur, daughter of Antoine de Pécody de Contrecœur. (*See* above.)

CONTRECŒUR. (¾ of the Seigniory) Vol. III, p. 479.—1781—François Boucher de la Perrière was then in possession of the greater part of the Seigniory of Contrecœur as the husband of Charlotte de Pécody and as the son and heir of Dame Marie-Charles de Pécody de Contrecœur, widow of François-Clément Boucher de Laperrière and sister of Antoine de Pécody de Contrecœur. (*See* above.)

CONTRECŒUR. (Part of the Seigniory, 10 arpents in front by one league in depth.) Vol. IV, p. 105.—1781—Joseph Boucher de Montarville married to Catherine de Pécody de Contrecœur, who had received this part of the Seigniory from her father Pierre-Claude de Pécody de Contrecœur in advance of inheritance.

CÔTE DE BEAUPRÉ. Vol. IV, p. 305.—1781.—Le Séminaire de Québec had received a donation of this Seigniory from Mgr. de Laval, in 1680. The latter had acquired the several parts of this Seigniory as follows: In 1662 from Julien Fortin, in 1664 from Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, from Jean Rosée, Sieur de St. Martin and from Jacques Duhamel, and lastly, in 1668, from Antoine Cheffault de la Regnardière, who had received the first grant of the whole Seigniory, in 1636. (The *Acte* does not state how the other three-fourths passed from Cheffault de la Regnardière to Julien Fortin, Charles Aubert and Jacques Duhamel.)

CÔTE DE LAUZON. RIVIERE DU LOUP and FIEF SAINT-JEAN. Vol. IV, p, 460.—1780.—"The Hon. Henry Caldwell, being the holder under a terminal lease of

"these Fiefs and Seigniories belonging to His Excellency General James Murray, "now in Europe in His Majesty's Service, begs that he may be granted *sufferance* "until the general himself can take the oath of fealty."

COULONGE. (*Fief* and *Chatellenie*). Vol. III, p. 68.—1738.—The Seminary of Quebec had purchased it in 1676 from the Nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec, who acquired it themselves from Barbe de Boulogne, widow of Louis d'Aillebout first grantee, 1657.

COULONGE. Vol. IV, p. 305.—1781.—The Seminary again took the usual oath in 1781. (*See* above, as to previous titles.)

COURNOYER. Vol. II, p. 358.—1725.—Jacques Hertel, Sieur de Cournoyer, took the oath of fealty for himself, his mother, brothers and sisters, all heirs with him of François Hertel. The latter held the fief from bis father Jacques Hertel the first grantee. The precise date of the grant is unknown, "the title deeds having been destroyed by fire," says the *Acte* of 1725, "in the house of the said late Sieur François Hertel, then situated in the Seigniory of Cap de la Madeleine."

COURNOYER. (Continued.) Vol. IV, p. 461.—1781—Marie-Joseph Cournoyer, widow of Sieur Lefebvre was the usufructuary of the said fief. Governor Murray granted her sufferance until her eldest son "who has been taken with Lieut.-"Governor Hamilton's party and who is retained as a prisoner in the rebel ranks, "shall himself be able to take the oath of fealty."

COURVAL. Vol. IV., p. 16.—1781.—Pierre-Michel Cressé and Louise Cressé, children and heirs of Sieur Cressé, the first grantee, 1754.

CRESSÉ. Vol. II., p. 45.—1781—Appeared: Louis Poulin de Courval, eldest son of Jean-Baptiste Poulin de Courval and of Louise Cressé, daughter and heiress of Michel Cressé, and Claude and Joseph, the brothers of the first named, his co-heirs. Michel Cressé their grand-father had purchased this fief from Sieur de Loubia the first grantee, 1672.

D.

D'AILLEBOUT. Vol. II., p. 369—1725—Louise Denis, widow of Pierre d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, who took the oath, was the son of Charles d'Aillebout des Musseaux the first grantee, 1680.

D'AUTEUIL. Vol. II, p. 457.—1725—François-Madeleine Ruette, Sieur d'Auteuil et de Monceaux took the oath for his children, as the husband of Marie-Anne Juchereau, previously the widow of François Pollet de la Combe-Pocatière. The Sieur d'Auteuil held part of this fief in his own right as grantee, 1693, and the rest from his mother Claire-Françoise du Clément du Vault, the latter having inherited from Asne Gasnier du Clément, her mother, who had received the first grant of the greater part of this fief in 1649.

DAUTRAY AND LA NORAYE. (Additions to this Fief in 1739.) Vol. III., p. 446.—1781—On the 26th January, 1781, Jacques Cuthbert took oath of fealty for $\frac{5}{8}$ of these Seigniories, which he had acquired in 1771, 1772, 1777 and 1778 from the heirs of François Neveu, son of Jean-Baptiste Neveu, first grantee of the augmentation of these Seigniories, 1739. (*See* the next following article and "LA NORAYE AND DAUTRAYE," Vol. III., p. 446.)

DAUTRAY AND LA NORAYE. (With the augmentation of 1739.) On the 23rd February, 1781, Joseph-Ambroise Neveu took oath of fealty for $\frac{3}{8}$ths of these fiefs. He had acquired the said $\frac{3}{8}$ths as follows: in 1771 he had purchased the rights of François Simonet and Marguerite Neveu; in 1774 those of Marie Neveu, widow of Louis-Hector d'Artigny et de Villeray. In 1739, Jean-Baptiste Neveu, grand-father of the party appearing, Joseph-Ambroise Neveu, had obtained the grant of an augmentation of the fiefs of Dautray and La Noraye. The first grant of Dautray, properly so called, had been made to Jean Bourdon in 1638 and 1647; that of La Noraye proper in 1638 to Sieur de La Noraye, to Charles Gauthier, to Marie-Denise Sevestre, "wife of Neveu," and to Catherine Gauthier, "widow Duquet." (*See also* LA NORAYE)

Léry. Vol. III., p. 329—1759—Joseph-Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry had purchased, in 1758, the half of this fief from his co-heirs and inherited the other half from Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, his father, first grantee, 1723.

L'Isle. Vol. IV., p. 216—1781—Joseph-Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry had purchased this fief in 1772 from Pierre Chaboisseau, as the husband of Marie Aubin de l'Isle and, in 1773, the rights of Jean-Baptiste Rodrigue, which the latter had acquired from Marie-Gabriel Aubin de l'Isle, widow, by first marriage, of Sieur Desroches and, by her second marriage, of Sieur Cadet. The grant of this seigniory had been made in 1736 to Sieur Joseph de Fleury de la Gorgendière. The *Acte* does not state how it passed into the hands of the Aubin de l'Isle family.

eMuy. Vol. II., p. 202.—1723—Pierre-Jacques Daneaux, Sieur de Muy, "Gouverneur du Mississippi," was seignior of the whole of this fief from the date of the deed of partition made in 1717 between himself and his sisters, the children of Nicolas Daneaux and Marguerite Boucher, daughter of Pierre Boucher de Boucherville and of Jeanne Crevier, who had made a donation of the said fief in 1695 to their son-in-law, Nicolas Daneaux. This *Acte de Foy et Hommage* does not state how Sieur Boucher de Boucherville had become possessed of this fief. The descent of the party appearing, Pierre-Jacques Daneaux, is not properly set forth therein, the name of Nicolas Daneaux, the elder, not being mentioned; hence it was only by means of the Abbé Tanguay's Dictionary that the author of this work has been able to trace up the complete rights of inheritance of Pierre-Jacques Daneaux.

eneau. Vol. III., p. 21.—1736—Jean-Claude Louet, as the husband of Anne Morin, previously widow of René Deneau *fils*. René Deneau, the elder, had received the first grant in 1691.

es Hunets. Vol. II., p. 137.—1723—François Desjordy took the oath in 1723 for this fief, of which he had obtained a grant in 1696.

esmaure or Saint Augustin. Vol. III., p. 17—1736—The Nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu, Quebec, had acquired this fief in 1735, under a judgment of adjudication against Marie-Thérèse Lalande Gayon, widow of François Aubert de la Chesnaye. There is no reference in the *Acte* to the first grant of this Fief.

d'Orvilliers or Antaya. (*See* Antaya). Vol. II, p. 83–1723—Pierre Pelletier *dit* Antaya took the oath in 1723, for himself and for his brother and sisters. He had purchased a part of the half of this fief from the d'Orvilliers heirs, the children of François Chorel de St. Romain, and held the other part of the half from his father, François Pelletier *dit* Antaya, who had purchased it from Sieur de Comporté, the first grantee, 1672.

DuCalvet. (*See* Rivière David *and* Ruisseau du Petit Lac.

Dumontier. Vol. II., p. 163.—1723—Marie-Anne Richard, widow of Sieur Dumontier, grantee 1708, took the oath for herself as owner of one-half of the fief, and for her children as the proprietors of the other half.

Dumontier (continued). Vol. III., p. 470.—1781—Conrad Gugy had purchased in 1771, from the estate of Louis Estébral, a part of this fief which was granted firstly in 1708 to Sieur Dumontier. He acquired the remainder from Les Dames Religieuses des Trois Rivières and from Le Maitre Duem (Duhemme). (*See* next preceding article).

Dusablé (*dit* la Nouvelle York). Vol. III., p. 446.—1781—Jacques Cuthbert had acquired this fief from the estate of Louis-Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé, grantee, 1739.

E.

Eboulements. Vol. II., p. 129. Pierre Tremblay, who took the oath of fealty in 1723, had purchased this fief in part from Pierre de Lessard, first grantee 1683, and in part from Charles de Lessard, grantee of the other part in 1710.

Eboulements. ($\frac{1}{4}$ continued). Vol. IV., p. 371.—1781—Jean-François Tremblay was proprietor of $\frac{1}{4}$ of this fief as the eldest son of Etienne Tremblay, who had in-

herited one-half of the fief of which his father, Pierre Tremblay, possessed the whole in 1723. (See above).

ESCHAILLONS *or* RIVIÈRE DUCHESNE. Vol. II,. p. 171.—1723—Sieur Chaussegros de Léry took the oath as proxy for Sieur de St Ours, first grantee 1674.

ESCHAMBAULT. Vol. II, p. 384.—1725—Joseph de Fleury de la Gorgendière, as son and heir of Jacques-Alexis de Fleury d'Eschambault. The latter held the fief in right of his mother-in-law, Eléonore de Grandmaison, widow of François de Chavigny de Berchereau, who received the first grant of the fief in 1640. The said grantee having gone to seek retirement in France, where he died, M. de Lauzon, the Governor, transferred to Eléonore de Grandmaison, the wife of the said Sieur de Chavigny, the fief d'Eschambault, in 1652.

ETCHEMINS. (Fief on the river of that name.) Vol. II, p. 404.—1725—Joseph de Fleury de la Gorgendière, as the husband of Claire Jolliet, daughter and heiress of Louis Jolliet first grantee, 1697.

F.

FAUSSAMBAULT. Vol. II, p. 439. Marie-Anne Peuvret rendered fealty and homage in 1725, as well for her share of one-third of the fief as for her brother, Alexandre Joseph Peuvret, de Gaudarville, for two-thirds, the latter being then at St. Domingo. Both of them were minors, and heirs of Alexandre Peuvret de Gaudarville, first grantee in 1693.

G.

GASPÉ. Vol. IV., p. 150—1781—Ignace Aubert de Gaspé held this fief by inheritance from his mother, Angélique Le Gardeur, widow of Sieur Aubert de la Chesnaye de Gaspé, who had been the first grantee of this fief in 1738.

GASTINEAU, Vol, II., p. 107—1723—Louis Gastineau Duplessis had acquired this fief, in 1712, from Sieur Boucher de Boucherville, first grantee in 1672.

GASTINEAU, (continued). Vol. IV., p. 156—1781—Joseph Godfroy de Tonnancour bought, in 1766, this fief, from Louis Gastineau. (See above.

GAUDARVILLE. Vol. II., p. 439. Marie-Anne Peuvret rendered fealty and homage, in 1725, as well for herself for one-third of the fief, as for her brother Alexandre Joseph Peuvret de Gaudarville for two-thirds, the latter being then at St. Domingo. Both were minors and heirs of Alexandre Peuvret de Gaudarville, who had inherited two-thirds of the fief from his father, Jean-Baptiste Peuvret, Sieur du Mesnu, and had accquired the other third, in 1701, from his sister, Marie-Catherine Peuvret, wife of Ignace Juchereau Duchesnay. Sieur Jean-Baptiste Peuvret, Sieur du Mesnu, held this fief from his wife, Marie-Catherine Nau, who had previously married Louis de Lauzon de la Citière, first grantee in 1652.

GAUTHIER, (Joseph.) Vol. III., p. 291,—1758—Took the oath for a fief without designation, situated behind La Noraye, which he had bought in 1756, from Jean d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, to whom it was first granted in 1736.

GAUTHIER, (Joseph.) Vol. III., p. 291—1758—Took the oath for a fief situate behind Dautray, which he had bought, in 1755, from Géneviève de Ramzay, widow of Louis Deschamps de Boishébert, to whom it was first granted in 1736.

GENTILLY. Vol. II, p. 30. François Poisson, rendered fealty and homage, in 1723, as well for his own half of the fief, as for his brothers and sisters, for the other half; who were heirs and children like himself, of François Poisson, the latter held the fief by gift *entre-vifs* made in 1683, by Michel Pelletier de la Pérade, the first grantee in 1676.

GENTILLY, (the half of the Fief.) Vol. III, p. 8.—1734—Elizabeth Dizy renders fealty and homage, for herself and minor children. She was the wife of François Poisson, who took the oath in 1723. (*See* above.)

GENTILLY. Vol. IV, p. 216. Joseph-Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry rendered fealty and homage, in 1781; who had, in 1772, 1773, and 1774 bought the rights of

François, Joseph, Antonin and Alexis Poisson, as well as those of the other heirs, from François Poisson mentioned in the preceding article.

IN DE NIPISSIGUIT, (Acadia.) Vol. III, p. 219.—1753—Marie-Thérése-Achille de Rey-Gaillard had inherited this fief from Pierre Rey-Gaillard, and Françoise Cailleteau, his father and mother, as well as portions from his brother and sister. The said Dame Françoise Cailleteau had married the first time Richard Denis de Fronsac, to whom Jean Gobin, the first grantee, in 1690, had ceded this fief.

DEFROY AND ROQUETAILLADE. Vol. II, p. 189. In 1723 René Godfroy de Tonnancour had rendered fealty and homage as well for himself as for the co-heirs, to enumerate whom would take too long. The said René Godfroy had inherited from Louis Godfroy de Normanville, son of Jean Godfroy de Linctot, the first grantee of the Fief in 1638. The widow of the latter, Marie Le Neuf, became the owner of the fief of Roquetaillade by the death of her son, Pierre Godfroy de Roquetaillade, who died unmarried, and was the first grantee in 1675.

DEFROY AND ROQUETAILLADE (portion of the Fief). Vol. IV., p. 156. In 1781 Joseph Godfroy de Tonnancour rendered fealty and homage. He held this portion of the said fiefs from his father, René Godfroy de Tonnancour. (See the preceding article.)

DEFROY AND ROQUETAILLADE. (A portion of the Fief.) Vol. IV, p. 35.—1781—Jean Drouet de Richarville, bought in 1773, several portions of these fiefs, from Dame Joseph Duplessis and the Oliviers, minors and heirs of their aunt, Madeleine Duplessis. The deed does not state how the latter became owner of portions of these fiefs. (See the two preceding articles.)

ANDE VALLÉE DES MONTS NOTRE-DAME AND ANSE DE L'ÉTANG. Vol II, p. 393. Michel Sarrazin, doctor, member of the Academy of Sciences, rendered fealty and homage, in 1725, with respect to this fief, brought him by his wife Anne Hazeur, daughter of François Hazeur, first grantee in 1691 and 1697.

AND PABOS. Vol. IV, p. 468.—1781—General Haldimand bought this fief, in 1765, from Sieurs Lefebvre de Bellefeuille and George Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, brother of the first-named, both heirs of Pierre Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, who had acquired this fief from the heirs of René Hubert, the first grantee in 1696.

AND PRÉ Vol. III., p. 470.—1781—Conrad Gugy bought this fief in 1764, from Louis Boucher de Grand Pré, who held it from Lambert Boucher de Grand Pré, the heir of Piere Boucher de Grand Pré, the first grantee in 1695.

ONDINES. *See* Saint-Charles des Roches.

OSBOIS. (Portion of the Seigniory). Vol. II., p. 77.—1723—Louis Boucher de Grand Pré had inherited it from Lambert Boucher de Grand Pré, who had succeeded to Lambert Boucher de Grand Pré, the first grantee in 1672.

OSBOIS. (Portion of the Seigniory). 1781—Conrad Gugy bought, in 1764, a portion of this fief, from Sieur Louis de Grand Pré. (See the foregoing.)

OSBOIS. (Portion of the fief). Vol. II., p. 74.—1723—Charles LeSieur succeeded Julien LeSieur. The two brothers bought a portion of this fief in common, in 1702, from Pierre Boucher, Seignior of Boucherville and Grosbois, son of Pierre Boucher de Grand Pré, the first grantee of the whole of the fief in 1672.

OSBOIS.—(A portion of the Fief)—Vol. IV., p. 472.—1781—Appeared Antoine LeSieur, eldest son, for himself and his brothers and sisters, all children of Julien LeSieur, son of Charles LeSieur. (See the foregoing.)

H.

IAMASKA. *See* YAMASKA.

UBERT, (René.) Vol. II., p. 290.—1724—René Hubert was the proprietor of a fief without a name, situated behind the seigniories of Saint-Gabriel and Saint-Ignace, which he had inherited from his son René-Louis Hubert, who died childless, being the first grantee in 1698.

I.

Iberville De Ristigouche—(Acadia)—Vol. III., p. 219.—1753—Marie-François Achille de Rey-Gaillard was the heir of Pierre de Rey-Gaillard and Françoi Cailleteau, his father and mother, as well as of the shares of his brother a sister. The said Dame Françoise Cailleteau, married, in the first place, Richa Denis de Fronsac, to whom Pierre LeMoyne d'Iberville, the first grantee 1690, ceded the fief.

Ile à la Fourche. *See* Nicolet.

Ile aux Coudres and Battures—Vol. II.—1738.—The Seminary of Quebec h obtained the grant, in 1687.

Ile aux Coudres and Battures—(Continued)—Vol. IV., p. 305. The Semina renewed the oath in 1781. (See the foregoing.)

Iles aux Grues, au Canot; Patience, Grosse Ile and Petite Ile aux Oies Vol. I p. 363.—1725—Paul Béquart (or Becart,) Sieur de Fouville and his mothe Anne Macard, widow of Pierre Béquart, Sieur de Granville, rendered fealty an homage in 1725. Pierre Béquart de Granville bought these islands from Loui Couillard de l'Espinay, who held them from M. de Montmagny the origin grantee in 1646.

Iles-aux-Grues, Au Canot, Patience, Grosse Ile and Petite Ile aux-Oies. (Co tinued.) Vol. IV., p. 204.—1781—Louis Liénard de Beaujeu took the oat with respect to this fief, which his wife, Géneviève LeMoyne de Longueuil, ha received in heritage from M. de Fouville and Madame de Granville, as me tioned above.

Ile-aux-Oies. Vol. III., p. 94.—1739—The nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu, at Quebec bought this fief from the heirs of Paul Dupuy, husband of Jeanne Couillard wh had inherited it from her father Louis Couillard de l'Espinay. The latter ha acquired it from M. de Montmagny, the original grantee in 1646.

Ile-aux-Oies. Vol. IV., p. 316—1781—The nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu, of Quebec (*See* Ile-aux-Oies, Vol. III., p. 94.)

Ile Becancour. (Portion detached from the Seigniory of Bécancour.) Vol. IV. p. 321.—1781—Alexis Bigot Dorval and Alexis Dehais Tourigny acquired thi island jointly, the former two-thirds and the latter one-third, from Jean Later rière, for whom Hubert Dubois had bought it in 1778, from Nicholas St. Martin from Jean-Baptiste Bolvin, and from Josephte Martin wife of the latter. In 1753, Joseph Le Gardeur de Croisil de Montesson had acquired it from Jean Baptiste Lefebvre, *dit* Lacroix, who had bought it from Gabrielle Le Gardeu de Croisil. The latter held it from her mother Anne Robineau widow of Charle Le Gardeur de Croisil, (See Bécancour.)

Ile Bizard. Vol. II., p. 165. Jacques Bizard, Priest, rendered fealty and homage, in 1723, in the matter of this fief, as well for himself as for his sister Louise, wife of Charles Renaud, Sieur Dubuisson, and Marie-Blaise Desbergerets, his step sister, married to Théodore Denis de Vitré. Jacques Bizard, father o the party appearing, obtained the grant of the fief in 1678.

Ile Bizard (continued.) Vol. III., p. 534.—1781.—Pierre Fortier bought in 1769 the quarter of this fief from Mathieu-Théodore Denis de Vitré, and in 1767, the half of the remaining three-quarters from Joseph Périnault, who had acquired thes three-quarters jointly with him, in 1765, from Marie-Noël Denis de Vitré. The latter held this portion of the fief by donation from her daughter Louise Bizard, widow of Charles Renaud Sieur Dubuisson. (See above.)

Iles Bouchard. Vol. II., p. 135.—1723—François Desjordy rendered fealty and hon age for this fief as the husband of Louise Robineau de Bécancour, daughter of René Robineau de Bécancour. Sieur Desjordy had himself, in 1706 and 1707, obtained the right of fishing and hunting over this fief, the original grant of which had been made to Sieur Robineau de Fortel, in 1672 and 1677.

Iles Bouchard (continued.) Three-quarters of the Seigniory. Vol. IV., p. 111.—1781—François Lemaire St. Germain, priest, bought this fief in 1780, from Fran

çois Desjordy, who had himself acquired it from Pierre Pichet and from Marie-Charlotte Desjordy wife of the latter. (See above.)

Bourdon. Vol. II., p. 200.—1723.—Ignace Bourgery rendered fealty and homage, as the husband of Marie Demare (Desmares) heiress of Charles Desmares. The latter had acquired this fief in 1698, from Pierre d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, who held it from Charles d'Aillebout des Musseaux. The latter had acquired it, in 1668, from the Jesuit Fathers, to whom Charles de Lauzon de Charny, Governor and first grantee, in 1652, had granted it.

Bourdon (continued.) Vol. III., p. 206.—1751.—Louis Saint-Ange Charly, donee *entre-vifs* from Marie Desmares, widow of Ignace Bourgery and daughter of Charles Desmares. The latter had bought these islands from Pierre d'Aillebout D'Argenteuil, son of Sieur d'Aillebout des Musseaux, who for himself had acquired them, in 1668, by donation from the Jesuit Fathers, to whom Charles de Lauzon de Charny, Governor and original grantee in 1652, had granted them.—(This deed has enabled us to complete the preceding (Vol. II., p. 200), which allows us to infer that Charles d'Aillebout des Musseaux had been the first grantee of this fief.)

Chicot, (the half of the fief.) Vol. II., p. 309—1724—Louis-Adrien Dandonneau-Dusablé, rendered fealty and homage as well for himself as the proprietor of two-thirds in the half of the fief as for his brother Joseph Dandonneau, surnamed Lenoir, who owned the other third. Sieur Jacques Brisset was the owner of the other half of the fief. The brothers Dandonneau were sons of Louis Dandonneau, who had acquired the seigniory, in 1690, from Sieur Dupas to whom it was first granted in 1672.

Chicot, (the half of the fief.) Vol. II., p. 212—1723—Jacques Brisset became owner of the half of this fief as the husband of Marguerite Dandonneau, daughter and heiress of Louis Dandonneau. (See the preceding article.)

Chicot, (the half of the Fief.) Vol. IV., p. 1—1781—François Enault bought this half of the said fief, in 1770, from Lemaitre Duhemme, who had himself bought it from the Mlle Marie-Joseph and Marie-Géneviève Dandonneau Dusablé.

Courcelles. Vol. II., p. 346—1725—The Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris held this fief from the Abbé Fénelon, to whom it was originally granted, in 1673.

Courcelles. Vol. III., p. 518—1781—The Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal, held this seigniory as the rightful owner, from 1764, by donation from the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris. (See above.)

and of Anticosti, (one-third of the Fief.) Vol. II., p. 404—1725—Joseph de Fleury de la Gorgendière appeared, as the husband of Claire Jolliet, to whom the original grant of this fief was made in 1680, in "consideration of the discovery which the said Sieur Jolliet has made of the country of the Illinois; and of his voyage to Hudson Bay, in the interest and to the advantage of the King's Manor."

land of Anticosti—(continued)—and the Mingan Islands. Vol. IV, p. 396—1781—François-Joseph Cugnet, husband of Marie-Joseph de la Fontaine de Belcour,—Nicolas-Joseph and François de la Fontaine de Belcour, William Grant and Thomas Dunn, all representatives of the late Jacques La Lande, Louis Jolliet and Bissot de la Rivière, and all co-seigniors and proprietors. The heirs of la Fontaine were usufructuaries of the Baronness of Castelneau, the heiress of Jolliet, while William Grant had married dame Catherine de Fleury de la Gorgendière, whose mother was a Jolliet, and had, besides his own rights, bought those of Joseph Marin and of Louise-Charlotte de Fleury de la Gorgendière, wife of the latter. (See the preceding article.)

es de Beauregard. Vol. II, p. 17—1723—Joseph Tetro, surnamed Ducharme, husband of Anne Jarret de Beauregard, appeared in 1723, as well for his wife and himself, for one quarter in the half of the fief, as for the other children and heirs of André Jarret de Beauregard, the original grantee, in 1674.

Ile Dupas (the half of the Fief). Vol. II, page 212—1723—Jacques Brisset possessed the half of this fief in his quality of husband of Marguerite Dandonnea heiress of Louis Dandonneau, who had bought the entire fief from Sieur Dupa the original grantee, in 1672.

Ile Dupas (the half of the Fief). Vol. II, p. 309—1724—Louis-Adrien Dandonnea Sieur Dusablé, derived this half of the fief from his father, Louis Dandonnea mentioned above.

Ile Dupas (the half of the Fief). Vol. IV, p. 1. In 1781, François Enault was th proprietor of the half of the said fief which he had bought in 1770, from L maitre Duhemme, who had himself acquired it from Marie-Joseph and Mari Géneviève Dandonneau Dusablè. (See the two preceding articles.)

Ile Jésus. Vol. IV., p. 305—1781—The Seminary of Quebec obtained the origin grant in 1699.

Iles Mingan, (Portions of the Fief.) Vol. II., p. 404. Joseph de Fleury de l Gorgendière, appeared in 1725, as the husband of Claire Jolliet, who ha inherited two portion of this fief from her two brothers, Louis and Franço Jolliet, who died unmarried, and held another portion of it, derived from he father, Louis Jolliet, the original grantee in 1679. (*See* also Island of Anticosti.

Ile de Moras. Vol. II., p. 351. Thérèse Mouet de Moras, widow of Michel Tro tier sieur de Beaubien appeared in 1725, as well in her quality of daughter an heiress of Pierre Mouet de Moras, the original grantee in 1672, as being the pu chaser of the shares of her co heirs.

Island of Orleans. *See* St. Laurent.

Ile Perrot. Vol. II., p. 316. Appeared in 1724, as well in her own right, as fo the children by the first marriage, the heirs of Desruisseau, Françoise Cuillerie wife of Jean Quenet, (the Abbé Tanguay writes it Guenet) widow of Joseph Trottier, sieur Desruisseau, who had bought this fief in 1684, from Charle LeMoyne de Chateauguay. This latter had acquired it from Sieur Perrot, to whom it was originally granted in 1672.

Ile St. Joseph. Vol. II., p. 209. Appeared in 1723, as well in his own right a representing his mother and his brothers and sisters, the Sieur Boucher d Boucherville, son and heir of Pierre Boucher sieur de Grosbois and de Boucher ville, the original grantee in 1655.

Ile St. Paul, near Montreal, (as regards two-thirds of the Island.) Vol. II., p. 209 —1723—Jacques Le Ber de Senneville, heir with other persons of Jacques Le Be de Senneville, his father, the original grantee, in 1664,—jointly with Claude Ro butel de St. André and Jean de la Vigne, whose rights the said Jacques Le Be de Senneville had afterwards acquired.

Ile St. Paul, near Montreal, (continued.) Vol. III., p. 233.—1753—Jean Le Ber de Senneville took the oath, as well for himself as for his brothers and sisters. They were the children and heirs, of Hippolyte Le Ber de Senneville, the only son o Jacques Le Ber de Senneville. (See above.)

Ile St. Paul, (the third part of the Island called the fief de La Noue.) Vol. IV, p. 194 1781—The Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal, had, in 1769, acquired the remaining part of the Island of St. Paul, by judgment of the court against Thomas Syonk (Young?) at the suit of Christophe Gamelin la Jemmeraye. The said ladies of the Congregation had accquired the first portions of this fief, in 1705 and 1700, from Zacharie Robutel de la Noue, and from his sister Anne Robutel de la Noue, wife of Constant Le Marchand sieur de Lignerie. Zacharie and Anne Robutel de la Noue were children of Claude Robutel de la Noue, the first grantee in 1676 of this third of the Island of St. Paul called the Fief de La Noue.

Ile Ste-Thérèse. Vol. II, p. 221.—1723—Marie-Thérèse du Gué, widow of Gaspard Piot sieur de Langloiserie, daughter and heiress of Sidrac du Gué de Bois Briant, first grantee, 1672 and 1673, took the oath as well in her own right for eight parts and one quarter, as for the other heirs for the remaining portions.

Ile Ste-Thérèse (continued.) Vol. IV, p. 74.—1781—Louis Ainse, who took the oath, had acquired this fief, in 1779, from Jean Maxdell who had acquired it by

adjudication under a decree against Louis-Hector Piot de Langloiserie. (This instrument is incomplete, inasmuch as it does not set forth the other changes of this fief, from 1723, when the widow of Gaspard Piot de Langloiserie took oath of fealty, to the year 1779, when Louis-Hector Piot de Langloiserie was constrained to allow the fief to be sold under process of law.)

SEIZE, in Lake Champlain. Vol. III, p. 16.—1736—Antoine de Pécody de Contrecœur received a grant of this fief in 1734.

A LA PEAU. Vol. II, p. 126. In 1723 appeared Pierre Ruette d'Auteuil, who took the oath for himself, his brothers and sisters and his father, then in France, and who had married Marie-Anne Juchereau, who had been married for the first time to François Pollet de la Pocatière, Sieur de la Combe. The said Marie-Anne Juchereau received the first grant of this fief in 1677, while she was the widow of Sieur de la Combe-Pocatière.

A LA PEAU. (Continued.) Vol. IV., p. 462.—1781—There appeared: Alexis Rhéaume for one $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{7}{9}$ of remainder, and Amable Rhéaume for $\frac{1}{9}$. The last $\frac{1}{9}$ belonged to Simon Sanguinet as the husband of Thérèse Rhéaume. All three were heirs of Charles-Auguste Rhéaume. In 1781 the first party named had purchased the rights of his brothers and sisters, children of the said Charles Auguste, who had acquired the whole of the fief in 1767 from Charles d'Ameaux, sieur de Muy, and from Madeleine de Muy, wife and proxy of Jacques-Philippe de l'Isle. (For original grant, *see* next preceding abstract). With regard to the transfer of this fief from the d'Auteuil family to that of de Muy, there is no mention of it in either of the two instruments.)

DU PORTAGE, &c. Vol. II., p. 380—1725—Marie-Anne Bécart (*or* Béquart) de Granville, widow of Pierre-Jacques de Joybert de Soulanges. She held this fief from her father, Pierre Bécart, first grantee, 1672.

SAINT-JEAN.—Vol. II., p. 377.—1725—Jean-Baptiste Couillard de l'Espinay, Louis and Jacques Couillard, as heirs of their sister, Géneviève Couillard, widow of Denis sieur du Tertre she being first grantee, 1677.

VERTE. Vol. II., p. 56.—1723—Jean-Baptiste Cotê acquired this fief from Louis de Niort sieur de la Noraye, who acquired it from Louis Rouer sieur d'Artigny, first grantee, 1684.

ET. Vol. II., p. 86.—1723—Louis Gamache appeared for himself and for his brothers and sisters, the children of Nicolas Gamache, first grantee in 1672, jointly with "one Balavance." The two latter had afterwards divided the grant between them in two equal parts.

J.

NISON. (Fief taken from Saint-Charles). Vol. IV., p. 408.—1781—Jean Jennison purchased this fief from François Duaisme (Duhemme), who had purchased it in 1765, from Joseph Cournoyer de la Frenière. Prior to 1765 it formed part of Saint Charles, situated on the Chambly river. (*See* SAINT-CHARLES.)

US. (Fief without a name, situated on that river). Vol. II.. p. 229.—1723—Marie Thérèse DuGué, widow of Gaspard Piot sieur de Langloiserie, appeared for herself and for her children. The first grant was made in 1714 to the said Piot de Langloiserie jointly with Sieur Petit; and in 1718, the widow had shared the grant in two equal parts with the said Sieur Petit.

LIET ($\frac{1}{3}$) Vol. III,p. 562—1781—Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau acquired the said third from the heirs of Jolliet de Mingan, descendant of Louis Jolliet, first grantee, 1697.

K.

MOURASKA. Vol. II, p. 62—1723—Henri Hiché acquired this fief by donation in 1713, from Louis Aubert du Forillon and his wife Barbe Le Neuf de la Vallière. The latter acquired it in 1700 from Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, who had acquired it in 1680 from Olivier Morel de la Durantaye, first grantee, 1674.

KAMOURASKA (continued). Vol. III, p. 307.—1758—J.-Bte. de Charnay had succ ively purchased, in 1758, the shares of the heirs of Louis-Joseph Morel d Durantaye, who purchased the fief in 1723, from Henri Hiché. (*See* above).

KAMOURASKA (continued). Vol. IV, p. 364.—1781—Marie-Louise Quercy, wi and dowager of Maître J.-Bte. de Charnay, owner in virtue of her community one half of the fief; J.-Bte. Magnan, proprietor of $\frac{1}{4}$, and Dlle. de Charnaye Varville, sister-in law of the party appearing, proprietor of the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$. 1770 and 1765, the widow de Charnay purchased the rights of Ignace Noël of François la Chaussée de la Durantaye. In 1758 and 1757, her husband, Bte. de Charnay had successively purchased the rights of Louis-Joseph Morel la Durantaye, of Charles Morel de la Durantaye, of André Morel de la Dur taye, and those of François Gagnon and of his wife, Marie-Catherine Morel de Durantaye. (*See* last two preceding abstracts).

KASKARINET. (14 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth, below the Seigniory Contrecœur in the parish of Saint Denis). Vol III, p. 225—1754—J.-Bte. Mo purchased the fief in 1752 from the heirs of Louis-Jean de La Corne, husband Marie-de Pécody de Contrecœur, who had acquired it in 1714 by deed fr Marie-Renée Chorel de St. Romain, widow of Jacques le Picard Sieur de No and Dumesny. The widow had acquired the seigniory from Sieur de Cont cœur. (For original grant, *See* SAINT-DENIS; *also* CONTRECŒUR.)

KOUÉSANOUKEK. (In Acadia) Vol. II, p. 425—1725—Pierre Lefebvre, son and h of Thomas Lefebvre. first grantee, 1703.

L.

LABADIE. Vol. II, p. 219—1723—René Godfroy de Tonnancour took the oath universal legatee of Jacques Labadie, first grantee, 1672.

LABADIE (continued.) Vol. IV, p. 156.—1781.—Joseph Godfroy de Tonnanco inherited the fief from René de Tonnancour, his father, above mentioned.

LA BOISELIÈRE. Vol. II, p. 280.—1724·—Anne Foubert, was the widow of Pie Boisseau, who purchased in 1678 from Charles Denis de Vitré, first grantee, 16

LA BOUTEILLERIE or RIVIÈRE OUELLE. Vol. I, p. 413.—1725—Louis Deschamps Boishébert, was the son of Jean-François Deschamps, Sieur de la Bouteille first grantee, 1672.

LAC DES DEUX-MONTAGNES. Vol. II, p. 337.—1725.—*Le Séminaire de Sai Sulpice* of Paris, held this fief by grant, 1717.

LAC DES DEUX-MONTAGNES (continued.) Vol. III, p. 518.—1781.—The Seminary Saint-Sulpice of Montreal took the oath of fealty for this Seigniory acquired fro *Le Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice* of Paris in 1764, and held from that time in i own right.

LA CHENAYE. Vol. II, p. 274.—1724—Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny acquir this fief under a judgment of adjudication rendered in 1715 in favour of t creditors of Raymond Martel. The *Acte* of 1724 does not say how the latt became proprietor of the Seigniory and does not give the date of the origin grant, or the grantee. The deed of 1781, however, which is hereinafter cite gives information on the two latter points and shows the grant to have be made in 1657 to Sieur Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

LA CHENAYE. (Called L'ASSOMPTION.)—Continued—Vol. IV, p. 415.—1781.—Ro de St. Ours had acquired $\frac{1}{3}$ in the $\frac{1}{2}$ of this Seigniory, in 1765, from Madelei deLéry, wife and proxy of Louis Le Gardeur de Repentigny. In 1750, Dam Agathe Le Gardeur de Repentigny, widow of Maître Bouat, conveyed her righ to Marguerite Le Gardeur de Repentigny, widow of J. Bte. de St. Ou d'Eschaillons. In the same year there was a partition between the Le Garde ladies and their nephews, in virtue of which $\frac{1}{2}$ the fief became the property of M de Repentigny the elder, and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ "reverted to the said ladies, of whi the share and portion belonging to Mme. de St. Ours d'Eschaillons fell to t party appearing—her son."

CHEVROTIÈRE. Vol. II, p. 297.—1724.—Géneviève Guyon, wife of François de Chavigny, Sieur de la Chevrotière, took the oath in behalf of her husband confined to his bed by sickness. The latter was son and heir of Dame de la Tesserie, previously widow of Sieur François de Chavigny, first grantee, 1673.

CHEVROTIÈRE. (Continued.) Vol. IV, p. 295.—1781—François-Joachim de Chavigny de la Chevrotière and others (Chavigny) his co-heirs, held this fief from Chavigny de la Chevrotière; but he had purchased several portions of the Seigniory from the other co-heirs, between 1697 and 1779.

E ST. PETER, (Island and beach lands on the said lake.) Vol. II., p. 284.—1724—J.-Bte. Arnaud purchased this fief, unnamed, from François Lefebvre Duplessis-Fabert and Dame Catherine Peltier, who held it under a donation from Etienne Volant Radisson first grantee, 1694

DURANTAYE, (half the Fief.) Vol. II.. p 332—1724—The ladies of the General Hospital had acquired one-half of this fief from Louis-Joseph Morel de la Durantaye, who derived the said one-half from his father, Olivier Morel de la Durantaye, first grantee of the whole seigniory, 1672 and 1693.

FOND, (Etienne de.) Vol. II., p. 94.—1723—He inherited the rights of Jean Lafond who had himself inherited from his own father and mother, Etienne Lafond and Marie Boucher, she being the first grantee of this unnamed fief situated below the lands of Sieur de Varennes called "Le Sault de la Verendrie."

FRESNAIE. Vol. II., p. 38—1723—Alexis Gagné took the oath in his own behalf for ½ the fief and on behalf of his co-heirs, the children of Louis Gagné *dit* Bellavance, Sieur de la Frenais, who, in 1672 and 1675, received the first grant of a fief which they had divided in two, in 16-9.

GUILLAUDIÈRE. Vol. II., p. 471—1726—Maurice Blondeau had acquired this fief in 1723 from Marguerite Meissier of St. Michel, widow of Sieur Lesueur. The act does not say to whom or when the primitive concession was made.

MARTINIÈRE. Vol. II., p. 262—1724—Louis-Claude de Berman, Sieur de la Martinière, held this fief from Claude de Berman, first grantee, 1692.

MARTINIÈRE, (continued.) Vol. IV., p. 181—1781—Alexandre Fraser acquired this fief in 1763, from Governor Murray, who had purchased it the same year from Dame Catharine Parsons, widow of Claude de Berman de la Martinière. The latter, in 1740, obtained a grant in augmentation to the fief of which his grandfather, Claude de Berman de la Martinière, was the first grantee, 1692.

NGLOISERIE. (See PETIT.)

NORAYE. Vol. II., p. 300—1724—J.-Bte. Neveu acquired this fief from Sieur de Niort de la Noraye, who had purchased it from Louis de Niort de la Noraye, Charles Gauthier, Dlle Marie Sevestre and Dame widow Duquet, to whom it had been granted in 1688. Two other parts of this seigniory were originally granted to Jean Bourdon in 1647 and 1638.

NORAYE and DAUTRAY (Augmentation of these two Fiefs.) Vol. III., p. 446.—1781—Jacques Cuthbert had purchased ⅝ of these fiefs in 1771, from the heirs of François Neveu, the son of J.-Bte. Neveu, grantee of the augmentation, 1739. (*See* DAUTRAY and LANORAYE.)

NORAYE. Vol. IV., p. 116.—1781—Joseph-Ambroise Neveu purchased in 1771, the rights in this fief of Marguerite Neveu, in 1774 those of Marie Neveu, widow of Louis-Hector d'Artigny de Villeray, and those of Dame Joseph Lidivine Neveu. In 1739 an augmentation of this fief had been granted to J.-Bte. Neveu. (*See* DAUTRAYE and LANORAYE.)

NOUE. (Fief situated on St. Paul's Island, near Montreal.) Vol. II., p. 226.—1724—The ladies of the Congregation Notre Dame of Montreal acquired this fief in 1706 and in 1700, from Zacharie Robutel de la Noue and from his sister, Anne Robutel, wife of Constant Le Marchand, Sieur de la Lignerie. Zacharie and Anne Robutel de la Noue were children of Claude Robutel de la Noue, grantee, 1676, of one-third part of St. Paul's Island, which part then took the name of Fief de La Noue.

La Pocatière. (Saint-Anne.) Vol. IV., p. 287.—1781—Lachlan Smith purchas this fief in 1777 from Charles Rhéaume, who had purchased one part of it 1767 from Charles Daneaux de Muy and from Jacques-Philippe del'Isle. l held the other part from his mother, Thérèse Catin, widow, by her first ma riage, of Simon Rhéaume, and by the second, of Charles Ruette d'Auteuil, wi whom she acquired two additional parts of the fief from Pierre Daneaux. Sie de Muy, and his wife Louise-Géneviève Ruette d'Auteuil, Alexandre Ruet d'Auteuil and Madeleine Ruette d'Auteuil, widow of Charles Pothier de Curc In 1746 M. (*Sic.*) d'Auteuil had conveyed his rights to Charles-Joseph a Simon Rhéaume. The first grant of this fief had been made in 1672 and 16 to Marie-Anne Juchereau, widow of François Pollet de la Combe-Pocatièr who, in 1683, married François Ruette d'Auteuil.

La Salle. Vol. IV., p. 6.—1781—Jean Bernard had purchased this fief in 17 from René Cartier, who had acquired it from Jean Le Ber the first grantee, 175

Lauzon. Vol. II., p. 119.—1723—Etienne Charets had purchased this fief in 171 from Reynard Duplessis, who had acquired it from Thomas Bertrand in 169 The latter had purchased it from Marguerite Gobelin, widow of Sieur Jean Lauzon, *conseiller du Roy en son Conseil d'Etat* and first grantee, 1636, of Riv Bruyante, "now called *Rivière du Sault de la Chaudière*, with three leagu "frontage on either side of the said river by six leagues in depth."

La Valtrie. Vol. II., p. 444.—1725—Pierre Margane de la Valtrie was the son Séraphin Margane de la Valtrie, first grantee of this fief, 1672.

La Valtrie. (Continued.) Vol. IV., p. 54.—1781—Pierre-Paul de Margane de Valtrie appeared in that year, for himself and for his sisters, as heirs of Pier Margane de la Valtrie, who had received an augmentation of this fief in 173 (*See* above.)

Le Gardeur. Vol. IV., p. 216.—1781—Joseph-Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry ha purchased this fief in 1778 from Dlle. Charlotte LeGardeur, first grantee 173 and 1738.

Les Ecureuils. (*See* Belair.)

Levrard, or Saint-Pierre les Becquets. Vol. II., p. 288.—1724—Louis Levrar was proprietor of this fief as the husband of Catherine-Angélique Becquet, wh with her sister, Marie-Louise Becquet, had received the first grant in 1683.

Levrard or Saint-Pierre Les Becquets. (Continued.) Vol. IV., p. 274.—1781— Catherine LeMoyne de Longueuil, widow of Charles François Tarieu d Lanaudière "with community of property, both for herself and for her children, purchased this fief jointly with her husband in 1769 from Charles Levrard (*See* above.)

Livaudière. (*See* Saint-Michel.)

Longueuil. (Barony.) Vol. II., p. 149.—1728—Charles Le Moyne, Baron d Longueuil, succeeded to his father, Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil, first grante 1676. In 1701 the Seigniory was erected into a Barony.

Longueuil (Barony). Vol. II., p. 476.—1733—Charles LeMoyne, Baron de Longueui renewed his oath in 1733. (*See* above.)

Longueuil. (Barony). Vol. III., p. 551.—1781—Oath of fealty renewed by Dlle Charles LeMoyne, Baroness de Longueuil and by Guillaume Grant as th husband of Marie-Catherine de Fleury d'Eschambault, widow of Charles Le Moyne Baron de Longueuil, father of the Baroness aforesaid. (*See* the next tw preceding abstracts.)

Lotbinière. Vol. II., p. 318.—1724—Eustache Chartier de Lotbinière, held this fie from his father René-Louis Théandre Chartier de Lotbinière, first grantee of part of the said fief, 1672, and purchaser of another part the property of Charle Damours de Louvière. The latter acquired it from Marie LeBarbier, (*La Barbid* according to Abbé Tanguay) widow of Charles Marsolet, first grantee, 1672

Lotbinière. (Continued.) Vol. IV., p. 128.—1781—Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alai Chartier de Lotbinière purchased part of this fief in 1770, from Michel Chartier de Lotbinière. His father had also acquired other portions o it in 1747, fro

his brother Eustache, a priest, and in 1749 from his sister, Marie-Françoise, wife of Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay. (*See* next preceding abstract.)

AUDIÈRE (OR CHENAL TARDIF.) Vol. III., p. 44—1736—Jean-Bte. Jutras Desrosiers had acquired this fief from Paul-François Raimbault, Seigneur de Simblin, who held it from his father Pierre Raimbault. The latter had purchased it from the gentlemen of the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice, who held it as a gift from Marie-Alexis de la Feuillée, widow of Dominique de La Motte sieur de Lussière, to whom it was granted (second grant) in 1683; the first grant, made to Sieur de Lussaudière in 1672, having been withdrawn in 1683.

AUDIÈRE, (continued.) Vol III., p. 430. In 1781 the proprietor of this fief was Dominique Debartzch, husband of Joseph-Marie-Claire Delorme, heiress of Marie-Joseph Jutras Desrosiers. (See above.)

M.

AOUASKA. Vol. II., p. 49—1723—Joseph BLONDEAU *dit* LAFRANCHISE became the purchaser of this fief sold under judgment rendered in 1709 against the estate of Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, grantee, 1689.

LLOU, (Jean and Joseph.) Vol. II., p. 304. They appeared, in 1724, for an unnamed fief situated in rear of the seigniory of Lauzon, and granted to them in 1702.

SKA. (See Yamaska.)

SKINONGÉ. Vol. II., p. 306—1724—Marie-Madeleine Chesnaye, widow of Joseph Petit *dit* Bruneau, who had acquired from J.-Bte. LeGardeur, first grantee, 1672.

SKINONGÉ—continued—(one quarter, and also the seventh part of one eighth.) Vol. III., p. 446—1781—Jacques Cuthbert purchased this part of the fief, in 1774, from Pierre Fromenteau and Rosalie Bruneau, his wife, who had inherited from her father, Joseph Petit Bruneau. (See above.)

SKINONGÉ, (part of Fief.) Vol. IV., p. 245—1781—André Duchesnay purchased, in 1780, the rights of Pierre-Amable LaBrèche and Antonin Carufel, in 1776 those of Pierre Baril Duchesnay, and, in 1776, those of Dlle. Marie-Anne-Geneviève Duchesnay and of Dlle. Sicard de Carufel, widow of Jean-François Baril Duchesnay. The latter parties had, between 1751 and 1761, successively acquired all the rights of the heirs of Joseph Petit Bruneau, except those of Rosalie Petit Bruneau aforesaid.

SKINONGÉ, (augmentation.) Vol. III., p. 540—1781—The Ursuline Nuns of Three-Rivers renewed their oath for the augmentation of this fief granted to them in 1727.

SKINONGÉ. (Another part of fief.) Vol. IV, p. 62—1781—Tarieu de la Pérade, Sieur de Lanaudière held this fief from his father, Charles-François Tarieu de la Pérade de Lanaudière, grantee, 1750, and from his mother, Geneviève Deschamps de Boishébert. (This part of Maskinongé was evidently independent of those already mentioned.)

TANE. Vol. III, p. 414—1781—Donald Mackennon acquired this fief from the d'Amours, descendants of Mathieu d'Amours, first grantee, 1677.

LE ILES. (Half the fief). Vol. IV, p. 88—1781—Louis Hertel and Sieur Lamarque took the oath for one half of this fief, the former as widower of Marie-Hippolyte Celoron, and husband of Susanne Piot de Langloiserie; the latter as the husband of Marie-Anne-Thérèse Celoron de Blainville, who was the daughter, as was also Marie-Hippolyte aforesaid, of Sieur Celoron de Blainville and of Dlle. Piot de Langloiserie. The first grant of the whole of this Seigniory was made in 1714 to M M. Piot de Langloiserie and Petit.

LE ILES. (Other half and augmentation). Vol. IV, p. 94—1781—Eustache-Louis-Lambert Dumont had acquired the rights of his brothers and sisters, children of Eustache-Lambert Dumont and of Charlotte Petit. In 1752 an augmentation of the whole fief had been granted to Sieurs Piot de Langloiserie and Petit. (As to first grant, *see* next preceding abstract.)

Mille Vaches. Vol. IV, p. 453—1781—Thomas Dunn and Guillaume Gra Thomas Dunn had sold to Guillaume Grant the third of this fief, of which he h himself purchased the whole in 1764 from Ignace Aubert de la Chesnay whose grandfather, Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, had acquired the fief 1670 by donation from Marie Renouard and Joseph Giffard, the former wido and the latter eldest son of Robert Giffard, Seigneur of Beauport and fir grantee, 1653.

Mingan. (Fief on the mainland. Vol. IV. p. 104—1781—François-Joseph Cugne husband of Marie-Joseph de La Fontaine de Belcour, Nicolas-Joseph and Fra çois de La Fontaine de Belcour, Guillaume Grant and Thomas Dunn, all repr senting the then late Jacques La Lande, Louis Jolliet and Bissot de La Rivièr and all co seigneurs and proprietors of the said fief. (The La Fontaine hei were usufructuaries of the Baroness de Castelneau, heiress Jolliet, while Guil aume Grant had married Dame Catherine de Fleury de la Gorgendière, who mother was a Jolliet; he had, moreover, parchased the rights of Joseph Mari and of Louise-Charlotte de Fleury de la Gorgendière, wife of the latter). In 17 a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas confirmed the title of the Bissot an Jolliet heirs, and condemned Joseph Huster to pay £50 to Bissot. Huster ha leased the Post of Mingan for nine years, from Jacques Belcour de La Fontain and from Jean Taché, who had married Anne, grand-daughter of Louis Jollie The said Jolliet and his wife, Claire-Françoise Bissot had, in 1683, acquired a the rights in Mingan (mainland) of Etienne Charets and his wife, Catherine Bi sot, daughter of François Bissot, first grantee of this fief, 1661.
(*See also* Island of Anticosti and Mingan Islands.)

Miramichi, (Acadia.) Vol. III., p. 219—1753—Marie-Françoise-Achille Rey-Gai lard was heiress of Pierre Rey-Gaillard and of Dame Françoise Cailleteau, he father and mother, and of the shares of her brothers and sisters; the said Dam Françoise had married firstly Richard Denis de Fronsac, first grantee, 1687.

Metis and Ile Saint Barnabé. Vol. II., p. 295—1723—The proprietor of this fi was Dame Elizabeth de Peiras, widow of Nicolas Pinguet de Targis and heire of J -Bte. de Peiras first grantee, 1675.

Metis, (Fief of river of that name.) Vol. II., p. 328. Pierre le Page de Saint-Bar nabé took the oath in 1724 for himself and for his brothers and sisters, childre and heirs of René le Page de Sainte-Claire, who had acquired this fief in 170 from Charlotte-Françoise Juchereau, wife of Sieur de La Forest and, before th latter marriage, widow of François Pachot, first grantee, 1689.

Metis (Lakes and adjoining lands.) Vol. II., p. 468—1725—Nicolas Lanouillie had acquired this fief from Louise LeGardeur, widow of Augustin Rouer, Sieu de la Cordonnière, first grantee, 1693.

Monnoir. Vol. II., p. 269. Claude de Ramezay, was proprietor of this fief in 172 and had received the first grant in 1708.

Montarville. Vol. III., p. 500—1781—René Boucher de la Bruère had, in 1774 purchased the rights of his mother, Reine de Pecody de Contrecœur, widow of René Boucher de la Bruère, and also the rights of his brothers and sisters. The grant was made to Pierre Boucher in 1710.

Montplaisant. (Fief detached from Villeray.) Vol. IV., p. 438—1781—Jenkin Williams had in 1767 purchased lands from Captain George Gregory, who had himself acquired them from the Trustees of the creditors of Philippe Payn The latter had purchased in 1762 and 1763, from Madeleine Dumont and he husband, August Rouer de Villeray. The latter held the fief from his grand father Louis Rouer de Villeray first grantee, 1663.

Montreal, (Island, Main land and *Côte* Saint Sulpice.) Vol. II., p. 337—1725—*Le Séminaire de Saint Sulpice*, Paris, held the property by donation from Pierre Chevrier de Foucamps and Jérôme LeRoyer de la Dauversière both firs grantees, 1640.

Montreal, (Island, Main land and *Côte* Saint-Sulpice)—continued—Vol. III., p. 518— 1781—The Seminary of Saint-Sulpice of Montreal held this Seigniory in its own

right, from 1764, by donation from *Le Séminaire Saint-Sulpice*, of Paris. (See next preceding abstract.)

ONTS-LOUIS. (*See* PASPÉBIAC.) Vol. III., p. 417—1725—Louis Gosselin took the oath for himself, as donee *entre vifs* of Pierre Haymard, and for his mother Louise Guillot, widow of the third marriage of Pierre Haymard. The latter had acquired the fief from the heirs of Nicolas Bourlet first grantee. The year of the first grant is not stated.

ONTS-LOUIS, (continued.) Vol. II., p. 249—1754—Joseph Cadet had acquired this fief in 1753, by sale under process of law of the goods of Louis Gosselin and of the heirs of Louis Guillot, mother of the latter,. (*See* above.)

N.

EUVILLE or LA POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES. Vol. II, p. 452—1725—Nicolas-Marie Renaud-Davenne des Meloises held this fief from Nicolas Dupont and Jeanne Gaudais, his grandfather and grandmother, who had purchased from Jean-François Bourdon, son of Jean Bourdon, first grantee, 1653.

EUVILLE or POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES. Vol. IV., p. 254—1781—Joseph Brassard Deschenaux had acquired this fief in 1765 from Nicolas Renaud-Davenne des Meloises, who had purchased the rights of his co-heirs between 1757 and 1765, and also the rights of M. and Mme. Péan, the latter his sister. (*See* above.)

ICOLET and ILE À LA FOURCHE. Vol. IV, p. 11—1781—Claude Poulin de Cressé inherited $\frac{2}{3}$ of this fief, and acquired the remainder by adjudication under a judgment in 1747. In 1680 Sieur Michel Cressé obtained a grant of Ile à la Fourche as an augmentation of the fief of Nicolet, which was granted for the first time to Sieur de Loubia in 1672.

ORMANVILLE. Vol. II, p. 185—1723—René Godfroy de Tonnancour held this fief from Louis Godfroy de Normanville and from Dame Marguerite Seigneuret, daughter of Etienne Seigneuret, who had inherited it from his father-in-law, Jean Sauvaget, first grantee. The date of this grant is not mentioned.

RSAINVILLE. (*Comté*). Vol. II, p. 429—*Les Dames de l'Hôpital Général*, Quebec, took the oath in 1725 for the Comté d'Orsainville, which they had acquired in 1696, through Mgr. de Saint Valier, from the widow of Messire François Talon, as proxy for Jean-François Talon, comte d'Orsainville, nephew and universal legatee of the Intendant Talon. The latter was the first grantee of the Barony des Ilets, erected for him into the *comté* d'Orsainville in 1675.

RSAINVILLE. (*Comté*)—continued—Vol. IV, p. 351. *Les Dames de l'Hôpital Général*, Quebec, renewed the oath in relation to this fief in 1781.

RVILLIERS, *or* ANTAYA. Vol. II, p. 83—1723—Pierre Pelletier *dit* Antaya had inherited this fief jointly with his brother Michel and his sisters, from his father, François Pelletier *dit* Antaya. In 1721 the said Pierre became possessed of one half of the fief under a judgment in his favour against the heirs, Chorel d'Orvilliers. His father, François Pelletier *dit* Antaya purchased the fief from Sieur de Comporté, first grantee, 1672.

RVILLIERS. (Part of the fief previously forming part of SAINTE-ANNE). Vol. IV, p. 48—1781—Pierre-François Chorel d'Orvilliers purchased, in 1778, the rights of the heirs, Laversan de Langy, children of Marianne d'Orvilliers. In 1714 Chorel de St. Romain had conveyed to Chorel d'Orvilliers the rights he held from his father, Sieur Edmond de Champlain, who held them by donation from Sieur Edmond de Suève, first grantee, 1672—jointly with Sieur de LaNaudiere. (*See* SAINTE-ANNE.)

P.

ABOS (*See* GRAND PABOS.)

ASPEBIAC. Vol II, p. 417—1725—Louis Gosselin took the oath for himself and for his mother, widow of Pierre Haymard, her third husband, first grantee, 1707. The said Pierre Haymard had conveyed one half of this fief to Gosselin by donation *entre vifs*.

PERTHUIS. Vol IV, p. 216—1781—Joseph-Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry had purchased, in 1764, the rights of Antoine and François Germain, who had acquired this fief from François Monnier. The latter had purchased it from Marie-Anne Chasle, wife and proxy, in 1763, of Maitre Joseph Perthuis, first grantee, 1753.

PETIT and LANGLOISERIE. (Part of the fief). Vol. II, p. 400. Louis-Rémy Dugué appeared in 1725 for himself and his wife, Charlotte-Elizabeth Dugué, who was married for the first time to Jean Petit. The latter had received, in 1714, the first grant of this fief, jointly with Sieur de Langloiserie.

PIERREVILLE. Vol. II, p. 233. In 1722 appeared Joseph Hertel for himself and for the heirs of Laurent Philippe, whose daughter, Catherine, he had married. Laurent Philippe received the first grant of this fief in 1683.

POCATIÈRE (*De La*). Vol. II., p. 124. In 1723 the oath was taken by Pierre Ruette d'Auteuil de la Malotière, for himself, for his father, François-Madeleine Ruette, Sieur d'Auteuil et de Monceau, then in France, and for his brothers and sisters, heirs with himself of his mother, Marie-Anne Juchereau. The latter was the wife, by her second marriage, of the aforesaid François-Madeleine Ruette d'Auteuil, and had received the grant of this fief in 1672, when she was the widow of François Polet de la Combe, Sieur de la Pocatière.

POINTE À L'ORIGNAC. (*See* SOULANGES). Vol. III, p. 438. The proprietor of this fief, in 1781, was Joseph-Dominique-Emmanuel LeMoyne, Chevalier de Longueuil, as son and heir of Joseph LeMoyne de Longueuil and of Dame Géneviève de Joybert de Soulanges, who had inherited from her maternal uncle, François Prévost, Major of Quebec, first grantee, 1674.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES. (*See* NEUVILLE.)

PORT DANIEL. Vol. III., p. 21.—1736—Appeared: Jean Claude Louet, in the name and as the husband of Anne Morin, previously the widow of René Deneau, also the son of the latter, René Deneau. Deneau the elder had received the grant in 1696.

PORT JOLY. Vol. II., p. 253. In 1723 Pierre Aubert de la Chesnaye, Sieur de Gaspé acquired this fief, which had been sold to his father, Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, by Noël Langlois, first grantee, 1677.

PORTNEUF (Barony.) Vol. II., p. 144. In 1723, appeared: Charles Le Gardeur de Croisille, for himself as the husband of Marie-Anne Robineau de Portneuf and Dlle. Marguérite-Renée Robineau, the two latter being the heiresses of René Robineau de Bécancour, who had married Marie-Anne Le Neuf de la Poterie, daughter of Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie, first grantee, 1647.

R.

RAMEZAY. Vol. II., p. 269.—1724—Claude de Ramezay, Seigneur of la Gesse, Montigny, Bois-Fleurant and other places, who took the oath in 1724, had received the grant of this fief in 1710.

REPENTIGNY. Vol. II., p. 274.—1724—Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny took the oath for himself and for his brothers and sisters, children and heirs of Jean-Baptiste Le Gardeur de Repentigny, who was son of Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny, first grantee, 1647.

REPENTIGNY (Continued.) Vol. III., p. 370. In 1759 Louis Le Gardeur de Repentigny held this fief by *donation entre vifs* from Dame Agathe Le Gardeur de Repentigny, widow of François-Marie Bouat, his aunt. The latter had acquired the fief in part by adjudication under a judgment against the vacant succession of Jean-Baptiste Le Gardeur de Repentigny and from Marguerite Nicolet, his wife, and in part by purchase from the heirs of the said Jean-Baptiste Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

RICHELIEU. (Fief without a name, situated on the south side of the river of that name. Must be fief DE ROUVILLE. *See* ROUVILLE) Vol. II., p. 256.—1724—Marie-Anne Beaudoin, for herself and for her children, as the widow of Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Rouville, first grantee, 1694.

IGAULT AND VAUDREUIL. Vol. IV., p. 128.—1781—Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alain Chartier de Lotbinière held these two fiefs from his father Michel Chartier de Lotbinière. The latter had acquired them by halves in 1763 from *le Marquis* and *la Marquise* de Rigault de Vaudreuil, and from Louise Thérèse de Fleury de la Gorgendière, wife of Pierre-François de Rigault de Vaudreuil, son of Philippe de Rigault de Vaudreuil, first grantee, 1702.

IGAULT AND VAUDREUIL. (Augmentation.) Vol. IV., p. 216.—1781—Joseph-Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry had purchased in 1772, from Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alain Chartier de Lotbinière. The latter had acquired from the *Marquis* and *Marquise* de Rigault de Vaudreuil and from Louise-Thérèse de Fleury de la Gorgendière, wife of Pierre François de Rigault de Vaudreuil, first grantee of the augmentation, 1736.

IMOUSKI. Vol. II. p. 328. In 1734 the oath was taken by Pierre LePage de Saint Barnabé, for himself and for his brothers and sisters, children and heirs of René LePage de Sainte-Claire, who had acquired from Augustin Rouer de la Cordonnière, first grantee, 1688.

IVIÈRE DAVID OR RUISSEAU DU PETIT LAC. (The latter in the Seigniory of Bourchemin.) Vol. IV., p. 458—28th May, 1781, Pierre Du Calvet, who was then proprietor of these fiefs, "being detained a prisoner" and unable to appear at the Château Saint Louis to take the oath of fealty, Governor Haldimand *granted him sufferance* "until he shall be able to take the oath in person."

IVIÈRE DE LA MADELEINE.—(*See* also GRANDE VALLÉE DES MONTS, N.D.) Vol. II., p. 393. In 1723 the proprietor was Michel Sarrazin, physician, Member of the Academy of Sciences, husband of Anne Hazeur daughter of François Hazeur. The latter had purchased from Denis Riverin, first grantee, 1689.

IVIÈRE DU GOUFFRE. Vol. II., p. 132—1723—The oath was taken by Pierre Dupré, first grantee, 1684.

IVIÈRE DU LOUP (*en bas*) and MADAOUASKA. Vol. II., p. 49—1723—Joseph Blondeau *dit* Lafranchise had acquired these fiefs in 1709, by adjudication under a judgment against the succession of Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, one of the grantees in 1673 and 1683. It appears from the deeds referred to in this instrument, and in that of 1756, that these fiefs had been originally granted to two burgesses of Paris, François Dionis and François Duparc and that they were to be called Verberis and Le Parc. But these two grantees having, doubtless, failed to comply with the necessary conditions, we find that the Seigniories are again granted by the Crown in several parts as follows: In 1673 to Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye; in 1676 to the same and to Sieur Bazire; in 1683 to the same, and lastly another grant to the Sieur d'Artigny and to the said Sieur de la Chesnaye.

IVIÈRE DU LOUP (*en bas*) and MADAOUASKA (continued.) Vol. III., p. 274—1756—Pierre Claverie, Keeper of the King's stores at Quebec, and a dependent of Bigot, had purchased these fiefs from the widow and children of Joseph Blondeau *dit* Lafranchise. (*See* above.)

IVIÈRE DU LOUP (*See* COTE LAUZON.) Vol. IV., p. 460.

IVIÈRE DU LOUP (*en haut.*) Vol. II., p. 408—1725—The Ursulines Nuns of Three Rivers had purchased the fief from Michel Trottier de Beaubien, who had acquired from Jean Lechasseur, first grantee, 1685.

IVIÈRE DU LOUP (*en haut.*) Vol. III, p. 540—1781—The Ursulines Nuns of Three Rivers renewed the oath of fealty. (*See* above.)

IVIÈRE DU SUD (and another fief unnamed close beside). Vol. II, p. 371—1725—Jean-Baptiste Couillard de l'Espinay and Louis Couillard de l'Espinay were the sons of Louis Couillard de l'Espinay, and joint proprietors of these fiefs. Their father had purchased the Seigniory of Rivière du Sud from Sieurs Moyen and Chartier, who had acquired it from M. de Montmagny, first grantee, 1646. The said Louis Couillard had obtained an augmentation of the Seigniory in 1701.

IVIÈRE DU SUD. (A piece of land 8 arpents, 5 rods in front, by 4 leagues in depth, in the said seigniory.) Vol. III., p. 213—1753—Michel Blais had purchased this part in 1743 from Charles Couillard de Beaumont and from Marie Couillard Des-

prés, wife of the latter and daughter of Jacques Couillard Després and Elizabeth LeMieux, to whom the land belonged as heirs of Jean-Baptiste Couillard de l'Espinay, son of Louis Couillard, mentioned in next preceding article.

Rivière du Sud. (Part of the Seigniory comprising 25 arpents in front by 4 leagues in depth.) Vol. II., p. 397—1777—Michel Blais had acquired this part of the Seigniory successively from the heirs of Jacques Couillard Després, and from Elizabeth LeMieux, heirs of Jean Baptiste Couillard, son of Louis Couillard de L'Espinay. (*See* next two preceding abstracts.)

Rivière du Sud. (One-half.) Vol. IV., p. 331—1781—Jean-Bte. Couillard, Jacques Hébert Couillard, Desilets Couillard and Nicolas-Gaspard Boisseau as guardian of his two children, the issue of his marriage with Thérèse Couillard, whose descent is not set out in this instrument.

Rivière Ouelle. *See* La Bouteillerie.

Roquetaillade. (Part of the fief.) Vol. II., p. 189—1723—René Godfroy de Tonnancour took the oath for himself and the other heirs of his father and of his mother, Marie Le Neuf, the latter having inherited from her son, Pierre, deceased, unmarried, first grantee, 1675. (*See* also Godfroy.)

Rouville. (And part of Chambly called Pointe Olivier.) Vol. IV., p. 211.—1781—René-Ovide Hertel de Rouville had purchased parts of these fiefs as follows, namely: In 1778 part of Chambly from Louis-Hugues Hertel de Chambly, and in 1772 parts of Rouville and of Chambly from Jean-Bte. Hertel de Rouville, who had purchased from Paul-François Raimbault, Sieur Duverger de St. Blaise and Marie-Louise de Moncour, wife of the latter. (*See*, for prior changes as to Rouville, Richelieu—fief on south side of that river—Vol. II., p. 256, and Chambly, Vol. II., p. 194.)

Ruisseau du Petit Lac. (*See* Rivière David.)

S.

Saint-Augustin. (*See* Desmaures.)

Saint-Augustin. Vol. IV., p. 316. In 1781 the Religious Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu, Quebec, renewed their oath of fealty. (*See* Desmaures.)

Saint-Blain. Vol. III., p. 493.—1781—René-Amable Boucher de Boucherville, husband of Marie-Madeleine Raimbault de Saint-Blain, ("Simblin," says Abbé Tanguay), daughter of Pierre Raimbault de Simblin, who had inherited from Paul-François Raimbault. The latter held the fief in right of his wife, Catherine d'Aubusson, daughter of Antoine d'Aubusson and of Marie-Jeanne Jarret de Verchères. This fief was composed of a detached portion of the Seigniory of Verchères. (*See* Verchères, *as to grant and prior changes.*)

Saint-Charles des Roches. (Les Grondines.) Vol. II., p. 109.—1723—The oath was taken by Jacques Hamelin for his uncle, François Hamelin, and for himself and his brothers and sisters, children of Louis Hamelin. The latter had purchased the fief from his father-in-law, Jacques Aubert, who had acquired it from The Hospital Nuns of Quebec, to whom it had been given by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, first grantee, 1637.

Saint-Charles. (On the Yamaska river.) Vol. II., p. 158.—1723—Marie-Joseph Fezeret, wife of Gabriel Thiersan de Genlis and heiress of Louis Fezeret, first grantee, 1701.

Saint-Charles. (On the river Chambly.) Vol. IV., p. 408.—1701—Jean Jenisson acquired the fief under a writ of execution issued against Joseph Marchand, who had purchased in 1743 from François Hertel de la Frenière, first grantee, 1695.

Saint-Denis. (The whole fief, except 19 arpents mentioned in the next following abstract.) Vol. III., p. 150.—1745—Pierre-Claude de Pécody de Contrecœur, son of François de Pécody de Contrecœur, son of Antoine de Pécody and Barbe Denis. The latter had married (second marriage) Louis de Gannes, Sieur De Falaise, first grantee, 1694.

NT-DENIS. (19 to 20 arpents, frontage, in the said seigniory.) Vol. III., p. 164.—1745—Marie de Pécody de Contrecœur, widow of Jean-Louis de Chapt, Sieur de La Corne, who had acquired 14 arpents from Louis de Gannes Sieur de Falaise, first grantee, 1694. The latter married (second marriage) Barbe Denis, widow of Antoine de Pécody de Contrecœur, the said Marie de Pécody de Contrecœur held the remainder of the 19 to 20 arpents by right of her mother, *commune en biens* with her second husband Louis de Gannes de Falaise.

NT-DENIS. (Part of fief.) Vol. IV., p. 105—1781—Joseph Boucher de Montarville, as the husband of Catherine de Pécody de Contrecœur. The latter must have been the daughter (it is not so stated in the deed) of Pierre-Claude de Pécody de Contrecœur, who held part of the fief Saint-Denis, properly so called, from his father, François-Antoine de Pécody (mentioned above in the first abstract entitled SAINT-DENIS) and purchased, in 1736, another part previously constituting the fief Dumesny-Noray, from Louis Le Picard and Philippe Le Picard, Seigniors of Dumesny-Noray.

INT-ETIENNE. ($\frac{7}{8}$ of the Seigniory.) Vol. III., p. 420.—1781—François-Joseph Cugnet had acquired the rights of the heirs of Maître François-Etienne Cugnet, first grantee, 1737.

AINT-ETIENNE DE BEAUMONT. (*See* SAINT-MICHEL.)

AINTE-ANNE. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the fief.) Vol. II.—1723.—François Chorel d'Orvilliers had inherited from his brother, Edmond Chorel de Champlain, one-half of the half of this Seigniory and had acquired the other half of the said half from his brother René Chorel de Saint-Germain in 1714. This half of the fief belonged to their father, Sieur Chorel de Champlain, who acquired in 1695, by donation from Sieur Edmond de Suève, grantee in 1672 of the whole fief jointly with Sieur Jacques-Thomas Tarieu de La *Lanouguère*, (says the *Acte*.) It should be *Lanaudière*.

AINTE-ANNE. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the fief.) Vol. II, p. 98.—1723.—Thomas Tarieu de la Pérade had inherited this half from his father, Jacques-Thomas Tarieu de Lanaudière, first grantee, 1672, of the whole Seigniory, with Sieur Edmond de Suève.

AINTE-ANNE. (Next preceding abstract continued.) One-half of fief with subsequent augmentations.—Vol. IV, p. 62.—1781.—Charles Tarieu de la Pérade held this fief from his family, who had at various times obtained augmentations. In 1735, 1700 and 1697. (See above, and also the title ORVILLIERS, Vol. IV, p. 48.

AINTE-CROIX. (Le Platon.) Vol. IV, p. 336.—1781.—The Ursulines Nuns, Quebec, obtained the first grant in 1639, with confirmation in 1652.

AINTE-MARIE. (On the St. Lawrence.) Vol. II, p. 103.—1723.—Louis Gastineau Duplessis, husband of Jeanne Le Moyne, daughter of Jean Le Moyne and of Marie-Madeleine de Chavigny, first grantee, 1711.

AINTE-MARIE. (On the St. Lawrence.) Vol. IV, p. 284.—1781.—Augustin Joubin *dit* Boisvert purchased this fief in 1774, from Louis Gastineau. (See next preceding Article.)

SAINTE-MARIE ET LINIÈRE. (Four leagues and $\frac{3}{8}$, of a fief situated on the Chaudière River.) Vol. III, p. 562.—1781.—Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, for himself and for his brothers and sisters. He himself had acquired in 1773, from his mother, Marie-Claire de Fleury de la Gorgendière, widow of Thomas-Jacques Taschereau, first grantee, 1736, one-half of the fief. In 1772 he had purchased the rights of his sister Marie.

SAINTE-MARGUERITE. Vol. II, p. 449.—1725.—Louis-François de Gallifet, Seigneur de Caffin, (*Calin*, according to Abbé Tanguay,) had purchased the fief from Louis Aubert du Forillon. The latter had inherited from his father, Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, who acquired it after a seizure issued against Jacques Dubois, first grantee, 1691.

SAINTE-MARGUERITE ($\frac{5}{6}$ of fief). Vol. IV, p. 21—1781—Joseph-Claude Boucher de Niverville acquired, by *donation entre vifs*, in 1767, $\frac{5}{6}$ of the fief, from Marguerite Cardin, widow of François Chatelain, "*les demoiselles Chatelain*," having retained the remaining sixth of the seigniory. François Chatelain had purchased the whole fief from Louis-François de Gallifet in 1754. (See above.)

Saint-François. (Fief on river Saint Francis) Vol. II, page 178—1723—Jean Crevie Sieur de Saint-François, for himself, his brother and sisters, all heirs of Joseph Crevier de Saint-François, son of Jacques Crevier, first grantee, 1678.

Saint-François (Fief on *Côte* Ste. Géneviève at Quebec) Vol. II, p. 390—1725—Jean Bte. Prevost for himself and for his children. During the existence of his community with his first wife, Marie Girou, he had acquired the fief from Jeanne Prevost, widow of "Castonguay." The latter had acquired it from Aubert de la Chesnaye and Jacques Bourdon, first grantees, 1655, with Messire Jean Lesueur who afterwards gave his share to the latter.

Saint-Ignace.—Vol. IV., p. 316.—1781—The Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec had obtained the first grant of this fief in 1647 and 1652.

Saint-Jean (in the *banlieu* of Quebec. Vol. II., p. 474.—1726—Michel Sarrazin physician, acquired the fief in 1709, in consequence of a seizure against Guillaume Gaillard, curator to the vacant succession of Sieur Aubert de la Chesnaye, and attorney for Pierre Petit, heir of Jean Gobin. Without explaining how the latter had come into possession of the fief, the Act says that in 1661, the house called St. Jean of the Sieur Bourdon had been constituted a fief with 60 arpents of land.

Saint-Jean. (On Lake St. Peter.) Vol. II., p. 408.—1725—The Ursulines Nuns Three Rivers, obtained the first grant in 1701.

Saint-Jean. (On Lake St. Peter) (continued.) Vol. III., p. 540.—1781—The Ursulines Nuns, Three Rivers, renewed the oath for this fief. (See above.)

Saint-Jean. (*See* Cote de Lauzon, vol. IV., p. 460.)

Saint-Jean d'Eschaillons. Vol. IV., p. 415.—1781—Paul-Roch de St. Ours took the oath for his father, Roch de St. Ours, who as the eldest son had inherited half the fief, and had, in the period from 1752 to 1770, successively acquired the rights of his co-heirs, amongst others, of M. de Courtemanche, and of Thérèse Cournoyer, widow of François de St. Ours, of the Le Roy de la Poterie and of the Desmines, all connected with the St. Ours, who had been proprietors from the date of the first concession to Sieur de St. Ours in 1676.

Saint-Jean-Port-Joly. Vol. IV., p. 150.—1781—Ignace Aubert de Gaspé inherited the fief from his grandfather, Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, who purchased in 1786 from Noël Langlais, first grantee, 1677.

Saint-Joseph—District of Beauce—(Two leagues of frontage in the fief.) Vol. III. p. 561. In 1781 Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau took the oath for the greater part of this fief, which he had purchased from the heirs of Joseph de Fleury de la Gorgendière. The latter had acquired the fief by exchange from Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, first grantee, 1736.

Saint-Joseph—Continued—(Half a league of frontage) Vol. IV., p. 201—1781—Joseph de Fleury d'Eschambault, became proprietor *par indivis* of part of this fief in 1765. (For prior titles, see next preceding article.)

Saint-Joseph, or l'Espinay, near Quebec. Vol. II., p. 375.—1725—Jean-Baptiste Couillard de l'Espinay was the donee, by his marriage contract, of Guillemette Hébert, his grandmother, widow of Guillaume Couillard. Louis Hébert, father of the said Guillemette Hébert, had received the first grant of the fief in 1626.

Saint-Joseph or L'Espinay, near Quebec. Vol. III., p. 506—1781—Pierre Stuart bought this fief in 1778 from Daniel Morrisson, who purchased from François Daine and from Louise de Pécody de Contrecœur. The latter vendees held by deed of retrocession from Thomas-Jacques Taschereau, who had acquired by adjudication in 1735. (For prior titles, see Saint-Joseph ou L'Espinay, Vol. II., p. 375.

Saint-Joseph et La Pointe-au-Foin. Vol. II., p. 88.—1723—Pierre Bernier appeared for himself and for his brothers and sisters, children and heirs of Jacques Bernier, who had purchased it from Sieur Fournier, first grantee, 1672.

Saint-Joseph. (See Ile Saint-Joseph.)

Saint-Laurent, (County of) or Ile d'Orléans. Vol. II., p. 461—1725—Guillaume Gaillard held this seigniory, or county, from François Berthelot, who in 1675

had obtained it from Mgr. de Laval in exchange for Ile Jesus, Mgr. de Laval had received the grant of Isle d'Orléans from "La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales" in 1674. The *Actes* shows that the original grant of the Island of Orléans was made in 1636, to Jacques Castillon, without explaining how it reverted to "La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales."

NT-MAURICE. Vol. II., p. 397—1725—Pierre Poulin held this fief from his father, Michel Poulin, who was the son and heir of Maurice Poulin and Jeanne Jalope ("Jallaut," according to Abbé Tanguay.) The latter (Jeanne Jallaut) received the first grant in 1676.

NT-MICHEL. (Fief in the *banlieu* of Quebec.) Vol. III., p. 74—1781—The Seminary of Quebec had acquired the fief from Charles LeGardeur de Tilly, first grantee, 1660.

NT-MICHEL. (Continuation of next above.) Vol. IV., p. 305—1781—The Seminary of Quebec renewed the necessary oath for this fief. (see above.)

NT-MICHEL ET LIVAUDIÈRE. Vol. III, p. 171—1745—Hugues-Jacques Péan de la Livaudière held the fief in right of his wife, Marie-Françoise de Pécody de Contrecœur, who had acquired, in 1736, under an adjudication against the heirs of Olivier Morel de la Durantaye, first grantee, 1696, of the Seigniory of La Durantaye, of which this fief formed part.

NT-MICHEL, LIVAUDIÈRE AND SAINT-ETIENNE DE BEAUMONT. Vol. IV, p. 254—1781—Joseph Brassard Deschenaux had acquired these fiefs as follows: in 1770 he purchased the rights in Beaumont of Jacques Belanger and Françoise Morel de la Durantaye, his wife, and those of Nicolas-Charles-Louis Levesque and his wife Louise Morel de la Durantaye; in 1769 he had purchased the rights over $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{6}$ of Beaumont from Etienne Couture and his wife Thérèse Gérard, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fief from Charles Gérard, co-Seignior of Beaumont as the son of J.-Bte. Gérard and Marie Anne Couillard. In 1766, Michel-Jean-Hugues Péan and his wife Angélique-Géneviéve Renaud Davenne Desmeloises, then in France, sold to the party now appearing, by proxy, the said fiefs, Saint Michel, Livaudière, St. Charles and St Etienne de Beaumont, held by the said Péan from his mother, Marie-Françoise de Pécody de Contrecœur, widow of Hugues-Jacques Péan de la Livaudière, named in the next preceding article. (*)

INT-OURS. Vol. II, p. 168—1723—Pierre de St. Ours, first grantee, 1672 and 1674.

INT-OURS. (The $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the remainder of the fief). Vol. III, p. 101—1745—Jean-Baptiste de St. Ours, Seigneur d'Eschaillons, and of St. Ours, eldest son of Pierre de St. Ours, above named.

AINT-OURS ($\frac{1}{10}$ of fief.) Vol. III., p.111.—1745—The proprietor of this part of the fief was Gaspard de Léry, as the widower of Marie-René Le Gardeur de Beauvais daughter and heiress of Barbe de St. Ours, who had been married to René Le Gardeur de Beauvais, and was the daughter of Pierre de St. Ours, first grantee, 1672 and 1674.

AINT-OURS. ($\frac{1}{5}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of fief.) Vol. III., p. 123.—1745—Charles-Auguste LeRoy de la Potherie, seignior of Baqueville, Pierre-Denis LeRoy de la Potherie and Marc-René-Augustin LeRoy Desmauville, Sieur de la Potherie, all three brothers, and the sons of Claude-Charles LeRoy de la Potherie, who had married Isabelle de St. Ours, were joint proprietors of one-fifth of the half of the fief St. Ours. Their mother was the daughter of the first grantee. (See above.)

AINT-OURS. ($\frac{1}{5}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$.) Vol. III., p. 132.—1745—The proprietor of this part of the fief was Pierre de St. Ours, younger son and heir of Pierre de St. Ours, first grantee. (See above.)

(*) This paper shows that while the notorious Péan was undergoing, in France, the sentence of the Châtelet condemning him to restore 600,000 livres to His Majesty, Deschenaux, who succeeded by prudently staying in Canada, in escaping the sentence directing him to pay 30 livres fine and 300,000 livres as restitution, availed himself of the unlawful gains he had made as the secretary and tool of the Intendant, Bigot, to purchase the Seigniories of their former accomplice, Major Péan.

Saint-Ours. Vol. IV., p. 415.—1781—Paul-Roch de St. Ours took the oath for
father, Roch de St. Ours. As eldest son the latter had inherited ½ the fief.
had acquired the rest as follows:—First in 1769 from Paul Perrault, who sold
him the shares he had purchased in 1758 from Chaussegros de Léry and Lou
Martel de Brouacque, his wife, and from Michel Chartier de Lotbinière a
Louise Chaussegros de Léry, his wife; subsequently he had purchased the rig
of his joint heirs, amongst others those of M. de Courtemanche and of Da
Françoise de St. Ours, widow, of the de Léry heirs, the de Mine heirs,
(See above.)

Saint-Paul. (In the country of the Esquimaux.) Vol. II, p. 447. Amador Godfroy
St. Paul appeared, in 1725, in the matter of this fief, of which he had the origi
grant in 1706.

Saint-Pierre. (Island.) Vol. III., p. 51.—1736—Antoine Saluaye, son and heir
Pierre Saluaye, the original grantee in 1674, rendered fealty and homage.

Saint-Roch. Vol. IV., p. 387.—1781—William Grant bought, in 1770, eighty-
arpents, in superficies, from Madeleine-Joseph Hiché, wife of Ignace Perthuis, a
daughter of Henry Hiché, who had acquired this fief in 1720 by decree of t
court in judgment against Louis Aubert du Forillon, and Charles Aubert de
Chesnaye. The latter had married Catherine-Gertrude Couillard, daught
of Guillaume Couillard and of Guillemette Hébert, who held the fief from h
father, Louis Hébert, the original grantee in 1626.

Saint-sulpice. See Montreal.

Saint-Valier. (Portion of La Durantaye.) Vol. IV, p. 274. In 1781, Catherine
Moyne de Longueuil, widow of Charles-François Tarieu de Lanaudière, in co
munity with him as to property, appeared as well for herself as for her childre
She had bought this fief, in 1767, from the Nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu, at Queb
(For the previous transfers see "La Durantaye.")

Sasseville. Vol. IV., p. 428.—1781—David and Jean Lynd had acquired, in 17
from François Delzenne and his wife, Marie-Catherine-Jauson la Palme, a l
situated at Quebec with a house thereupon. In 1755, François Delzenne h
acquired, by judicial sale, several lots and houses situated in a fief of which t
original grant had been made in 1626 to Louis Hébert.

Sault-au-Matelot. Vol. III, p. 56.—1737—The Seminary of Quebec held this fi
from Monseigneur de Laval, who had bought it from Guillemette Hébert, wido
of Guillaume Couillard, and daughter of Louis Hébert, the first grantee in 162

Sault-au-Matelot. Vol. IV, p. 305.—1781—Pierre-Amable de Bonne Sieur
Missiègle was the son of Louis de Bonne du Missiègle, who had received t
grant of the fief, in 1750, jointly with the Chevalier de Repentigny.

Saurel. (Or Sorel.) Vol. II, p. 269.—1724—Claude de Ramezay had acquired by d
cree of the Prevoté de Quebec this fief, which had belonged to Pierre de Saur
the first grantee in 1672.

Simblin. Vol. II, p. 42.—1723—Paul-François Raimbault de Simblin came to posse
this fief as the husband of Catherine d'Aubusson, who was the daughter of A
toine d'Aubusson and of Marie-Jeanne Jarret de Verchères, who held t
seigniory from her father and mother, François Jarret de Verchères and Mar
Perrot. The deed does not state how the latter came into possession of this fie

Soulanges. Vol. II, p. 361.—1725—Marie-Anne Bécard de Granville became pr
prietor of this fief, as the widow of Pierre-Jacques de Joybert de Soulanges, t
first grantee in 1702.

Soulanges. Vol. III, p. 438.—1781—Joseph-Dominique-Emmanuel LeMoyne, Chev
lier de Longueuil, rendered fealty and homage, in 1781, in respect of this fie
which he held from his father and mother, Joseph Le Moyne de Longueuil an
Géneviève Joybert de Soulanges, daughter of the first grantee, above mentione
In 1734 an addition to this seigniory had been granted to Joseph Le Moyne
Longueuil, father of the party appearing.

T.

. Vol. II, p. 98.—1723—Thomas Tarieu de la Pérade held this fief from his ther and mother, Jacques Tarieu de la Nauguerre (de la Naudière) and arguerite Denis, who had obtained possession of the fief in 1700.

BONNE AND DESPLAINES. (A tract of land in Terrebonne.) Vol. III, p. 5.—734—Sieur Louis Lepage de Sainte-Claire had obtained a grant of a tract of nd in the Seigniory of Terrebonne in 1731.

BONNE AND DESPLAINES. Vol. III, p. 182.—1750—Louis de Chapt de La Corne had ought these fiefs from Sieur Lepage de Sainte-Claire, above mentioned. This erson, besides the grant which he had obtained in 1731 of a tract taken from ne unconceded lands of the Seigniory of Terrebonne, had also bought the re-ainder of the Seigniory of Terrebone, and that of Desplaines from 'rançois-Marie Bouat, who had acquired them from Catherine St. George, widow f Louis Lecomte Dupré. This latter had bought the Seigniory of Terrebonne rom Daulier Des Landes, the first grantee in 1673.

EBONNE AND DESPLAINES. Vol. IV, p. 54—1781—Paul de Margane dela Valtrie was proprietor of these fiefs, in 1781, as the husband of Marie de Chapt de La Corne; eiress of Louis de La Corne, who took the oath in 1750. (See the preceding rticle.)

E DES RÉCOLLETS. Vol. II, p. 429. In 1725, the ladies of the General Hospital t Quebec rendered fealty and homage for this fief, of which they had obtained the grant in 1753.

Y. Vol. II, p. 246.—1723—Marie-Madeleine Boucher was the widow of Pierre Noël Le Gardeur de Tilly, to whom this fief had been sold by Sieur Le Gardeur de Villiers, the grantee in 1672.

NANCOUR. Vol. II, p. 185.—1723—René Godfroy de Tonnancour had inherited this fief from his father, Louis-Godfroy de Normanville, the original grantee in 1670 and 1674.

NANCOUR (continued). Vol. IV, p. 156.—1781—Joseph Godfroy de Tonnancour became the owner of the whole of this fief through having accquired the rights of his brothers and sisters, heirs like himself of their father René de Tonnancour, above mentioned.

MBLAY (a part of the Fief). Vol. IV, p. 146.—1781—Jacques LeMoyne had bought lle-du-Fort, and six acres in the said fief, from Madeleine Gaultier, wife of Charles Petit de Livillier, who held it by inheritance from the Gaultier de Varennes. (For the previous transfers, &c., see "Varennes.")

EMBLAY (the greater portion of the Fief.) Vol. IV, p. 327.—1781—Louise-Antoine Mezière de l'Epervanche, widow of Joseph Gaultier de la Vérenderie, became the proprietor of the whole of this fief, with the exception of a portion of 9 acres by 32, in consequence of her marriage, and of the donation which had been made to her by Francois Gaultier du Tremblay, heir of his deceased brother Joseph Gaultier de la Vérenderie, whom the party appearing had married in 1758. In 1707, in consequence of a partition made between Marie Boucher, widow of René Gaultier de Varennes and his children, the said fief fell to the share of Pierre Gaultier Sieur de Beaumois and de la Vérenderie. (See "Varennes.")

INITÉ. Vol. IV, p. 29.—1781—Amable LeMoyne Richmond de Martigny had acquired this fief in 1763, by judicial award pronounced against Jacques Le Moyne de Martigny, his father, at the suit of Charles Henry, trader. This fief was the property of the Le Moyne family since 1676, the time when Sieur Charles Le Moyne obtained authority to make it an independent fief from the one of Sieur de Saint Michel, with whom he had obtained the original grants—(the deed does not state in what year) of this fief and of another situated alongside.

OIS PISTOLES. Vol. II, p. 65.—1723—Nicolas Riou became proprietor of this fief with his brothers and sisters, children of Jean Riou, who had acquired it from Sieur de Vitré the first grantee in 1687.

Trois Rivières (Fief within the city.) Vol. IV, p. 21.—1781—Joseph-Claude Bo de Niverville had acquired, by gift *entre vifs*, this fief, from Marguerite Ca widow of François Chatelain. The deed does not show how this fief came t long to the widow Chatelain, but says only, that in 1660, la Compagnie d Nouvelle France, confirmed to Jacques Le Neuf de la Potherie the purc made by him of a lot of land from Sieur Champflour, as well as that of anc which Sieur Jean Amyot formerly possessed (According to the Abbé Tang Sieur Francois de *Champflour* was Commandant at Three Rivers, in 1639.)

Trois-Rivières. (The fief above.) Vol. IV, p. 444.—1781—Jean-Baptiste Per had acquired this fief in 1768 from Louis Lemaitre and his wife, Claire D The first concession of it had been made, in 1656, to Pierre Boucher. The does not state how Louis Lemaitre became the proprietor of it.

U.

Ursulines de Quebec. Vol. IV., p. 236.—1781—The Ursulines of Quebec had tained the ownership of the lot on which their nunnery was built, by succes donations and grants, from 1662, going back as far as 1639, when they rece the original grant from M. de Montmagny.

V.

Varennes. Vol. II., p. 235.—1723—René Gaultier, Sieur de Varennes, was owner of this fief, with his mother and his brothers and sisters, children of F Gaultier de Varennes, the first grantee in 1672.

Varennes. (Four-sixths of the Seigniory.) Vol. III., p. 390.—1776—Christo Sanguinet had acquired this portion of the Seigniory by public judicial sale 1776, after judgment rendered against Dame Louise Sarrazin, widow of V ennes. (The deed says that the original title deed had been burned in Seigniorial manor house at Varennes in 1760.)

Varennes. (Two sixths of the Seigniory.) Vol. III., p. 405.—1777—Gasp Massue had bought one-sixth of the Seigniory from Jean-Baptiste Bouat, hei Marie-Madeleine Gaultier de Varennes, his mother, widow of Jean-Timo Bouat, and the other one-sixth from Mathurin Bouat and from Marie Souman the wife of the latter. The latter had acquired this one-sixth from Fran Soumande, and from Charlotte Gaultier de Varennes, his wife. (For the gr and transfers, see above.)

Varennes and Tremblay. Sixteen acres in front by two leagues in depth in th fiefs.) Vol. III., p. 489—1781—Joseph Boucher de la Brocquerie and Ma Clémence Gamelin, his wife, had acquired several portions of this part of the t fiefs from the heirs Youville. (See above for the original grant.)

Varennes. (Portions of the Seigniory, about 60 feet front by one acre or more depth, as well as two-thirds of the large Island of Varennes.) Vol. IV., p, 360 1781—Marie-Louise Dufros de la Jemmeraye, widow of Ignace Gamelin, h portions of this part of the fief from her father and mother, and Mdme. de Jemmeraye, and the other fraction by act of partition passed, in 1769, betwe Ignace Gamelin and the party appearing, and also from Marguerite Dufros de Jemmeraye, widow of François You de Youville and finally from Jose Boucher de la Brocquerie, and Marie-Clémence Gamelin Maugras, his wife. (S above for the original grant, &c.)

Vaudreuil and Bourchemin. Vol. II., p. 353—1725—Philippe de Rigault de Va dreuil, the party appearing, obtained the grant of this fief in 1702.

Verchères. Vol. II., p. 5—Jean-Baptiste Jarret de Verchères, who appeared 1723, had succeeded to the rights of François Jarret de Verchères, to whom was originally granted in 1672 and 1678.

Verchères. (Continued.) Vol. IV., p. 432.—1781—There appeared this sa year, in the matter of this Seigniory, Dame Catherine Jarret de Verchèr

ow of Pierre Hertel de Beaubassin, René-Ovide Hertel de Rouville, husband Charlotte Jarret de Verchères, René Boucher de Boucherville as the husband Madeleine de St. Blain. In 1746, Pierre-Thomas Tarieu de la Pérade, and his e, Marie-Madeleine Jarret de Verchères, sold their rights to Jean-Baptiste ret de Verchères, who, in 1747, bought also those of M. de Langy, and ceded his own in 1751, to his son-in-law, Pierre Hertel de Beaubassin. In 1756, ilippe-Thomas Dagneau, and his wife, Marie-Anne Jarret de Verchères, sold ir rights to Pierre-Marie Raimbault de St. Blain. In 1769, Jean Blake and Sieur rtel de Rouville bought at judicial sale, the portions which had belonged to uis de Verchères. (For the previous titles and the original grant, see above.)

OTTE. Vol. II, p. 11. In 1723 Joseph Amyot de Vincelotte rendered fealty d homage in the matter of this fief, which he held from his mother, Géne- ve de Chavigny, widow of Charles Amyot de Vincellotte, the first grantee, in 72.

OTTE. Vol. III., p. 26.—1736—Joseph-Jean-Baptiste Amyot appeared in 1736, pecting Vincelotte, as well for himself as for all the other heirs of Joseph myot, mentioned above.

NES. Vol. IV, p. 348—1781—Joseph Roy was the owner of this fief, as well the capacity of heir of his father Joseph Roy, as from having acquired the hts of his sisters and brothers-in-law, his co-heirs. The father of the party pearing had acquired, in 1749, by judicial decree, this fief, the original grant which had been made, in 1672, to Sieur Bissot.

Vol. IV., p. 181—1781—Alexander Fraser acquired this fief in 1755, from icolas-Gaspard Boisseau, although the deed does not state how the property assed into the hands of the latter. The original grant of the fief had been ade to Charles Denis de Vitré, in 1683.

PONT. Vol. II, p. 142.—1723—Louis Godfroy de Normanville rendered fealty nd homage in 1723, as well for himself as for his brothers and sisters, children f Joseph Godfroy de Vieuxpont, who had received this fief as a gift in 1667 from Michel Le Neuf du Hérisson, the original grantee, in 1649.

PONT—(continued.) Vol. II., p. 215. In 1723 the same Louis Godfroy de Normanville renewed his oath.

SKA. Vol. II., p. 182—1723—Pierre Petit bought this fief from Michel Le Neuf de la Vallière, to whom it was first granted in 1683.

SKA—(continued.) Vol. IV., p. 156—1781—Joseph Godfroy de Tonnancour bought, one after another, the different portions of this Seigniory, from the heirs of Pierre Petit, mentioned above.

SKA. (A fief without a name, situated along the River Yamaska about twenty-one miles from its mouth). Vol. III, p. 242. Simon Delorme, who rendered fealty and homage in 1754, bought this fief in 1753, from Pierre Rigault de Vaudreuil, who had been the original grantee in 1748.

End of the abstract from Volumes II., III. and IV.

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

[The signature to the left (B. 1., &c.), following the title of each volume, is the press mark for the Archives, Ottawa; that to the right (B. M.), indicates the number of the originals in the British Museum.]

Correspondence with General Sir Jeff. Amherst, 1758 to 1777.

B. 1. **B. M., 21,661.**

1758
cember 11, bany. cember 12, bany.

Major Moneypenny. Enclosing letter from Commissary Leake, respecting vegetables for the garrisons to prevent scurvy. Page 3.

General Stanwix to Col. Haldimand. Has leave to go to New York; no objection to serve in this country consistently with his rank. No fire engines to be got in Albany. Many things want regulating through the whole district. Reason for stopping vegetables to troops. Oxen sent. Brigadier Gen. Firby believed to be before Fort Duquesne. 1.

ecember 14, lbany.

General Stanwix to Col. Haldimand. Enemy's scout of 150 Indians and Canadians on the move on the Lake. Approves of notice being sent to the posts below. Has no doubt he will take every precaution, being left weaker than last year. Will lay matter before General Amherst and try to have Col. Bradstreet by, that his hands may be strengthened. 5.

ecember 17, ew York.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French.) The King has done him more honour than he deserves. With good officers and brave troops, hopes for success. General Gage to leave soon for Albany. Will have wants of Fort Edward and posts of the Mohawk enquired into and supplied. 7.

1759
anuary 20, lbany.

Brigade Major Moneypenny to Col. Haldimand. Arrival of Generals Gage and Stanwix; everything possible to be done for the service of Fort Edward. No Rangers can be sent till the return of recruiting parties. Only regular forces can be sent. General Amherst intends that a sufficient force shall always be kept there for defence, and every opportunity should be taken to attack and pursue the enemy. 8.

January 28, Albany.

Brigade Major Moneypenny to Col. Haldimand. Repeats General Amherst's orders about attacking the enemy. As he is weak in Rangers, to drill 200 men of the garrison to go out in parties and mix with them; necessaries sent to supply them. 200 regulars to be sent when Haldimand can receive them; the regulars to be lodged in the blockhouses. Report to be sent as to wants of the fort Wooden buckets to supply the place of fire engines. Supply of vegetables sent should prevent scurvy. List of absent officers to be forwarded. 10.

February 16, New York.

Colonel Amherst to the Comg. Officer of the 4th Battalion of Royal Americans. That General Amherst has been appointed Colonel of the 60th or Royal American Regiment. 13.

March 24, Albany.

Brigade Major Moneypenny. Recruits to join their respective regiments. Promotions. Admiral Saunders brings out 14 sail of the line, 6 frigates and two fire ships for the St. Lawrence. Wolfe commands the army. Names of officers under him. Part embark at York, part at Boston, rendezvous, Louisbourg, 20 April. Movements of officers. Reported that the enemy intend to attack Pittsburg. King of Spain dead; attack on Gibraltar feared and preparations for defence. Disturbance in Portugal. Princess of Orange dead. Prussia gained advantage over Austria. Reports of changes among officers. 12 ships from Cape François brought into New York. 14.

1759
July 13, Lake George. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Relative to the execution of an Indian for murder. Six-pounders for the vessels to be built on Lake Ontario; 6 of them sent to Schenectady to be forwarded; the rest to be forwarded with all despatch. Confident he will use his utmost endeavour to finish the vessel for the 18 six-pounders, and all other work, building the fort, &c. Page 17.

July 17, Lake George. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). News of the attack on his post (Fort Edward). Was not uneasy about it, as he believed him to be well prepared. Cannot send him an engineer to replace Mr. Sowers, who is wounded. Sends Rivez, who is active and may do. Refers to previous letters. 20.

July 24. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. With letter to Brigadier Prideaux. 23.

July 28, Ticonderoga. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Has received return of provisions wanted. Is anxious to hear from Prideaux; Niagara insufficiently manned; better for Stanwix that the enemy did not calculate on being attacked; hopes its line is cut and Niagara surrendered. Respecting building vessels in the neighbourhood of his post (Fort Edward). Has sent men enough to put the fort beyond insult before winter; has not left so many for the works at Fort George, to be built of stone and one of the most considerable in America, yet which will be finished in good season. Has sent the New Hampshire regiment, among whom are several carpenters; with this help the fort should be finished before winter. Speculations as to the movements of the French for attack; the necessity they are under to keep an eye on Montreal. Believes there is little to fear from their movements with the precautions taken. The failure of the Indian attack a proof of the care of Haldimand. Has left Lake George for Ticonderoga. Attack by the enemy; death of Col. Townshend. Batteries ready to answer the enemy's fire but they retired on the evening of the 26th, after blowing up part of the fort; no great damage, however, done to it. 24.

July 29, Ticonderoga. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Death of Brigadier Prideaux; Gage replaces him; hopes the works at Niagara will not be delayed and that the fort will have surrendered. Is gratified at his prudent dealings with Sir W. Johnson, who is in charge of the Indians, and it is of the greatest consequence to retain them. Approves of his having joined the army, taking his staff with him. Has ordered Hawkins to forward stores without delay. Respecting the building of the Fort at Oswego. Necessity of enforcing rapidity in the work of building the vessels. Regarding a saw mill at Grand Falls. 28.

August 14, Crown Point. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Reiterates thanks for his prudent conduct. Gage named to replace Prideaux. 31.

August 21, Crown Point. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). The slow progress of the work at Oswego. The good conduct of M. Metral. 32.

September 11, Crown Point. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Death of Capt. Jocelyn; promotion to go in the regiment; cannot therefore comply with Haldimand's wishes. 33.

October 31, Crown Point. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Disputes between officers; vacancies filled up. Pleased that the new draughts are better than those before, as will need sergeants and corporals to replace those who leave after the campaign. To try to retain as many as possible but cannot break agreement with them. 34.

1759 cember 31, w York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Changes among officers. Has no doubt that the stores, beds &c, have reached his post. Respecting a mistake in clothing. Accident to two schooners. To correspond with Gage for what is wanted, as he commands at Albany. Page 36.

1760 nuary 14, w York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Failure of the attempt to save the schooners. Approves of the plan respecting Mississaga; intention to obtain supremacy of the Lakes; men and materials will be sent sufficient to assure this. Will have to build new batteaux. Lottbridge may remain unless he has been commissioned to get French and Canadian prisoners from the Indians left with them after the surrender of Niagara. Cautions him to be on his guard against the enemy. Fresh supplies of beef; about snow shoes. Respecting accounts. 38.

ebruary 25, ew York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Scurvy in Niagara. Recruits for the Battalion. Changes among officers. Precautions against Indians. Respecting promotions. 41.

Iarch 30, ew York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Scurvy in Haldimand's post, the disease is general in all the posts; means of alleviation. Does not think the French will attack the post; if he wants assistance to apply to General Gage. Approves of his sending vinegar and lime juice to Niagara, as they need them there. Allows Capt. Burnand to sell out. 43.

pril 7, ew York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Has given the vacant lieutenancy to M. de Mestral. 46.

Iay 9. Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). The health of the troops at Fort Edward reestablished. To be cautious about letting the Indians come to his post. Capt. Wait leaves with men to complete the Rangers. 47.

May 13, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Recruits sent off under Major Munster. Death of Q. M. DeLuz, replaced by M. Rochat. 49.

May 13, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Eyre. General Stanwix goes to England; General Monkton succeeds in the southern District; is to relieve Eyre's garrison, which is to join the army; sends whale boats to convey them to Lake Erie. To proceed to Presqu'Isle till relief arrives. Monkton is ordered to open a communication between Pittsburg and Niagara. Arrangements for relief of Niagara &c. 50.

May 20, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French.) The few Provincials arriving do not allow him to urge his preparations. Hopes they will arrive shortly in greater numbers. Has sent orders to Gage to hurry on troops, to be encamped in a suitable place by Haldimand when they arrive. Murray has received a slight check at Quebec on the 20th of last month. 53.

May 21, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Accident to Capt. Thornton's vessel repaired. Approves of sending soldiers to replace the mutinous sailors. The loss of Missassaga. Materials and men sent to Haldimand to finish the ships. Accidents to batteaux in the rapids. Had wished boats for this navigation built at Schenectady, and for the Lakes at Oswego. To be careful not to risk any vessels alone for fear of capture by the French. Had believed that most of the French troops and soldiers had been at Quebec, but as they have plenty of people they may make attempts on the Lake vessels. Directions how best to avoid the loss of vessels. The arrival of our fleet at Quebec may turn the scale, but does not do away with the necessity for caution. 54.

1760

May 22, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). In case of the enemy obtaining the advantage at Quebec, has ordered Niagara to be reinforced. Page 59.

May 24, Albany. General Amherst. Instructions to detachment for Oswego, referred to in previous letters, 73.

May 26, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Approves of his having sent reinforcements to Niagara pending the departure of Capt. Thornton. The improved state of the garrison's health. Loss of three men of Haldimand's battalion another proof of the truth of suspicions entertained of the Indians. They must be watched. The report of the Onondaga Indian about a Spanish fleet in the St. Lawrence pure Gasconade. Indian sent to Onondago to secure a prisoner. 61.

May 28, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Has sent a force from New York with 60 whale boats to take the troops from Pittsburg to relieve Niagara. Part of the force to remain at Fort Stanwix to take provisions from thence to Oneida Lake; another part to be posted at the west end of Oneida Lake for the same purpose. A third to remain at Oswego Fall, to take provisions to Haldimand's post. Detailed instructions as to reliefs as far as Lake Erie. Approves Sir William Johnson's instructions about the French Indians. Loss of boats in the Falls. 64.

May 28, Albany. General Amherst to Major Gladwin. Detailed instructions to Major Gladwin referred to in preceding letter. 68.

May 29, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Arrangement for provisions to Niagara. Sir William Johnson is to provide pilots from Lake Erie to Presqu'Isle, 75.

May 31, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Approves of relieving the sick at the Falls, and also of his leaving men who can manage the batteaux. To save time Col. Williamson is to have boards and planks prepared at Oswego. Similar orders to the artillery with Haldimand. Respecting Sir William Johnson's instructions as to dealing with the Indians who may come from Niagara, as well as with the French Indians. Promotions. Horses and carts for Niagara. 77.

June 2, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Capt. Ogden with Rangers raised in the Jerseys to leave for Schenectady to obtain batteaux to be loaded; other arrangements for supplying Forts Stanwix, Ontario and Niagara and the Lake Marine. Ogden's Rangers to remain with Haldimand. How the batteaux are to be preserved and kept in good order. 80.

June 3, Albany. General Amherst to the officer commanding 4th Batt. 60th regiment. Respecting the accounts of the Royal Americans and Montgomery's. 82.

June 5, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). A party of Indians under Lotteridge has returned on meeting a party of the enemy. The reports as usual exaggerated; the interest of the French to persuade the Indians they are in a different state from the reality; but even if they had re-taken Quebec, they would not have provisions to distribute among the Indians. In view of threats of French Indians, it is not prudent to furnish our Indians with powder. Stores sent to Niagara will secure it. The efficient state of the ship and the condition of the French Marine warrants Haldimand in letting her go. Safe arrival of guns; loss of batteaux, owing, he thinks, to negligence. Deserters. No soldier to be allowed to leave till the campaign is over. Whaleboats sent by Col. Bradstreet. 83.

1760
e 11,
any.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Despatch of Yorkers to join Haldimand ; other regiments sent to encamp at the West End of Oneida Lake, at Oswego Falls, and Fort Stanwix. The channel at the Rifts to be cleaned out and a passage made through the Indian trail. Abundance of provisions should be arriving at Oswego Falls. Additional men for transport to be placed there. Page 87.

e 16,
any.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Accounts of the Battalion. Approves of Haldimand's proceedings. Promotions. The Provincials all arrived and ordered to join Haldimand ; believes he will reach him before them. The resignation ot Capt. Burnand. 89.

y 29,
wego.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Orders for the execution of a deserter ; the rest pardoned. 91.

gust 3.
wego.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Orders for a review of the troops. 93.

gust 6,
wego.

General Amherst to Capt. Loring. Orders to proceed with the snows, Onondaga and Mohawk, to Frontenac and attack the French ships if they come out. Haldimand to take a safe route to the batteaux and encamp on Grand Isle or Isle Cochoia. To explore the safest navigation so that when the army arrives it may at once proceed to Swegatchie. To call for officers detained at Court Martial. 95.

gust 6,
wego.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Instructions as to cooperating with Capt. Loring (see pages 95, 96) ; arrangements for attack. Treatment to be observed with the Indians and flags of truce. 97.

ugust 8,
swego.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Reinforcements sent. Death of Governor DeLancey. Trusts that Haldimand's boats have not suffered from the gale. 100.

ugust 12,
nondago.

Captain Loring to Haldimand. Has gone as far into the river as possible without seeing the troops ; ships so placed that the army cannot come into the river without seeing them. Has supplies of powder but no paper ; would be glad of Capt. Ogden and four whale boats to guard boats sounding. 101.

August 12,
Galeux Islands.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Divided the troops on the 10th for want of boats, taking the regulars and artillery and leaving Gage to follow with the provincials. Rough weather on the lakes and loss of a boat. Proceeded to Rivière de la Mothe. Was joined by Capt. Sterling with all his boats and provisions. Gage and all the troops have joined ; have encamped to the west of Galeux Island. Proposes to come to the Bay at the Point of Long Island and follow Haldimand, if light allows ; if not, will camp. 102.

August 13,
Onondago.

Captain Loring to General Amherst. Has arrived 12 miles below Grand Island, where he is detained two days by Easterly winds. Has sounded ten miles down and finds navigation difficult. Will try to get down to Col. Haldimand. Has heard from him of the loss of a French ship. 105.

August 14,
Long Island
Bay.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Has sent again a letter brought back ; is anxious to join Haldimand and will push on when the weather moderates. Glad to hear the troops are well, and at the return of the Indians and the good disposition of the Oswegatchies. If Capt. Loring has joined, they are to go four miles lower than the present post and encamp on an Island in the middle of the river, unless he thinks it better not to do so. Will bring Capt. Sterling's detachment. Sir William Johnson wishes to see the Oswegatchie Indians. Hopes he may be on the same Island

1760 with Haldimand to-night. If the Oswegatchie Indians leave to-morrow they will find the army on their route. Pouring rain. 106.

August 19, Isle Royalle. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Glad to hear of safe arrival of all the troops. Pouchot has caused the loss of two men in a row galley and sinking of another; one of Gage's men lost a leg. Some wounded and the boats and oars have suffered. Instructions for the erection of batteries. Is lower down the river than Haldimand; the latter to drop down if possible through the night. Intends bringing down the heavy artillery from Oswegatchie to-night. Instructions from the Adjutant General as to posting troops. 109.

August 20, Isle Royalle. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Approves of the steps he has taken to fortify. Bad conduct of the Commissary Clerk. Suggests sending batteaux down through the night and following them. Will keep some whale boats during the night to prevent the escape of any of the garrison. 112.

August 22, Isle Royalle. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Haldimand's battery sooner ready than his (Amherst's). However he hopes to begin firing immediately after noon; does not wish to lose a moment as the garrison is trying to finish before his arrival. Is pleased at the arrival of detachment at the new quarters and the safe passage of the batteaux. Approves of the troops leaving to day and to-morrow. Instructions for camping. Indians to be relieved by an equal number. Believes the batteries are too far off. Will try to make use of the galleys. Reconnoitering by Indians. 114.

August 23, Isle Royalle. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Two vessels have unfortunately had their cables cut and drifted below the forts. The batteries have done well, but has deferred the assault till the next day. Haldimand's batteries to be put on the shores of the Island under a guard. Has ordered the Grenadiers into camp. 116.

August 24, Isle Royalle. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). The bad weather hinders the progress of the work. Haldimand may change his position if he thinks it an improvement. He may also discharge provisions and place them under cover on the Island. Lottridge returned with Indians; had seen nothing for 30 miles down the river. 117.

August 25, Isle Royalle. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Affairs going slowly but well. Two vessels repaired; the third must remain till the fort is reduced. Reported that they are busy repairing boats in the fort. 117*a*.

August 28, Fort William Augustus. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Arrival of Indians from below, where about 30 had been left who wished to join; a sign that things are going badly with them. Instructions as to receiving them. 118.

August 28, Fort William Augustus. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Instructions for concentrating the forces. 119.

September 5, Head quarters Isaac Barré, A.G., to Col. Haldimand. Orders for the landing and attack. 120.

September 8. General Amherst. Extracts from the Treaty of Capitulation of Montreal. 120*a*, *b*, *c*.

September 9, Montreal. M. Vaudreuil to General Amherst (in French). Has signed the Articles of Capitulation. The taking possession of the posts, &c. Col. Haldimand would be acceptable to him for this. 121.

September 9, Montreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Will give every facility to the French officers and soldiers and furnish passports. Will send an engineer with the French engineer proposed

1760 by M. Vaudreuil, to Three Rivers. Will also send a detachment of troops under Murray. 122.

ptember 9. ntreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). All Canada by the Capitulation to pass under the domination of the King; the Marquis Vaudreuil to furnish orders to the Commanders of troops throughout the country to conform to the Capitulation. General Monkton to see these orders carried into effect. 123.

ptember 11. ontreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Sends four soldiers taken prisoners at Lachine to be included in the Capitulation. Incloses letters for delivery. 125.

eptember 11. ontreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Arrangements for the ships to convey the Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c., to France. French flags that have been lately seen are to be given up; M. de Vaudreuil is to be informed that they must be found, if not, all the baggage must be searched. 126.

eptember 13, lontreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Further respecting the conveyance of M. de Vaudreuil, &c. Regarding the giving up of private property. No such right where the property is public. 128.

September 13, Montreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Arrangements for the embarkation of French troops at Quebec and Bay of Chaleurs. 130.

September 15, Montreal. Marquis de Vaudreuil (in French). Proclamation by him and Intendant Bigot respecting the redemption of paper money by the King of France. 129*a*, *b*.

September 15. Montreal. General Amherst. The French officers are assured that every arrangement has been made for their comfort and convenience on board the ships. 132.

September 16, Montreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Cannot sanction the notice regarding paper money by the Intendant; but will close his eyes as far as possible to the circulation among the inhabitants. 132*a*.

September 16, Montreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Respecting communications on a subject on which he cannot determine. 133.

September 19, Montreal. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). The Militia of Montreal to be assembled, to take the oath of fidelity, lay down their arms and have their names enrolled. The disposal of and arrangements for restoration of their arms. The Captains of Militia to be informed that troops will soon be sent to winter quarters and assurance of protection to the inhabitants. 134.

September. John Appy (in French). Letters from Three Rivers have been read and may be delivered. The claims of M. Grandville. 136.

September, Montreal. General Amherst. The director of the Hospital offers accommodation for invalids. Chevalier de Levis is to have the ship La Marie secured for him. 137.

September, Montreal. General Amherst to Cap. Grandville (in French). Statement of transport ships for the conveyance of M. de Vaudreuil, Chevalier de Levis, &c., and officers and troops, and arrangements for embarkation. 137*a*, *b*.

1761 February 7, Montreal. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Respecting the proposed resignation of Captain Willamoz. Will carefully distribute among the troops the charities of the London Society. The Battalion well supplied. Its weakness in consequence of the establishment of posts and retirement of men whose term of service had expired. 138.

April 8, Montreal. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Resignations and promotions among the officers. The reduction of troops in

1761 America. His battalion has no field equipage. Sends report of the distribution of the charities of the London Society. Page 139.

April 22, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Introducing Cap. Brown. Whitmore's and Vaughan's will embark soon, as transports from Halifax with Montgomery's on board have been seen off the Hook. 142.

May 5, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Respecting resignations and promotions in the Army. 143.

June 13, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Respecting promotions, &c. Remembrances to Baron Munster. 146.

June, Montreal (?) Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Thanks for the appointment of his nephew in Bouquet's battalion. Other appointments and promotions. 148.

June 25, Montreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Changes among the officers of his battalion. 150.

No date. (Apparently about June.) Col. Haldimand to General Amherst. Resignation of Captain Willamoz. 156.

July 9, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Promotions; reported capture of St. Dominigo (St. Domingo) by Lord Rolls. 152.

July 13, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Suicide of Cap. Charteris and consequent promotions. 154.

July 20, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). In consequence of changes, Haldimand may keep his nephew with him in his own battalion. 155.

July 25, Montreal. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Respecting promotions and leave of absence. 157.

August 5, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Promotions consequent on the death of Lieut. McLean, killed on the passage between New York and Guadaloupe, defending himself against a Corsair. 158.

August 7, Montreal. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Thanks for the General's consideration to his nephew. 159.

August 7, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Respecting promotions, &c. 160.

August 15, Albany. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Respecting the retention of his nephew in the fourth battalion. Lieut. Demler to join Bouquet instead. 162.

September 5, Staten Island. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Promotions. 163.

September 6, Staten Island. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand (in French). Promotions. 164.

September 21, Montreal. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Thanks for promotion of Lieut. Jamet, but regrets removal, as he is the only officer he had familiar with artillery. He is now stationed at Isle Perrot. Leave of absence. Regimental accounts. 165.

October 11, Montreal. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The history of Lieut. McKay's entanglement with a woman of bad character. 167.

December 5, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. A friendly letter with nothing in it. 173.

1762

January 30, Montreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The conduct of Lieut. McKay referred to in letter of 11 October, not improved; movements of officers. Regrets the number of the best men who leave on the term of their service having expired. The naturalisation of the foreign officers. Asks General Amherst's assistance in the matter. 174.

1762
ch 16,
York.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Promotion; will do what he can to obtain naturalisation for the foreign officers. Page, 177.

ch 17,
treal.

Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The two brothers McKay have sent in their resignations; they should be accepted. Arrangement for filling up the vacancies, 178.

il 10,
don.

Colonel Prevost to General Amherst. The Act for naturalising foreign Protestants who may serve two years in the Royal American Regiment, has passed both Houses *nem. con.* 180.

il 27,
York.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Promotions and appointments. 181.

6,
ee Rivers.

Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Has, according to orders, come here to take command during the absence of Col. Burton. Thanks for the General's exertions to procure naturalisation for the foreign officers. 182.

y 9.
York.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Has forwarded mails. Instructions as to orders to Artillery or Engineer officers. Relative to filling vacancy in the 4th Battalion. 183.

y 16,
ee Rivers.

Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French.) Has received all instructions, &c., relative to Three Rivers from Colonel Burton. Asks for a Fort Major. Has appointed Lieut. De Metral in the meantime. 185.

y 24,
ee Rivers

Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Sends returns of troops; all quiet. Has forwarded mails. Wreck of a flat boat with women, children and 3 men of Anstruther's regiment; will forward them to Chambly on their arrival. The work of the forges continues; has obtained an estimate of the expense of turning to account the unserviceable guns, bombs, &c., in store. 186.

y 27,
w York.

General Amherst to Colonel Haldimand. The brothers McKay have withdrawn their resignation in the meantime. Has filled up Ensign Dunster's vacancy. 188.

ne 9,
w York.

General Amherst to Colonel Haldimand. Col. Burton not yet sailed from New York. Approves of appointment of Lieut. De Mestral. Sends mail. Informing Haldimand of his promotion to the rank of Colonel in the Army. The promotion to be announced to the troops. The naturalization of foreign officers. List of staff and regiments ordered to Portugal. 189.

ne 15.
w York.

General Amherst to Colonel Haldimand. General Monckton arrived; narrowly escaped capture by two of the enemy's ships; lost the schooner with his baggage. List of promotions. Forwards an absurd bulletin of killed. Lord Albemarle and Sir George Pocock off Hispaniola on 20th May. Expects something interesting soon from there. 191.

ne 22,
hree Rivers.

Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French.) Has issued two notices, one respecting the Tête de Boules Indians, and the greed of the storekeepers. The other rendered necessary by the litigiousness of the inhabitants and the annoyance caused to the officers of militia by bad lawyers; provides rules respecting fines and registration which seem satisfactory on being explained to the people. The reveries of Père Roban; his mining discoveries; his character. No powder at Three Rivers; has brought some from Montreal and set up a battery. Relief of troops. His domestic arrangements. His desire for naturalisation. 192.

une 29,
ew York.

General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Pleased to find everything quiet in Three Rivers. His opinion as to turning the old iron into bars of serviceable iron favourable, but desires close calculations as to expense of transport, &c., to be made. Will instruct Gage and

1762 Murray to have survey taken of the old iron they have. If project turns out well all the old iron from Halifax may be brought up. Sailing of troops. Accident to Col. Bouquet and Capt. Parry. No news from Lord Albemarle yet. Page 196

July 15. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Fire at Three Rivers. The loss to the poor people. Père Roban's mining discoveries; he is to set out with Indians to explore. Three Spanish ships of war reported off Newfoundland. 198

July 19, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Approves of his placards referred to in letters of 24 (22d) June. To keep Père Roban quiet; cannot allow him to rove about. Nothing from the Havanah except that the troops were landed and the siege going on. Expects news of success by way of England. 200

July 20, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst. (in French). Further respecting the fire; the greatest loser has been Hart, an English Jew. 202.

July 23, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Refers to the fire at Three Rivers. No news from the Havana. The first division of troops from hence spoken near Bermuda. Arrival of the Gosport man of war; has sent her to Halifax Reports of enemy's ships at Newfoundland, but can't make out what they are. Duke of York hoists his flag on board the Blenheim 90, Lord Howe Captain; the fleet under command of Sir Edward Hawke of 30 ships of the line. 203

July 24, Three Rivers Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The arrival of the provision fleet has prevented the bad effects of reports as to Spanish vessels off Newfoundland. Père Roban's mining discoveries not very probable, as the French who went everywhere would certainly have discovered them. Has, however, allowed him go in search; arrangements made for assistance at the posts; he is to furnish an exact journal of his trip. His brethren are anxious to have him sent to the Seminary at Quebec to save the scandal which his conduct occasions. Has authorised a lottery for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire. The forges busy at work. Delay from breaking down of one of the furnaces. 204*a*

July 25, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Has carefully gone over all the calculations respecting the old iron and there is no doubt of a profit to the Crown by his scheme. If the Admiralty would adopt the use of Three Rivers iron, any quantity could be turned out. Regarding wood for the construction of new forges, &c. 208

August 2, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Treaties of peace between Russia and Prussia and between Sweden and Prussia. Changes in the British Government. Death of Lord Anson; accounts of corps in America settled. Reports from Havanah that Moro Castle was almost disabled; expect to hear daily of its reduction. Refers to the fire and approves of Haldimand's measures of relief; approves also of letting the Indians go (with Père Roban). Resignation and promotions. 210

August 7, Three Rivers. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French.) Will send reinforcements to Deschambault and Jacques Cartier if needed; all however, is quiet. Exaggerated reports of arrival of French and Spanish fleets have had no unfavourable effect. 213

August 15, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Acknowledges letters. Has unwillingly granted leave to Captain McDonald to go to Europe, but he will be employed on the way, as a force has been sent to dislodge the enemy at Newfoundland, where they are fortifying themselves for the winter. Oak being prepared for the forges, 214

1762 gust 25, ree Rivers. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French.) Acknowledges letters. Sends returns of troops; all quiet; the news of the taking of St. John's, Newfoundland, has produced no disquieting effect. On the contrary the news of the arrival of the French would cast the inhabitants into despair, as they prize their liberty, and are at their crops peacefully. Success of smelting old iron; about three million pounds already in bars, the iron being good. Jealousy among the workmen has led to the repair of the broken furnace, which with care will last sometime. The work that can be done. Resignations, accounts &c. Is afraid the lottery will be a failure. Page 216.

ugust 25, ew York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Did not think the enemy would do more than they have executed, but approves of the precautions taken. 220.

eptember 6, ew York, General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Congratulations on the reduction of the Havanah on the 13th August. 221.

eptember 14, ew York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Confirmation of Prince Ferdinand's victory. News of the taking of St. John's reached England; ships will be sent from there. Sir Edward Hawke off Brest. Hornet packet chased; the letters gone to the bottom. 222.

eptember 24, hree Rivers. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French.) News of the victory celebrated. Hopes soon to do the same for St. John's. Hopes for the speedy arrival of Burton to whom he will transfer the Government. Good crops; arrangements for provisioning the troops in the parishes; the forges at work; iron expected daily from Quebec; all that received from Montreal now in bars. Work better than he expected. The journeys of Père Roban; wants to keep him employed in writing. He has arrived destitute; will supply his wants. The applications of the Recollets for assistance strongly recommended. 223.

September 30, New York. General Amherst to Colonel Haldimand. Is pleased at the report of the conduct of inhabitants (of Three Rivers). Glad the converting of old iron answers so well. Promotions, &c.; arrival of war vessels; return of troops from the Havanah; he is afraid they are in a deplorable condition. Fleet collecting under Lord Colville. Reported revolution in Russia. 227.

October 1, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Delighted with Prince Ferdinand's victory in Germany. Sends monthly returns. 229.

October 11, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The complaints of John Gray and Thomas Dunn against the inhabitants of the Government of Three Rivers. Has made an investigation as to their dealings with the Indians complained of, and is satisfied the complaint is calumnious. Encloses returns of produce of pelts, and of the sums advanced to the Indians for some years back. 230.

October 13, New York. General Amherst to Colonel Haldimand. Recapture of St. John's, Newfoundland. Encloses articles of Capitulation; names of officers wounded and killed. 232.

October 15, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Birth of a Prince on the 12th August. (The Prince of Wales, George the IV.) 234.

October 23, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French.) Sends report of the state of Three Rivers Government. Arrival of Père Roban with a tertian fever. His peculiarities. Thanks for kindness to the Battalion; expected arrival of Col. Burton. 235.

October 28, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. References to contents of late letters from him (Haldimand). Believes Mr. Dunn will be satisfied he was misinformed as to the conduct of the inhabitants of

1762 Three Rivers. Raging sickness among Lord Albemarle's troops; three thousand dead since the Capitulation (of the Havanah). The returned troops have suffered as much in proportion. Commodore Keppel sailed to intercept the French fleet. Promotions. Page 237.

November 1, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Relative to the limits between Canada and Louisiana, marked on the map by M. De Vaudreuil, or in his presence; desires to know what passed, as there is a dispute about it. 240.

November 9, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Reports of a favourable action having been fought. 242.

November 14, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The birth of the Prince of Wales. Monthly returns of troops. Expected arrival of Col. Burton. 243.

November 28. New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Letters by the Halifax packet. Has received private report of the terms of peace. Sailing of Col. Burton from Havanah with 33 transports; 17 arrived; great sickness and mortality on board. Reported capture of a large fleet of sugar ships by Sir George Pocock's squadron. Expected news of the result of Duke of Bedford being at Paris and M. de Nivernois in London. 244.

November 30, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Regrets at the mortality among troops. Trusts Col. Burton will arrive before close of navigation. The doings of Père Roban. Has gone to Quebec, where he has been put in charge of the Superior. 246.

December 4, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Arrival of Colonel Burton; will leave for Canada immediately. Accounts of the Royal American Regiment. Nothing definite yet about peace. 250.

December 5, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The accounts of the operations of the Forges. The profits; the deficiency of tools. The advantage to the Government and inhabitants, who are thoughtless of the future. The application of the revenues of the forges. Ship-building going on. 251.

December 10, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Statement of what passed between him and Vaudreuil as to limits of Canada, in answer to Amherst's letter of 1st Nov., last. 255.

December 15, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Refers to accounts of forges being delayed. Congratulations on good news from Portugal. Père Roban quiet at Quebec. 261.

December 26, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Expects Col. Burton, unless he wishes to cool off by degrees after coming from Havanah. The nobility and clergy cannot imagine that France will cede Canada. The shop-keepers and inhabitants not uneasy about the decision as to their fate. 262.

1763

January 25, New York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Proclamation of cessation of arms; to be published at Three Rivers. Is pleased at the report of the forges; they should be repaired and enlarged. Approves of his proceedings with M. Vaudreuil, relative to boundaries of Canada. Père Roban can't be better than at Quebec. Large ships beginning to be laid up in England. Health of troops at the Havanah restored. Capture and re-capture of a Captain of Provincials from thence. 263.

February 12, Montreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The proclamation of the cessation of arms published; it is digested with difficulty by the clergy; the other inhabitants will easily console themselves for the change. Measures taken by General Gage as to paper money. Expected arrival of Burton. Thanks for approval of con-

1763. duct with M. Vaudreuil. Promotions consequent on death of a Lieutenant. His own prospects. Page 266.

bruary 27, ew York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Acknowledges returns. General Gage will acquaint him with what passed in England when dispatches were sent away. 268.

arch 3, ree Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Results of the publication of the cessation of arms. The Clergy are to assemble at Quebec; the inhabitants are indifferent who celebrates mass, if they are allowed liberty to enjoy the ceremonies of their religion. The Indians have been notified of the suspension of arms. Another fire. Surprised at the non arrival of Col. Burton. 269.

arch 30, ontreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Arrival of Colonel Burton; has transferred the Government to him. Thanks for the approbation of his conduct. 271.

pril 10, ew York. General Amherst to Colonel Haldimand. Has promoted Monnet as recommended by Haldimand. No decision as to establishment of troops. So far as Haldimand's future depends on him, he will gladly do what he can. No need for petition from Three Rivers or Quebec about paper money. Glad the troops for the second time were of service in stopping the fire. 272.

ay 11, ontreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Commission to Lieut. Monnin (Monnet in Amherst's letter) acknowledged. Is satisfied with General Amherst's intentions as to himself. 274.

une 12, ontreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Two letters respecting the resignation of Lieut. Motte. 275.

ugust 2, ontreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). If the 3rd and 4th Battalions are reduced, as reported, a wrong would be done him, as he only exchanged to the 4th at the desire of General Abercromby, and on the promise that he might return to the 2nd when he wished. 277.

ugust 14, ontreal. Col. Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Has been misinformed as to the proposed reductions. 279.

ugust 22. ontreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Proposed exchange between two officers. 280.

eptember 5, ew York. General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Respecting the proposed exchange (p. 280). 281.

1764
eptember 1, hree Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Messrs. Gage and Burton having refused to accept the Lieutenant Governorship of Three Rivers asks that he be continued in it. States his straitened means, and that unless this is granted he will be forced to ask leave to go to England. The success of the forges in spite of their dilapidated state. The sale of their produce would renew the forges without expense to the public. Believes by taking charge he can save the King more than the pay of the Lieut. Governor. 282.

eptember 6, Montreal. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Further application to be made Lieut. Governor of Three Rivers. Misunderstanding with Governor Murray of Quebec has led him to recommend a junior officer for the position. He states his services in attracting a new population and attaching the old to the new master. The success of the forges in spite of their bad condition. (This letter is almost a transcript of the one dated 1st September). 285.

October 25, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Has been detained at Montreal; received all the papers &c., from Colonel Burton relative to the Government of Three Rivers. His difficulties last year about drawing on the Treasury; had to use his own money for the maintenance of the Forges. His proposals for next year's work. 288.

1765
February 17, Whitehall (London). General Amherst to Col. Haldimand. Does not wish to interfere with Governor Murray's department but will do all in his power for Haldimand's benefit. Page 290.

1766
March 25, Whitehall (London). General Amherst to Brigadier General Haldimand. Congratulates him that what he wished had been completed. 292.

March 25, New York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Has been named a Brigadier General. Asks continued protection from Amherst, and desires to have command of the Northern Department. The uneasiness respecting the stamp act. 293.

October 12, Whitehall. General Amherst to Brigadier General Haldimand. Referring to Haldimand's being appointed to the southern district, and assurances of his doing all he can to forward his wishes, 294.

1767
December 6, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Hopes for a Battalion; his expenses make him importunate. Recommends Lieutenant Marsh, his Aide de Camp. 295.

1772
November 2, Riverhead. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Congratulates him on appointment to the 2nd Battalion Royal American Regt. He himself (Amherst) has been appointed Lieutenant General of Ordnance. 297.

1773
January 6, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. A friendly note. 298.

March 12, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Thanks for his nomination to the 2nd Battalion. Lays before General Amherst a statement of his pecuniary embarrassments and asks to be named Major General. Points out the advantage it would be to the service. 308.

April 9, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Reliefs for the troops, and details of the same. 299.

April 9, Whitehall. General Amherst to Lieut. Col. Cleaveland. Respecting reliefs for North America. Instructions as to carrying on the reliefs. 301.

May 5, Whitehall. General Amherst to Major Etherington. Respecting resignations and recruiting. Haldimand's prospects of promotion. 304.

May 5, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. General Gage will probably embark before this reaches. Alarms of War and a fleet of ships ordered. Respecting promotions, and sends recommendations of certain young officers. 306.

June 7, New York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Thanks for promotion and assurances of continued devotion to the service. 311.

July 7, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Haldimand's appointment to command the troops in North America. Regimental changes. 313.

July 7, New York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Respecting the promotion of Major Etherington. Strongly recommends the promotion of Capt. Frosch. Thinks from his knowledge of the French people he would be useful in Illinois. Respecting resignations. Asks a commission for his nephew in place of the nephew that was drowned. 315.

July 17, New York. General Haldimand to Sir Jeffery Amherst. Arrival of some of the reliefs. Will conform to orders about economy. 319.

July 19, New York. General Haldimand to Sir Jeffery Amherst. The disposal of reliefs. 320.

July 20, New York. General Haldimand to Sir Jeffery Amherst. Lt. Campbell, of the Engineers, sent to Florida, has been recalled. 322.

1773
ust 4, York. General Haldimand to Sir Jeffery Amherst. His plans for forwarding the reliefs. Page 323.

ust 5, York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Respecting exchange between Captains Prevost and Stevenson. 325.

ust 31, York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). The application of Mr. P. Flucker for an Ensigncy. Expected arrival of General Gage in London. 326.

tember 10, itehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. The exchange between Captains Prevost and Stevenson recommended. Regimental promotions. Captain Frosch's application, and that of his (Haldimand's) nephew will be attended to; arrival of two companies from New York at Chatham. 328.

vember 3, itehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Has heard good reports of the first battalion Royal American Regiment from Jamaica. Movements of officers and other gossip. 330.

vember 3, w York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Acknowledgements. Regarding his nephew. Promotions. Men employed assisting Capt. Holland in surveying must be replaced in the 2nd Battalion by recruits. Fears that the importation of Tea will produce disorders. 332.

vember 30, w York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Colonel Christie arrived on his way to Canada. Thanks for recommending exchange. Obliged for the offers respecting his nephew. 334.

cember 4, w York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Recommending Lt. Ellis for the purchase of a Company. Everything would be quiet in the Province but for the ferment caused by the importation of Tea by the East India Company. Opinions as to what should be done with it, but agreed that it should not be sold. Is not there to enforce Acts of Parliament; will look on quietly at the follies of a spoiled and ignorant people till the civil power calls on him to interfere, which he will do constitutionally. 335.

ecember 29, ew York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Recommending Lt. Ellis. Cap. Prevost's exchange. Capt. Skene's plans can only be of benefit to his grandchildren. Urges his nephew's appointment. The feeling about the Tea was moderate in New York till the Bostonians destroyed the 380 Chests. Believes the Tea will be sent back from the Hook. Another edition of the stamp Act. Glad that the most violent are those who have exposed themselves to punishment. No general alarm need be felt. 337.

1774
'ebruary 17, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Concerning applications for promotion &c. 340.

Iarch 10, New York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Captains Turnbull and McAlpine terrified at the climate of the Islands (West Indian). Some settlement must be made about their companies. Destruction of two families of settlers in the Province of Georgia, by the Creeks, probably driven to this by the bad treatment of the frontier settlers. Will go there himself to investigate. Will take Col. Robertson with him. 343.

May 2, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Acknowledging letters. Haldimand's nephew arrived. 345.

May 4, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. The Boston Bill carried after a long debate on the third reading. Regimental matters. 346.

May 4, New York. General Haldimand to Sir Jeffery Amherst (in French). Respecting promotions and other regimental changes. The opposition aroused by the arrival of the Tea at New York shows that all the Provinces have adopted the same spirit of independence, and that

1774 the remedy must be general and efficacious. Has suspended his journey to Georgia, as the Creek disturbances will probably be settled. Page 347.

June 1, New York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Expects the best results from the Boston Act; its effect on New York and other Provinces; increase of population; the newcomers at once take up the same feeling of independence as the residents. Arrival of General Gage with troops. Has sent him artilley, but hopes there will be no need to use it. Has transferred the command to Gage. 350.

July 1, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Rejoices at the good appearance of things on the landing of General Gage. The good opinion the Ministry have of Haldimand. Parliament up. The failure of Wilkes. Regimental matters. 353.

July 9, New York. General Haldimand to General Amherst. Respecting his nephew. The news of the two Acts to follow that closing the harbour of Boston has caused a ferment. The Colonies appear determined to form a General Congress. The effect of the papers from London favourable to the Americans. Indian disturbances in Georgia settled, but the Virginians and frontier vagabonds irritate those on the Ohio. Fears they will bring on a war; would leave them to settle their own quarrels, without exposing the troops and Government to immense expense. 355.

September 6, Montreal (England). General Amherst to Gen. Haldimand. Regimental affairs. His reflections on the situation in America. 358.

September 7, New York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Acknowledgements. Affairs not so easily arranged in America as had been hoped. The bad effects of statements on the other side of the Atlantic. Afraid the Congress at Philadelphia will pass disagreeable resolutions. The stubborness of the Bostonians; Connecticut sides with them. Trusts that acts of rebellion will be avoided. The unpopularity of the Act fixing the boundaries of Canada; the people are afraid they will be prevented making themselves masters of the Continent. Illness of General Bradstreet will probably be fatal. 359.

October 5, New York. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Death of General Bradstreet; recommends officers for promotion. Resolutions of Congress at Philadelphia to support Massachusetts and declare non-importation. Efforts to inflame the minds of the people, so as to bring about a change of Government, &c. He recommends closing all the ports from Florida to Nova Scotia, to stop all exportation, by this means putting the country against the towns. Anarchy in Boston; been ordered to join General Gage with reinforcements. 361.

November 3, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Acknowledges letters respecting American affairs. Regimental matters. 364.

December 7, Whitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. The promotions consequent on the death of General Bradstreet. The proceedings in Parliament respecting America. 365.

December 15, Boston. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Has been ordered here with troops; Gage waiting till Government looses his arms. All hopes of a peaceable settlement over; suggests complete blockade of all the harbours from Georgia to Halifax, keeping out smugglers, the prime cause of the disorders, and employing sufficient land force to abolish the New England Governments. Suggests the employment of Russian troops; there should be no palliative measures. His battalions might be recruited here. 367.

1775

January 26, Boston. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Has hopes of a reaction. The troops well and behaving well, in spite of every

1775 temptation. Respecting the accounts of his Battalion. Impatient for the arrival of the King's speech and measures taken in Parliament. 370.

uary 5, tehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Promotions, &c. Lord North's speech on American affairs highly spoken of. Trusts confusion may cease in the Provinces. 372.

uary 12, on. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Promotions; regimental clothing. The King's speech would have had more effect had it not been accompanied by a protest. Sends newspapers to show the state of feeling, but is persuaded there is a good deal of bravado in the resolutions of Congress. The heads of the movement have complete influence over the people. 374.

ch 11, tehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Good news from America leads him to hope the people will return to their duty and avoid the necessity of using force. Promotions. The affairs of the Battalion. 377.

ch 29, ston). General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Congress sitting in Concord. Constant drilling going on; encouraged by correspondents in England. Obliged to watch all the disorders with folded hands. Hopes for reinforcements. 379.

ril 12, itehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Respecting Haldimand's nephew. Address of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to the King on American affairs. Promotions. The three Generals sent out this week. 381.

y 12, ston. General Haldimand to General Amherst (in French). Open hostilities. Results depending on the vote of the General Congress at Philadelphia. The Bostonians seek to urge matters to extremity. The evils threatened proceed from Great Britain, which has nothing to gain by the struggle. Promotions; passage to be taken for his nephew. 383.

gust 9, hitehall. General Amherst to General Haldimand. Desires to see Haldimand before the latter goes to Court. If in the country, would come up when Haldimand arrives. 386.

ugust 10, hitehall. General Amherst to Mr. Haldimand. That he wishes to see General Haldimand immediately on his arrival from New York. 387.

ugust, 31, ontreal Kent.) General Amherst to General Haldimand. His movements. Hopes on his return to settle about the men wanted for America. 388.

1777
eptember 15, ontreal Kent.) General Amherst to General Haldimand. Sending his address at the seaside. 389.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL GAGE, 1758 TO 1766. VOL. I. PT. 2.

B 2—2. **B. M., 21,662.**

1764
March 4, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage, (in French). All quiet. It would have been better if the Justices had not been appointed. Fears that the Army may be blamed. Proposes an exchange between Gugy and his (Haldimand's) nephew. Page 1.

March 9, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Intended to ask for Volunteers to act with regulars against the Indians; if not coming forward to order men from the Militia, Governor Murray's plan offering advantages to the men; will try to have them at Montreal before the ice breaks up. The poverty of the Government. Returns to be made of paper money by order of Lord Halifax. 2.

1764

March 22, New York. General Gage to Colonel Haldimand. Arrangements for Canada. A Brigadier to be appointed, and two Lt. Governors. Clothing for the 55th. Bouquet's movements depend on the determination of Pennsylvania to furnish men. The politic character of the Abenaquis. How reports are to be sent. His mode of raising men approved. New York has draughted men from the Militia. 4.

March 25, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). The ideas of the Canadians at being offered money instead of being ordered as formerly to take up arms. Governor Murray's expectation of enrolling Volunteers. The country people will not join ; if necessary will draught men from the Militia. Hopes to avoid this. Commissions issued to Montizambert, &c. Returns sent. 6.

March 30, New York. General Gage to Governor Haldimand. Addition to the staff and allowances to Commanders of posts. Relief of troops. 8.

April 15, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Success in raising troops ; their pay provided. No arrangements yet made for the Government of Canada. Relief of troops satisfactory. Will act independently as Governor till Murray's Commission arrives. The insufficiency of allowance for Governors. The clothing of the 4th Battalion. Garden for the garrison. The stupidity of Canadians as to peace being established ; wishes to be rid of the crosses of St. Louis and of the priests. 9.

April 15, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). The lists of persons desirous to go to France. Is morally certain there are not ten in his Government. 15.

April 18. Colonel Haldimand to Lord Halifax. Troops raised and sent to Montreal. The fears of Canadians of being paid, or volunteering, in case they should be taken for life. The registering of paper money. Lists will be made up of those desirous to return to France. Will send direct to His Lordship all matters relating to the Government of Three Rivers. 12.

April 24, New York. General Gage to Colonel Haldimand. Governor Murray's new method of raising Canadian troops has arisen from his desire for the welfare of the new subjects. The Senecas have joined the Six Nations and attacked the hostile Indians. Retreat of the Shawnese and Delawares. Bouquet gone to Pennsylvania to raise troops. The quarrels between the Governor and Assembly about taxing proprietary estate. 16.

May 1, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Monthly return of troops sent. The reduced officers of the 4th Battalion. Most of them incline to agriculture. 18.

May 2, New York. General Gage to Colonel Haldimand. The allowance to Governors stopped. The effect on the Indians of the march of Canadians. 19.

May 13, New York. General Gage to Colonel Haldimand. Thanks for the company raised at Three Rivers, which is the best; expects to hear of their arrival at Oswego. Nothing settled as to Government of Canada. Baron Munster's marriage and return to his battalion. Wishes to hear that all the Croix St. Louis have gone to France. The Colonies in great wrath at having to pay taxes to support the troops and fleet. 20.

May 27, New York. Same to the same. Return of troops received. The reduced officers of the 4th Battalion have a right to lands. Major Loftus with the 22nd, attacked going up the Mississippi, and lost six men killed and six wounded. No sure passage except by presents to the Indians. 22.

1764
ıy 29, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Congratulations on the favourable turn of affairs with the Indians. The advantages produced by the detachment of Canadians on themselves and the Indians. No prospect of settlement of Government for Canada till the expiry of the 18 months allowed for French emigration. Only 5 wish to leave Three Rivers. The stoppage of Governor's pay. Officers settling. Lieutenant Gugy has purchased the fief at Machiche. Page 24.

ıne 6, ew York. General Gage to Colonel Haldimand. East India Company send troops to India. Lord Clive returns there. Regimental changes. Return wanted of the reduction of the 4th Battalion, with list of officers reduced and on full pay. 26.

ıne 20, hree Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to Lord Halifax. Return of paper money. Some not yet registered. The good effect on the Canadians of protection to paper money. The passages of Emigrants provided. Inhabitants repairing the losses of the war and settling down. Advantage of having agricultural settlers. 27.

une 25, ew York. General Gage to Colonel Haldimand. Colonel Maunsell settling in New York. No opportunity should be lost in making Canadians understand they are the King's subjects. The disturbed state of religion in France will make those who intended leaving remain. Hopes officers will settle down and change the race. Disturbed state of Montreal. Bouquet's preparations against the Indians. Niagara made safe. 30.

June 27, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Good reports of Canadian troops. The registration of paper money. The necessity of giving presents to the Indians as shown by the experience of the French. Father Gouon, Jesuit Missionary at Becancour drowned. Abenakis have applied for another Missionary. St. Francis Indians have planted Indian Corn largely in the interior. Improvement of the St. Francis. Settlement by reduced officers. The desirableness of Otter Creek as a settlement. 32.

July 2, New York. General Gage to Colonel Haldimand. General Military news. Orders as to stoppages for provisions to the troops enclosed. 36.

July 29, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Monthly returns. His troubles with the merchants of Three Rivers. The troubles at Montreal. The delay in settling the Government of the Country; he is tired of the place and weather. The plans of Col. Maunsell. The good state of Niagara. Colonel Bouquet's expedition. The forges at Three Rivers and his proposed work to produce good iron to pay for the establishment. Desires the allowance to Governors should be paid. Burton detests Montreal. Rumours among the French as to New Orleans, &c. 37.

August 1, New York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. Acknowledgements of letter &c. Surveys on the Matha and St. Francis Rivers. Dispute between New York and New Hampshire as to the ownership of the lands on the East side of Lake Champlain. American staff appointed. Reported appointment of Spanish Governor to New Orleans. 40.

August 26, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Appointment of Murray as Governor of the Province. Details of Governor Murray's pretensions to assume both Military and Civil duties; asking for General Gage's protection for the advancement of his (Haldimand's) claims. 42.

August 27, New York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. The Government of the Country not yet settled. Murray, Governor of Quebec. Haldimand's Commission as Military Governor will be annulled when Civil Government established. 49.

1764

August 29, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to Colonel Barton (in French). Councillors to be sent to Montreal and Three Rivers to preside as Lieutenant Governors. Page 51.

September 3, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Asks leave to go to New York. Expects the Councillor who is to take charge. Hopes to be sent to a more temperate climate. 52.

September 17, New York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. Being superseded in the Civil does not affect the Military Commission. To continue in command at Three Rivers. To settle forge accounts and transfer them to Civil Governor. To draw for the troops on the Deputy Paymaster General. 53.

September 18, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Leave asked to go to New York. He has completed Civil business. Expects the Civil Governor. The proceeds of the iron forges. 56.

October 26, New York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. To continue his military command at Three Rivers. May come to New York in spring. Reduction of expenses. Iron to be sold to pay expenses of working. Lieutenant Gugy's application to sell cannot be admitted, but he may send in memorial. 58.

November 25, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Civil affairs transferred to Mr. Cramahé. The disagreeable position of the country renders him not anxious to remain. Messrs. Gugy and Metrall preparing to settle on their lands. The affairs of the St. Maurice forges and iron. Memorial as to Governor's pay. Respecting the pay of the Canadian troops. 60.

December 9, New York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. General peace settled with the Indians by the efforts of Colonel Bouquet. 64.

December 25, Three Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Payment of Canadian troops; their satisfaction. Troubles in Montreal. Governor Murray gone there with a numerous suite. Leave of absence asked. 66.

1765

January 22, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Congratulations on promotion and on peace with the Indians. Troops exchanged between Montreal and Quebec. 69.

January 22, New York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. Acknowledges letters, &c. It would be well to let the Forges. His claim to the Governor's allowance. Promotion, &c. 67.

February 4, New York. Same to the same. The divisions in Montreal; hopes the removal of the 28th will quiet matters, and that the turbulent Magistrates were removed. No change to be made in the Commands. 70.

February 9. General Gage. Royal orders respecting the powers of Civil Governors over the troops in the North American Provinces; dated 9th February 1765. 89.

February 18, New York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. Returns received. Will recommend his nephew to succeed Mr. Gugy. Casualties and changes among the officers of the army. 71.

February 18, New York. General Gage to Major Farmer, 34th. The charges against Governor Johnston and the liability of Major Farmer as Military Governor at Mobile, &c. 72.

February 18, Quebec. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Respecting his nephew's succession to Mr. Gugy. 75.

March 13, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Leave of absence. All quiet at Three Rivers. The desire for the Civil Laws; the greed of Attorneys. 76.

March 17, New York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. Will recommend the exchange between his nephew and Mr. Gugy. 77.

1765
pril 2, ree Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Concerning his nephew. The death of Colonel Eyre. All quiet. To judge by the number of advocates passing there must be a great ferment at Quebec and Montreal. The bad effect on the new subjects. Page 78.

pril 29, hree Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Congratulations that matters of Government are settled. Will go to New York. His disagreeable position. Has asked permission from Brigadier Burton and will transfer the Command to Mr. Holmes, &c. 54.

ay 1, ew York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. Haldimand's nephew's exchange. Quiet at Three Rivers owing to the prudence of the Magistrates. The disturbances owing to bad Magistrates. Good effect produced by Nowell on the young men. Death of Eyre will stop the fort. Bouquet for Florida. Haldimand may go to Europe. 80.

lay 26, uebec. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Has come to Quebec to see about a passage to Europe. 82.

une 5, ew York. General Gage to Col. Haldimand. Instructions respecting settlement of the Forge accounts. Bouquet waiting for a vessel to Florida. Indians tractable. 83.

une 9, hree Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Respecting contingent accounts. The resignation of Capt. Vignolles and barrack accounts. 85.

uly 5, hree Rivers. Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Had resolved to proceed to Europe by the St. Lawrence. Respecting the iron at the Forges. Will go to New York by way of Boston. Has left the command with Captain Holmes. 87.

November 17, New York. General Gage to Lt. Col. Taylor, 9th. Appointing him to act as Brigadier General in room of Brigadier Bouquet deceased. 92.

1766
January 26, Pensacola. John Watts to R. Leake, Commissary General. Complaining that his office of Dy. Commissary is not recognised by Governor Johnstone. 96.

February 25, New York. General Gage to Colonel Taylor. Respecting repairs to the hospital at Pensacola. 97.

March 15, Charleston. James Stewart. Account of expenses. 99.

May 10, New York. General Gage to Brigadier Haldimand. Respecting Brigadier Bouquet's will. 100.

June 10, New York. General Gage to Brigadier Taylor. The confusion in military affairs at Pensacola. The pretensions of Governor Johnston. Estimates to be sent of contingent expenses in East and West Florida, new barracks, &c. To watch the motions of the Spaniards. No news of Capt. Stirling, who went to the Illinois. Leave of absence. 101.

June 10, New York. General Gage to Brigadier Taylor. To send information relative to Spaniards in Louisiana. Captain Ross of the 31st to go home on recruiting business. Irregular draughts must be stopped. Lieut. Swettenham at Appalachia; bad state of the barracks there; allowance to Commissary and Barrack Master. Report the value of Appalachia. To inspect the Commissaries' work. 104.

June 12, New York. Brigadier Haldimand to General Gage (in French.) Relative to his affairs in Maryland and the will of Brigadier Bouquet. Hopes to return to duty in the Northern Department. Extract from Sir Jeffery Amherst relative to Bouquet's will, &c. 107.

June 26, N w York. General Gage to Brigadier Taylor. The disputes between Governor Johnston and the Military Officers, and the confusion caused by the Governor's interference. The conduct of Commissary Watts to

1766 be investigated and he to be superseded. No new posts to be erected except those absolutely necessary. The position of the Spaniards. Communication by the Lakes into the Mississippi. Survey ordered. Letter to the new Spanish Governor. Page 109.

June 27, New York. Same to the same. The expensive charges of Deputy Commissary Stewart for mustering troops to be investigated. 113.

August 11, New York. General Gage to Brigadier Taylor. Further about Governor Johnston's assumptions of power. No distant posts to be erected. Mobile should be abandoned and the forces drawn to Pensacola. Respecting posts on the Mississippi, and navigation of the Iberville; to enquire as to the Fur trade. Commissariat arrangements for West Florida. 114.

August 14, New York. Same to the same. The Court Martial on Major Farmer and Lt. Col. Walsh. Surgeon's Mates. The post at Tombecbee appears useful in assisting in Indian quarrels. The attempt to prevent the Nations from getting ammunition would cause a general Indian war. The Spaniards to be watched. Respecting Court Martial. The obstruction to the service from party quarrels. Barrack plans and accounts. Governor Johnston not to be recognised as commanding the troops. 118.

August 18, New York. Same to the same. Barrack accounts, how to be drawn. The extraordinary conduct of the store-keeper to be laid before the Secretary at War for the Board of Ordnance. 122.

September 29, New York. General Gage. Summary of letters to Brigadier Taylor from 25 February to 29 September, 1766. Letters themselves are given at their proper dates. 126.

September 29, New York. General Gage to Brigadier Taylor. Summary of letters relating to trial of Lt. Colonel Walsh; to the extravagant demands of the Governor, and to the trial of Major Farmer. 124.

September 29, New York. Same to the same. Remarks on the trial of Colonel Walsh. Storekeeper Neil to be tried for embezzlement. If Lt. Colonel Walsh guilty of any military crime, he is to be brought to Court Martial. Respecting passage to the Ibervillo and his accounts. Barrack Master to obey the orders of the commanding officers, and not those of Governor Johnston. The assumptions of Governor Johnston; how they are to be treated. Brigadier Haldimand coming to Pensacola. Major Farmer to come to stand his trial. List of the crimes to be sent to Governor Johnston. 131.

December 18, New York. Same to the same. Governor Johnston to be responsible if he brings on an Indian war. Charles Stuart and the Indians. 124.

December 18, New Yerk. Same to the same. Will try to prevent the nation being plunged into an Indian war. The other Provinces will not join. All quiet in them. Draught returned. To inform Haldimand of everything; and on his arrival to go to St. Augustine. The conduct of Mr. Stuart's deputy respecting the Indians disapproved of. 137.

1767 March 20. Same to the same. To send estimates. 125.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL GAGE, VOL. 2ND, 1758-1777.

B. 3. **B. M., 21,663.**

1767 January 13, New York. General Gage. Col. Taylor opening a passage by land to Iberville. Governor Johnston goes home; hopes his departure will restore peace. Lieut. McLellan to join his Corps, unless wanted as evidence. Col. Taylor's attempt to diminish exorbitant prices. Estimates for

1767 West Florida not yet sent; War Office demands them. Major Farmer's delay; has been ordered months ago to go to Pensacola for trial. Governor Johnston's suggestions of delays, as results of collusion, not worth answering (page 3, a rough draft of part of the same letter). Page 1.

uary 14, v York. General Gage. Relates entirely to the Court Martial ordered to be held on Major Farmer, and references to the charges made by Governor Johnston against the military authorities in reference to it. 4.

ruary 6. Ordnance Office to the Marquis of Granby. Respecting the duties of storekeepers in East and West Florida and Quebec, and the power of General officers to control them. Guns and stores sent to West Florida, granted to the Province, and subject to orders from Civil Governor. Those for King's service to be kept separate. Military stores for exigencies should be issued from Provincial stores and replaced. 7.

bruary 6. Board of Ordnance to the Marquis of Granby. Respecting the powers of Commanding officers and Provincial storekeepers. (See letter of Genl. Gage, 29 April, 1768, pp 253, 254). 255.

bruary 11. Forms of Regimental returns, required by letter of Major General Harvey. 10.

arch 20, ew York. General Gage. Shall honour the Bills advised for expenses of Haldimand's districts; economy is required by every letter from home Government; estimates to be forwarded; approves of settlement with old contractors for provisions; will allow gratuity to Major Field to be charged. 11.

arch 20, ew York. General Gage. Thinks Lieut. Governor Browne should correspond with Secretary of State for the rank which he thinks necessary for the service of the Province; doubtful if raising troops of Light Cavalry would be sanctioned, owing to the complaints of the enormous expense of establishment in America, and has received orders to disband two troops of Rangers. Respecting barrack accommodation in West Florida. Respecting the pay of certain officers. Survey of the Iberville; approves of Col. Taylor's measures to get into the Mississippi by a new route, to avoid disgreeable negotiations with the Spaniards. Defines the respective duties towards the Indians of commanding officer at Tombecby and the Indian Commissary; the limits of each set out. Damage to post at Appalachi by high tide; fort greatly damaged and application made to Capt. Jenkins of the 9th Regt. by Governor Grant for its immediate repair. Haldimand to investigate. 13.

Mar h 25, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). No estimate yet made for the expenses of this Province (Florida). Will let Lieut. McLeland leave for New York. Will try to dissipate the party spirit he finds. Governo Brown appears well disposed. Court Martial not yet assembled to try Major Farmer. Nothing less resembles a fort than the situation here (Pensacola). 16.

17.

April 4, New York, Head quarters Promotions 9th Regiment.

April 5, Head quarters New York. Orders respecting Recruiting. 17

April 6, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Confusion in the Province, caused by quarrelling; is trying to establish some method in business; has begun to appoint officers to carry on the duties. Description of the wretched state of the fort, bark huts, wooden palisades, narrow streets, hospitals, storehouses, &c., of the same material,

1767 which the least spark might destroy, and entirely at the mercy of the Indians. The air stagnant, which has been the cause of great mortality; measures taken for improvement, of which plan is enclosed; plan for barracks not yet ready; want of tools; proposes to visit Natchez, Iberville and New Orleans. Governor Johnstone's Engineer (Lt. Dunfort) working willingly; Neall, storekeeper of Artillery, obstructive; proposed appointments. Col. Taylor leaves for New York, and will give a detailed account of the wretchedness, past, present and to be expected. Lt. McLeland, who goes to New York, plausible but dangerous; is endeavouring to get rid of him, Primrose Thompson and other elements of discord. Lt. Governor well intentioned but timid; a party adhering to the late Governor is against him, but has promised every assistance to Haldimand; recommends certain officers; will try to brew spruce beer; pure water as bad as pure rum. 18.

April 16, New York. General Gage. Spaniards strengthening themselves on the Mississippi, and drawing near the post at Richmond Point. Strachan's plan for deepening the Iberville by drawing water from the Mississippi to be carefully examined. Stewart, Superintendent of Indian affairs, complains of traders from New Orleans among the Choctaws. Suggests armed boats may seize French traders and put a stop to this. Remarks on the uselessness of most of the posts, with some details respecting them and the steps to be taken as to Indian trade. Col. Taylor complains of exorbitant charges at Pensacola and New Orleans. Desires certain returns of officers, staff and yearly expense. 24.

April 27, New York. General Gage. The expenses of taking possession of Tombecbé higher than those for any post on the continent; measures to be taken to cut down expenses. Arrest of storekeeper by Col. Taylor, and his memorial to Govr. Johnstone thereupon. The Governor's extraordinary conduct. Volunteer Strachan been recommended to Ensigncy in 34th Regiment, but first vacancy already promised. 28.

April 29, New York. General Gage. Col. Taylor's explanation as to the conduct of Military at Court Martial satisfactory. His Majesty displeased with Governor Johnstone's proceedings towards a war with the Creeks; approves of Col. Taylor's conduct. Thinks Col. Taylor's observations about the manner of forwarding supplies by the Mississippi just. Indifferent account of the harbour of Pensacola. Promotion of Ensign Sweetenham recommended. 30.

April 30, New York. General Gage. Sketch of proposed ditch or canal between the Mississippi and Iberville; project seems practicable. Murder of a white man by the Creeks. Differences between officer commanding at Fort Tombecbé and Indian Commissary to be settled. Charge against the latter to be examined into. Approves of steps by Col. Taylor to avoid Indian War. Governor Johnstone's wish to deceive Col. Taylor. 32.

April 31, (*sic*) Pensacola. General Haldimand. Works at the Garrison well advanced; old stockade demolished and new finished; storehouses nearly ready. Details of work done and doing. Barracks necessary for that climate. Feverish state of 21st Regiment; unhealthy condition of Mobile. No fresh provisions for 5 or 6 months. Proposes to open a new road to Mobile. Scarcity of flour, what there is bad. Is sending an officer to inspect the post at the Appalaches. Arranging expenses. Is trying to clear the chaos of accounts and to make proper estimates. Bad state of the Vessels and batteaux. Desires workmen to build new ones. Will arrange about Iberville and communication with New Orleans. Respecting the trial of Major

1767 Farmer. Col. Walsh anxious to get to London, as Governor Johnstone may have prejudiced him there. The water very bad; a mere drain from the swamp; has allowed an issue of rum at the Doctor's suggestion. Asks for barrack beds and utensils. Wishes for recruits from the disbanded Rangers. Lt. Pitman has arrived from Illinois; sends the plan of a fort to cost a good deal of money. Bad state of the powder magazine at Pensacola; proposes to build a new one. Don Ulloa, at Balise waiting Spanish troops; D'Aubry commands at New Orleans. French dissatisfied with change of masters; believes they could be induced to come in, and such correspondence established as would give information of all that passes. Respecting Lt. Hutcheson's promotion. Page 34.

May 1, New York. General Gage. Glad to find the Province quieter and hopes by proposed measures perfect harmony may be restored. Concerning Major Farmer's Court Martial. The charges made by Governor Johnstone and Lt. Pitman. Loss of a ship with provisions and bedding for Pensacola. Hopes for final resolution about troops and barracks. French carrying great quantities of cattle to New Orleans from West of Mobile and settlements on the East of the Lakes. Great mismanagement on the part of Governor and Council of Florida or this would not happen. Movements of troops. 41.

No date. Articles of accusation against Major Farmer given in by Lt. Pittman as corroborating the charge by Governor Johnstone, with list of witnesses. 45.

May 5, London. John Blackburn, Merchant. Articles of Agreement with the Lords of the Treasury, for employment of four vessels for His Majesty's service on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie and Huron. 47.

May 8, New York. General Gage. Repairs of Fort Pensacola will contribute greatly to convenience and defence, but nothing to be undertaken till proposals be sent home and approved by the King. Outposts possessed in too great a hurry; no further expense to be incurred; shall send tools necessary when works approved. Lt. McLelan arrived; wishes he had been tried before leaving; complaints of his factious conduct. Every necessary for Hospital to be forwarded; not inclined to open the sluice of Rum, has had experience enough of the hurt it has done. Will provide kettles for brewing. Has ordered officers to take part in Major Farmer's trial. 51.

May 14, New York. General Gage. Recommending Mr. Fargie, as a sensible man, to be relied on. 54.

May 15, New York. General Gage. Encloses King's orders respecting attendance of officers with their Regiments, to be attended to. Returns to be transmitted as to the state of each corps, with remarks to inform the King of the real state of each. Proceedings of Court Martial on Ensign Primrose Thompson laid before Privy Council; he may be freed from restraint, so as to go where he pleases, but not to do any duty. Lt. Col. Walsh not to be put on Major Farmer's Court Martial. 55.

May 17, New York. General Gage. Change in mode of payment of expenses in North America. How unavoidable expenses to be met. The greatest frugality and economy expected, and no service that will admit of delay to be undertaken without approval. 57.

May 22, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Col. Taylor still there waiting a ship. Flour expected impatiently; had to send to Mobile for some; ration reduced to half a pound of flour; fear of absolute want of it; heat prevents work except in the evening and morning, but the storehouses finished; Artillery and provisions housed; Hospital being covered in and expect to finish all changes in 3 or 4 days. 63.

1767

June 6, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Col. Taylor had to leave so suddenly that there was no time to write, but he will state personally the position of affairs. The expenses were large under him and yet everything in a miserable condition. The employment of negroes; they do little and cost much. Has sent them and negro carpenters away, has employed five carpenters who do more work than all the negroes put together. Proposes to do the small repairs and thinks it would have been better not to take possession of the posts than to let them fall into the present state. The improved health of the troops justifies the works he has proceeded with. Page 68.

June 6, New York. General Gage. Remarks on the estimates for West Florida and the post of Pensacola. Details of expenses to be cut down. 70.

June 13, New York. General Gage. Hospital stores sent. Kettles for brewing spruce beer, which is better for the men than rum. Draughts of men sent. Hopes to send a larger number after the hot weather. May appoint a temporary Clerk of Stores. Hopes that the Captains from South Carolina and St. Augustine may be at Pensacola when Capt. Hamilton arrives so as to go on with the trial of Major Farmer. 73.

June 14, New York. General Gage. Estimates of expenses of Military establishment of West Florida received, returns of dates of payment of each officer of staff in West Florida to be sent. Hopes works finished, the men's health best reason for them. No orders yet received about barracks and nothing settled about the troops for West Florida. One regiment enough and four or five companies at Pensacola out of this. Road between Pensacola and Mobile and ferries, &c., matters for Civil Government. Touching loss of vessels with provisions and freighting of another. Garrison for Appalachie; unless shown to be of use the post to be abandoned. Regarding the state of the large boats lately built and the sending of artificers. Communication with the Mississippi augments instead of diminishing posts; no use for Tombecbé, Appalachie, the Natchez, or indeed the Iberville, unless uninterrupted water communication can be established. Does not see how the Natchez or Iberville can be supported in event of rupture with Spaniards. Respecting trials of Major Farmer and Lieut. Pitman. Movements of officers. Might try wells as the water is bad; cannot come into the Doctor's opinion to allow rum. Respecting the cutting of wood by soldiers, and applications of officers for purchase of their steps. 64.

June 11, from 14 March. Indian Superintendent Stewart. Receipt for Contingent expenses of Department, from 14 March to 11 June, 1767. 183.
And from 2nd July 1767 to 10th March 1773. 184.

June 15, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Agrees that expenses taking possession of Tombecbé enormous, arising out of the inexperience of Cap. Hope and the necessity of losing no time, which was taken advantage of by the contractors. Everything dear at New Orleans and workmen lazier even than those at Pensacola. Advocates independent communication with New Orleans and improvements at posts. The confusion at Pensacola and the sufferings of troops arriving from Europe, where there was every convenience, to a place where there is none. Measures of improvement. The turbulent character of storekeeper Neal. 74.

June 16, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). The trial of Major Farmer; the difficulty of assembling a sufficient number to form the Court and to get the witnesses, especially the French witnesses from New Orleans, who will not come unless they are indemnified. The greater part of the witnesses on both sides are scattered every

1767 where. Blames Governor Johnstone for his violence. Lt. Pittman gone with a surveyor employed by the Admiralty to prepare a plan of the Appalaches; not so much need in future for Hospital stores, as the improvements by opening access to fresh air have lessened the number of sick. Troops now receive their usual rations of flour, and fresh beef as often as possible. The soil is so sterile that there is no pasturage, or fresh beef might be supplied all the year. An order has been issued by Government to stop cattle leaving the Province. Government so weak it is difficult to enforce it. Necessity for barracks; the huts not weather proof and accommodation wretched; no houses in which to billet the troops. Wishes the Governor should lodge outside of the fort; besides the inconvenience, it gives him the idea that he commands. Rum for the troops necessary, especially in the hot weather; if not allowed, the soldiers get poisoned with New England rum in the shops. Is preparing gardens. Hopes storekeeper Neal will be recalled. Page 76.

ne 17, nsacola. General Haldimand (in French). The posts to be erected by the Spaniards on the Mississippi, opposite those occupied by the British, need not be regarded with jealousy. Bad position of British posts; suggestions to encourage agriculture among the Illinois and the Natchez; supplying ploughs and oxen. The measures proposed would render them masters of the Mississippi and New Orleans. Remarks upon the proposed deepening of the Iberville; the desire of Indian traders, &c., to have posts everywhere, without regard to expense. Differences between the Commandant at Tombecbé and Indian Superintendent settled; recommends the post to be left for the time as it is, until plausible reasons can be found to make the traders live in the Indian villages, which the Superintendent opposes. Stuart, the Deputy Superintendent, investigating the murder committed by the Creeks. Col. Taylor mistaken as to his capabilities, &c.; the designs of Governor Johnston were not known when he complained; all the Indian disorders due to the bad conduct of the traders. List of officers and surgeons employed in that part of Florida transmitted. 81.

une 18, ensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Alarm of Col. Walsh at the result of the Court Martial. Wished to go to England, but tranquillized by the knowledge of General Gage's care of his interests. Ensign P. Thompson at the country house of Governor Johnston. His continued bad opinion of the situation of the posts on the Mississippi; suggests Military Colony at the Natchez. Difficulties in the way by the proceedings of Governor Johnston. Encloses concessions of land made by him. These have always been ruinous for new colonies; value of the land; only 500 arpents should be granted on condition of settling in villages. Believes this would induce the French to settle and assure the confidence of the Indians. The French testify great aversion to Spanish rule. Advantages of Florida exaggerated; does not hope much for Spanish commerce. 85.

June 23, New York. General Gage. Regrets scarcity of provisions, flatters himself they will soon be supplied, as ships had sailed from Philadelphia with them on board. Respecting draughts for the 23rd and 31st Regiments. Will try to send good boat builders and tools. Reference to the Estimates. 88.

June 30, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Relating entirely to the affairs of Major Farmer and his Courtmartial. 90.

1767

July 4, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Is pained lest the Lords of the Treasury, not being informed of the condition of affairs, should think he had exceeded his orders. Justifies himself for the work done by the sickly state of the garrison, the risk to the military stores, &c., as it would have been easier for him to do nothing than to work from morning to night; sends plans of work. The unhealthiness of the climate shown by the results to a detachment sent out well provided, every one of which was attacked with putrid fever. Page 92.

Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Sends different returns. The arms and accoutrements of the regiments in good order; the discipline has suffered owing to the sickness and heat of the climate. Dearness of necessaries has led to all the soldiers being in debt. Ensign Thompson in the country; wishes Col. Walsh would do the same, or get leave of absence. Will be at no expense that can be avoided, in accordance with orders. The expenses he has incurred will save money. Bad state of the boats and high rate of wages for repairs. Mode of victualling artificers. His own living costs much more than his pay. It is the most disagreeable service he has ever had in his life. Thermometer at 92°. 94.

July 7, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Encloses letters showing the condition of Fort Bute and Natchez, and of the posts the Spaniards are building. Is annoyed that the cartel offered by the Spaniards is accepted; believes that neither he nor Governor Johnston has power to accept. Refers the matter to General Gage, and has so intimated to Don Ulloa. At the same time believes an unlimited cartel would be advantageous for the recovery of deserters. Many would return if sure of pardon. Bombardier Oldfield has shot a gunner while in a fit of melancholia. Accident to a gunner on the King's birthday. Bad state of the powder. Deputy Stuart writes that the Chicasaws have left him, being dissatisfied on account of the presents; measures to be taken. The Spaniards are trying to gain them over at the instigation of the French. Monterault who entered the service has left, angry at his treatment by Gov. Johnston, and he and his son have been promoted in the Spanish service. 97.

July 10, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Delay of vessels taking his letters. Stock of flour again reduced, and no word of ship from Philadelphia with fresh supply. Has not yet been able to send plan of stockade and barracks. Recommends Ensign Johnston to His Excellency. 101.

August 5, Pensacola. General Haldimand, (in French). Col. Walsh goes to New York and may wish to go to London. He can be spared. Flour arrived and another cargo expected. Contractor was obliged to pay $14 a barrel on the spot, before it arrived, to fulfil his contract. Plans of Fort St. Marc and neighbourhood, also of casemates and barracks. Believes the post should be continued to secure communication with St. Augustine. It is not exposed and there is a good quarry. Has ordered all the posts to have large gardens made for the soldiers. Demand of Governor to have a post at Tongipaho, to prevent the traders carrying their furs to New Orleans, and the people on Lake Pontchartrain from carrying their produce there. Steps taken to urge its uselessness on the Council and to get rid of the preparations made by Col. Taylor. States his reasons for thinking the fort useless and the danger boats would run from attacks by Indians. Besides the Commissaries should live among the Indians to cultivate their friendship and watch the traders. Council agreed to arm two boats

1767 and have a post at the month of the Manchauk River. The Province had no funds and expected the Government to provide. Asks General Gage to determine, as the boats and post would be useful. Will send to inspect the Spanish fort at Iberville, and also to survey Pontchartrain for a good site. Encloses plan of fort at Pensacola with remarks. Arrival of Deputy Commissioner Strothers from Mobile. Indians making war among themselves, but doing little harm. They are satisfied with the tariff fixed by Col. Stuart between them and the traders. 102.

tember 1, sacola. General Haldimand (in French). The ruinous state of the barracks; constantly suffering from storms; Governor Johnston it is believed, had power to order new barracks, which would have saved money. Not done owing to quarrels. Respecting wood; the bad state of the boats and the laziness and worthlessness of negroes, have made wood exorbitant in price; the result of the outlay can scarcely be seen. Thinks the posts on the Mississippi and a good one on the Natchez would do good among the Indians, and against the Spaniards' means of supplying them. Wells tried but water very bad; beer can be made of spruce and sassafras; glad recruits not to be sent till the Autumn; heat excessive. Eight deaths of soldiers within a few days, all suddenly, although the improvements have done good. Illness of Cap. Innis. Death of Lieut. Cunningham 21st Regiment. Recommends certain officers for promotion. Petition of Captain Hamilton of the 31st Regt. forwarded. Non arrival of officers to hold Court Martial. Recommends that Farmer be tried in New York or London. Provisions ordered for Mississippi posts. State of the accounts. An officer and 20 men at the Appallaches, the rest of the detachment of 9th Regt. to be sent to St. Augustine. Death of the Chief Justice of Florida; pitiable state of confusion in the Government of that Province. Indians quiet at the posts. 108.

ptember 4, w York, General Gage. Col. Taylor at St. Augustine, accounts cannot be settled till he arrives at New York. His expenses have been very great. Believes that arrises from want of method. Negroes well away for all the good to be got out of them. Capt. Durell reported gone to England. Cause of Cap. Hope's enormous charges for taking possession of Fort Tombecbé. Has no doubt McNamara very honest, but to have as little as possible to do with him or any one else at New Orleans. Cap. Taylor has hired a vessel to take three Captains to Pensacola. Cannot comprehend this arrangement, unless he means to use her to take garrison from Appalachi to St. Augustine. 114.

eptember 5, ew York. General Gage. To be at no more expense for barracks; if no officers' quarters, they must be hired. Hints at the cause of assumptions by civil Governors in forts. Respecting payment for rum by soldiers. Hopes attempt to make gardens will be successful, but fears the poor soil will prevent; shall not, however, want for seeds. Respecting Court Martial on Farmer and McLellan. 116.

eptember 6, ew York. General Gage. Acknowledges returns of staff pay and patents for land at the Natchez and other places on the Mississippi. Doubts the feasibility of maintaining posts on the Mississippi, or the advantages of them to us or the Spaniards. The rule he laid down, to take no posts that could not be supported, not observed. Cites Tombecbé, Iberville, Natchez, &c., and nothing effectual done at Mobile or Pensacola. Complains that neither plan nor method has been observed. Lieut. Ritchie and Indian Commissary both in the wrong. No decision yet about Court Martial on Ensign Thompson. Project for Military Colony sent home. Barrack Master Dowman to receive certificate for his pay. 119.

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September 7, New York. General Gage. Certificate to contractors for provisions received. Satisfied that works at Pensacola are for the benefit of the service and had written to the King's Ministers accordingly. No answer yet. Approves of works at Hospital. The discipline of the regiments no doubt improved by removal of jarring elements. Remarks on the Provision Returns. 122

September 8, New York. General Gage. Acknowledges receipt of various papers. Hopes the Spanish forts next ours at Fort Bute and the Natchez will not cause difference between the nations. King of Spain not likely to send the number of troops talked of. Has transmitted Don Ulloa's proposed cartel with Haldimand's observations and his own added. Respecting pardon to deserters, with private design as to their disposal. The petition of Gunner Trimming, a deserter, all false. The expense of Indian presents. Monsieur Monberault not well treated by Governor Johnston, but he is a dirty fellow. If Spaniards do *not watch* him, they will soon tire of his expenses. If contractors for provisions do not improve they must be complained of. 125

October 4, New York. General Gage. Artificers sent, who with those among the draughts for regiments, should be sufficient for the work at Pensacola. Engineer Dunford is subject to the orders of the Governor of West Florida. If employed when not required in the Civil Branch, it must be with that understanding. Lt. Col. Walsh to be sent to England. is to take all papers relating to his disputes at Pensacola with him including those on account of which Ensign Thompson was arrested. The latter to have liberty to go to England. 129

October 13, New York. General Gage. Strange accounts of Major Rogers; should not be astonished to hear of his arrival at New Orleans with all the garrison of Missilimackinak he could induce to desert and all the plunder he could carry off. Does not know if the Spaniards would give him up in that case. 135.

October 15, New York. General Gage. Volunteers for the 21st and 31st Regts. sent with Cap. Hodgson. Others sent with Lieuts. Farmer and Phyn; 196 in all for the 21st and 100 for the 31st. To see how many men are wanted to complete the 9th Regiment. Copy of charter party for transport sent. No word about barracks; soldiers to be lodged as well as in his power. Returns for Volunteers to the 9th Regiment to be sent to New York. Instructions respecting Volunteers and recruits. Cap. Hamilton to get leave of absence. 131.

October 30, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Death of Cap. Rea; his good conduct and the esteem in which he was held. Capt. Denny, Commandant at Iberville, and Lieut. Pittman, hired a small schooner to come to Pensacola by Lake Pontchartrain; left on the 8th and no word of her; not uneasy as some vessels have taken 42 days to come. Respecting the Court Martial on Major Farmer and the difficulty of getting witnesses to come from New Orleans. Don Ulloa's desire for a cartel. M. D'Aubry's obliging conduct. Outrages by Creek Indians on French traders; their attempt to form alliances with Northern Indians. War between Creeks and Choctaws. Withdrawal from post of Tombecbé. Complaints of each of the two Indian nations that ammunition is given to the other to destroy their rivals. Will try to make peace between them. Return of deserters; will send them off to New York. Thinks they and others from New Orleans should be sent to Jamaica. Arrival of three Captains; has sent back detachments by the sloop which brought them from St. Augustine. Improved health of the troops. Arrangements to provide posts with provisions from New Orleans defeated.

1767 by bad state of boats and exorbitant charges. Expenses of posts enormous; recommends closing some of them. Recommends Lt. Hutchison for promotion. Page 136.

ovember 15, ew York. General Gage. List of Villages, plans, &c., received through Col. Walsh. As little expense as possible to be incurred at Fort St. Marks. Respecting roads. Reiterates his opinion about the little value of the posts. Governor Johnstone always pretended he had power to erect posts; if the Civil Governor has not funds for expense of building, plans and estimates to be sent home when buildings are proposed; means should be taken to cut off communication between Spaniards and Indians. Respecting the Fort at Pensacola. 142.

'ovember 16, ew York. General Gage. In answer to letter of 1st September, about the bad condition of buildings at the Pensacola Fort. Has heard that Governor Johnstone secreted a letter about barracks. Never had any opinion of Col. Taylor's plan about negroes; soldiers must bring wood as formerly; will be allowed for cutting wood, but not as batteau men. Post of Natchez may be useful with Indians, but not in case of war. Provincials not easily obtained and would only move down the River Ohio in spring or fall; better to attack the Capital of Louisiana by troops moved by sea. Respecting movements of officers. Relief of Posts. Heard of a Frigate going up the Iberville, but not advisable to try the experiment again. 145.

November 17, New York. General Gage. Presents of apples, beef, &c., from him and Mrs. Gage. 59.

November 17, New York. General Gage. Volunteers sent for 23rd Regiment. Respecting tools, large numbers have not been accounted for. In the struggle of the Governor for command they may have been issued to settlers or used for other purposes of civil government; to investigate. 148.

November 28, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Flattered at the approbation of his conduct to improve the post. Annoyed at the wretched delays and expense connected with Major Farmer's trial. Has employed Lt. Pittman in surveying the rivers leading to Tombecbay. Letter from Lt. Ritchie proves the necessity of withdrawing the post he commands, for reasons the Indians cannot disapprove. Refers to affairs on the frontier of Georgia. Trusts that it is not so bad as represented. Difficulty of communication owing to embroilments with the Lower Creeks. Stuart right in his complaints of difficulty of satisfying Indians so long as system of sending large sums to Governors for distribution continues, these Governors being so fond of the pomp of assembling Indians, and parading before them with a court and troops. These pleasure parties, called Congresses, cost thousands of pounds sterling yearly. The matter deserves serious consideration, as these things cause only confusion. Glad of the arrival of carpenters, most of those in the Regiment do not deserve the name of workmen, being drunkards who spoil more than they do. Engineer Durnford too busy to be of use. Would prefer Lt. Brehm to any other if he were sent. Arrival of a new Commissary to learn his trade at the King's expense. 149.

November 29, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Capt. Marsh will communicate personally information concerning the state of things at Pensacola, and will be useful in laying them before the Ministry. Sends varieties of seeds; the gardens succeed better than he had dared to hope. Sends list of seeds which grow best. 155

November 30, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Glad to find that they are to receive barrack beds and utensils. Can find no vestiges of the large quantity stated by Col. Robertson and can get no account from Lt. McLellan, the Barrack Master, who ought to be tried by Court

1767 Martial. Suggestions for the improvement of the barrack system. Will have to hire lodgings for the officers expected at an exorbitant rate; may induce Govr. Johnstone to give up his house, which the commanding officer only gave up to him on his arrival, out of politeness. On the subject of rum to the soldiers, and how to reimburse those who paid the half of it during the sickly season. Proposed garrison reliefs. The cartel with the Spaniards. Will write Don Ulloa for permission to publish in New Orleans the pardon for deserters. If he can collect a sufficient number will send them to Grenada. Will retain those brought by Capt. Marsh, whom he had thought of sending to Jamaica. Expects every day a frightful account from McNamara, caused by local jealousies, which have caused a perfect chaos. Respecting Forts Iberville and Natchez. The latter would be advantageous, but too expensive; the post on the Illinois would be better and by agriculture they could furnish stores there. Discusses the best situations for other posts and garrisons in Florida, Georgia and Carolina, which he proposes to set out in a special letter. Page 157.

December 5, Pensacola. General Haldimand. Letter by Cap. Hope who is resolved to sell out. 4 Dec., 1767, with plans of barracks. 166.

December 6, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). The state of dilapidation he found things in makes it impossible yet to give a proper estimate of expenses. The flattering accounts of the goodness of the country deceptive, commerce very much restricted; the inhabitants accustomed to a lazy life, vegetate; the harbour infested with worms and only fitted to be a refuge for a few frigates in time of war. The only hope is for the French to establish themselves with their families and industries. Florida no better in time of war for reasons given. Proposes therefore to abandon certain posts and to erect one on Lake Ponchartrain, and details given of other arrangements of advantage. 167.

December 18, New York. General Gage. Regrets death of Cap. Rea. Promotions in 21st Regiment should go to the corps if possible. Difficulties in the trial of Major Farmer. Answer to Don Ulloa's proposal for Cartel expected. The misfortunes to French people from Indians on the Ohio cannot be laid to our charge. French traders should keep to their own side of the river. Sir W. Johnson complains of French dealings with Indians. Withdrawal from Tombecbé he hopes will be to the mutual satisfaction of Creeks and Choctaws. Respecting deserters. Soon be able to reduce expenses of district to order and hopes artificers will be of great use. Men keep their health surprisingly; no doubt alterations made by Haldimand contribute greatly towards it; death of Sir John St. Clair. (For letter of same date see also page 60.) 172.

December 21, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Pleased that Cap. Marsh, if arrived, can give an account of the Province. Does not see how all the past and future expenses can be made up to the nation. Does not see how the troops could make an advantageous diversion, still less take Louisiana. Belle Rivière is a more natural channel, its advantages in promoting settlement on the Mississipi; at present trade small being chiefly confined to military and persons employed by Government. The withdrawal of troops would be opposed from personal interests. Will come to New York to consult on this if necessary. Represents his claims. Obstacles to the formation of a Court Martial. Respecting the action of the Lieut. Governor; it will inevitably excite disorder in the Council and Assembly. Will do his best. Their laws an extraordinary compound. 175.

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cember 21, w York. General Gage. Recommending Dr. Campbell. Page 179.

date. Commissary of Musters, Southern District. Estimate of expenses for one year. 180.

cember 25, 66, to December 24, 67. Commissary of Provisions, West Florida. Return of extraordinary issue of Provisions between these dates. 181.

Indian Superintendent, Southern District. Account Current. 182.
Commissary of Provisions. Account of Provisions and Liquors purchased for troops at Pensacola, April, 1764 to April 1765. 185
Forms of Ration Returns. 205

1768
nuary 16, nsacola. General Haldimand. Will keep the detachment till he has reply to his letters. Damage to barracks and boats from a storm. Suffering of men from exposure to severe cold. No blankets or beds arrived; soldiers sleep on boards without cover. Arrival of detachment from Tombecbé at Mobile. Has sent notice to New Orleans of pardon to deserters; if sufficient number return will freight a Vessel to Grenada. No news yet of the Volunteers from the Mississippi; fears they will not get down the Iberville, but will have to go to New Orleans. Respecting Commissaries White and Waugh. Have now a good store; the stores saved will pay all expenses. About McNamara's accounts; has no suitable vessel to bring provisions by the Lakes; the provincial vessel has been of no assistance. Will send an Engineer to select a suitable place on the Lakes for a post. Differences of opinion on the subject. The new Governor, daily expected, will no doubt have orders. Reputed he is to take both Civil and Military command. Governor will not give up house in the fort; proposes to run a stockade between it and the barracks, if approved; has sent men to cut a year's wood. Fears respecting Capt. Hudson and recruits for 31st Regiment. Recovery of Capts. Hope and Croftown, but the delay of Major Bromley gives reason to fear new impediments to Court Martial. 186.

nuary 28, nsacola. General Haldimand (in French). Shipwreck of Capt. Hudson and loss of three men of the 31st. Lost provisions and probably all that they had on board. Excess of recruits; proposes to send the supernumeraries with the deserters to Grenada. Will put up temporary buildings for expected arrivals. The workmen sent will be useful. The good ones in the Regiment are all dead. No news of the Volunteers from the Mississippi. Excessive cold affecting the troops after the intense heat of Summer. 191.

bruary 2, nsacola. General Haldimand (in French). Respecting the resignation of Capt. Vignoles, 31st Regiment. The irregular proceedings of the officers; necessity for a good head, nearly all the Sergeants or their wives are sutlers, &c. (*vivandiers*, &c). The quarters of the regiment should be changed. 195.

bruary 2, nsacola. General Haldimand to General Oughton by Capt. Varlo. Respecting the latter's promotion in the 31st Regiment in consequence of the resignation of Capt. Vignoles. 194.

date (early 1768.) General Gage. Respecting Don Ulloa's proposed cartel. Instructions as to accounts of deserters to be charged to regiments into which they are to be drafted. The forts to be kept in their present state as well and at as little expense as possible till instructions received from home. 203.

Board of Ordnance. Leave of absence to Lt. McLellan, Barrack Master. 284.

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February 9, New York. General Gage. The difficulties of forming a Court Martial on Major Farmer. If cannot get officers enough to form a Court of enquiry, Lieutenants Pittman and McLelan can be tried at Headquarters. The murders by Indians on the frontiers of Georgia caused by bad treatment. Cannot understand how Engineer Durnford is employed on civil affairs. Will get out officers to replace any thus employed. Division of expenses for clothing between the Colonels and the Government. Page 196.

February 10, New York. General Gage. Despatches to Lord Shelburne sent by Capt. Marsh. Glad of the success of the gardens; has sent seeds. Hopes barrack furniture, &c., have arrived. Lamentable state of confusion in that department in Pensacola; will endeavour to have it rectified. The inconvenience of frequent changes in Barrack Masters cannot be remedied; power to appoint being only of an officer of the garrison. Respecting sale of negroes and boats. Regulations for rations and pay of troops and artificers. Respecting the Governor's house; is sorry it was given up; will scarcely find a Governor who will now cede it. 199.

February 11, New York. General Gage. Capt. Marsh has taken to England plans and estimates, with letters, for barracks at Pensacola. Respecting leave of absence and half pay for officers, of 25th Regiment. Concerning the respective advantages of Florida and South Carolina. Will wait for fuller estimates of expenses of detachments. 207.

February 12, New York. General Gage. Haldimand must wait with patience the determination concerning troops in West Florida. The use to be made of that Province and resolutions respecting new settlements on the Ohio and Mississippi. Government has full information on these subjects. Has already ample powers, so that a journey to New York is unnecessary. Will transmit representations to the King as to his situation. Conduct to be observed if storekeeper Neale refuses to obey orders. Preposterous orders given by the storekeeper laid before the Ordnance. The factions among the Civil party cannot interfere with the Military. Respecting Ensign Briscoe's resignation. 208.

February 10th and 12th. General Gage (in French). Summary of points in letters of these dates. 210.

February 17, New York. Thomas Gamble, A. Q. M. G. Seeds sent by General Gage's orders. 211.

February 25, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Respecting the accounts of M. de la Cotraye, employed to make peace with Indians and obtain possession of the Illinois. Cause of delay in settlement arising from the party spirit in the Province; the position of de la Cotraye, his influence over the Indians and their outrages render it desirable to employ him. Recommends Louis Perrot, whom he had known in Three Rivers, for employment. 212.

February 26, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Relating to a demand from Don Ulloa for the delivery of Spanish deserters from the fort at mouth of the Missouri, who had revolted and fled to Fort Natchez. They have been delivered up by Lt. Lovell; this gives support to claim for Major Rogers if he seeks refuge in Louisiana. Condition made that those guilty of no crime but desertion are to be returned. The obliging conduct of Messrs. Ulloa and d'Aubry respecting British deserters. 216.

February 27, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Arrival of Capt. Hudson and shipwrecked detachment of the 31st. Admiral Parry expected in the course of April; will send deserters from New Orleans by his ship to Grenada. Has completed the 21st and 31st Regiments by the

1768 Volunteers sent. The recruits in this country good and well behaved; those from England very bad and incapable of service. Respecting surgeons' mates. The bad accommodation. The cost of repairs pure loss. Loss of wood by shipwreck and fire. Recommends Captain Hudson and his shipwrecked men to be indemnified for their losses and expenses. Page 219.

ebruary 28, ensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Repeats report of the return to Mobile of the garrison of Tombecbè. Survey of the river by Lieut. Pittman. Lt. Ritchie to settle accounts of the fort. Designs of Lt. Governor Johnstone and his friends to have posts maintained for their own benefit. New Governor should make a clean sweep of the Council or he will suffer. Has retained three square miles round the forts, otherwise the Council would have made grants up to the glacis. Is trying means to improve the Iberville. The resignation of Cap. Vignoles. Respecting leave of absence to officers. Expects the arrival impatiently of officers for the Court Martial. 222.

arch 3, ensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Arrival of Cap. Stuart with recruits; 22 deaths from sickness; has sent them to Isle St. Rose for quarantine. After completing 31st regiment, will send the rest with deserters to Grenada. They are in a most pitiable state, neither coats, linen, nor shoes. Wants tents and field equipage for the 31st, as theirs have been ruined. 226.

arch 12. Staff return of garrison, Pensacola and Mobile. 233.

arch 17, ensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Court Martial at last assembles. Lt. Phyn has arrived at New Orleans and chartered a vessel for his detachment to Mobile. Provincial sloop useless; if posts kept up, another arrangement necessary. About 30 deserters returned; the Spaniards are to publish notice that all found in their colony will be given up. Arrival of Spanish schooners loaded with dye-wood, cotton, &c. Hopes of the traders revived; money scarce. 228.

arch 30, ew York. General Gage. Respecting recruits and completing regiments. Has written General Melville, Grenada, about deserters. Concerning resignations and promotions. The company of artillery in West Florida to be relieved in November. 230.

o date. Return of the state of 21st and 31st regiments, with draughts and recruits. 234.

pril 20, ensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Major Farmer's trial has proceeded as far as evidence procurable would warrant; is sending Farmer and Pittman to New York for further orders. Last recruits from England would have infected the whole garrison if allowed to land; are all ill, four dead and others in danger. Relief of the garrison at St. Mark, Appalaches; misunderstanding between Governor Grant and Col. Taylor at St. Augustine. Governor Grant has all the ambition of and more art than the late Governor; his designs. The arrangements for the garrison; expected arrival of Admiral Parry. Spanish troops for Louisiana were to be at Havana and to embark for New Orleans. 235.

pril 25, ew York. General Gage. Approves of the finding of the Court of Enquiry respecting M. Gauterais' accounts; he is to sign a receipt in full of all claims. The design to employ him as Indian Commissary can best be judged by Haldimand on the spot. Regarding application of Mons. Perrot. Has recommended his case. 239.

pril 26, ew York. General Gage. Refers to the delivery of Spanish deserters by Lieut. Lovell, who took too much upon himself, but as the thing is done, to make the best of it. The conduct of French traders on the

1768 Illinois, Ohio and Wabash to be represented to Don Ulloa that it may be stopped. Cost of firewood to be defrayed by the Barrack Masters. Page 241.

April 27, New York. General Gage. Respecting recruits and draughts for different regiments; deserters and recruits to Grenada. The expense of repairing huts at Pensacola represented; the loss of wood must be greatly felt. Cap. Hodgson's (Hudson) memorial of the losses of himself and detachment will be forwarded and recommended. The harmony between military and naval officers gives the General much pleasure. Relative to Major Stuart's recruits. 244.

April 28, New York. General Gage. Respecting Returns, no money allowance for lodging can be given Cap. Stewart. If Cap. Hamilton comes to New York he may look out for an exchange. Glad that the garrison of Tombecbé returned safely; money is thrown away on that foolish post. Information as to the others in possession of the Government. Doubts the practicability of improving the navigation of the Iberville. Cap. Vignole's resignation will be left as it is. 247.

April 29, New York. General Gage. Respecting Commissaries White and Waugh. Lieut. Pittman to be sent to New York. Mr. McNamara's accounts very high; irregular orders. Cannot tell what power the new Governor is to bring. Glad Lieut. Phyn arrived, though not by the Iberville; is afraid it will not be easy to make it available for communication with the Mississippi except at extraordinary expense. Letter from the Board of Ordnance that guns, stores, &c., have been granted to the Province of Florida; they, with storekeeper are, therefore, under Governor's orders. 252.

April 29, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). The proceedings at Major Farmer's trial. Cap. Hope, being very infirm, has had leave to go to England. Movements of officers, 249.

April 30, New York. General Gage. Further reference to Ordnance Storekeeper; directions as to the steps to be taken. Respecting the other absurd appointment of Engineer under the Governor's orders. 258.

April 30, New York. General Gage. To Commissary Waugh. Sanctions his appointment as Commissary in room of Mr. White. 261

April 30, New York. General Gage. To Lieut. Phyn, 21 Regiment. Approving of his execution of the duty entrusted to him. 260.

May 1, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Afraid that the schooner sent to Appalaches has met with misfortune. The differences between Governor Grant and Col. Taylor personal. The Governor seeks to have command of the troops; he is crafty and will use every means to gain his end. Two forms, to be sent to the Governors respecting troops, sent for approval of the General; the pretensions of the two Governors. Respecting barracks. The employment of Lieut. Fraser as D. Q. M. G. Is anxious about the posts on the Mississippi. Communication easier by the River Baton Rouge, and a better place for a post than at Iberville. Complains of the state in which they are left. Resignation of Brigade Major Mills: asks that Lt. Hutchison succeed. Urges his own claims to a brigade. 262.

May 10. New York. General Gage. Certificate of transfer to the agents of John Blackburn, London, of four vessels employed on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie and Huron, which he has contracted to victual and maintain. 266.

May 23, New York. General Gage. Returns of rations to troops in North America for 1767, to be sent in. Return of provisions for 34th Regiment by Major Farmer shows no stoppages, said to be by his order. Desires that Major Farmer show orders, as if he (Gage) gave such

1768 an order, it is certain he exceeded his powers. Lieut. Pittman and Major Farmer may come to New York, where the former may be tried if the latter chooses to prosecute. Certificates of Major Farmer above referred to added to letter. 267.

May 26, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). No news from the Mississippi or New Orleans. Expects the arrival from New Orleans of the officer with deserters, but is afraid he will not be very successful; some have re-deserted and spread unfavourable reports. Is taking advantage of the rise of water in the Mississippi to supply the posts and have boats &c., repaired. Impatient to learn His Majesty's decision as to troops; in the meantime is preparing wood for barracks. Has had to build a magazine on Isle St. Rose to preserve the small quantity of powder left. Officers' movements. Sends plants grown at the post. Most of the seeds sent spoiled, but the gardens in good order. 273.

June 3, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Only 39 deserters obtained at New Orleans; has sent them with two recruits in charge of Lt. Boucher by the Aventure to Jamaica; respecting the accounts, and the gratuity he recommends to officers engaged in this service. Hopes he may be authorized to conclude a cartel with Don Ulloa to deliver up deserters in Louisiana, or send them elsewhere, as they are vermin who may slip in among the Indians and do harm. Is afraid that Governor Elliott may be empowered to conclude the cartel; another mortification. 275.

June 4, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Respecting M. Gauteraye's accounts. Has been appointed Commissioner for the Indians on the Lower Mississippi and the Lakes; has settled with his family on the River aux Perles. Regarding M. Perrot. Don Ulloa and M. d'Aubray doing all possible to prevent French traders encroaching; proclamation against their proceedings: Lieut. Frazer with vessels and carpenters gone to the posts; dreads McNamara's accounts, if they have to go to New Orleans. 278.

June 10, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). His annoyance at the letter of the Board of Ordnance respecting the manner of providing the military with stores from the Provincial Magazine. It will be necessary to have a full supply separately, with storekeepers &c., entirely under military control. Being a distant frontier post, must be better supplied than elsewhere. If the forts as well as the stores are to be considered provincial, apprehends great confusion. Dreads that the new Governor is to be clothed with greater powers. Letter to the Governor from the Board of Ordnance leaves the control of everything undetermined. Artillery warned to hold themselves in readiness for relief, no barrack to receive a full company; asks orders to justify him in incurring expense for lodging them. Has drawn for various expenditures. 281.

June 11, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). New hospital arrangements in consequence of the reduction of Dr. Sparham. His accounts drawn for. 285.

June 13, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Marked private. The Governor has returned from Natchez by way of New Orleans; makes a mystery of his doings there. Complains bitterely that the Engineer and Storekeeper are members of the Council, and the Clerks members of the Assembly; that there is no redress for any complaint; that he is disgusted with a service so disagreable, expensive and ill rewarded, where he is liable to be attacked by the malice of people, more dangerous than wild beasts. Had hoped for different treatment. Sends messages to Mrs. Gage and other ladies.

1768 M. d'Aubry will retain the Spanish deserters given up by Lt. Lovell, if there is no crime against them but desertion. 286.

June 25, New York. General Gage to Col. Taylor, commanding 9th Regiment at St. Augustine. Companies of 9th Regiment at Bermuda and Providence under orders for St. Augustine; how they are to be housed. Fifteen companies from West Florida to be also sent to St. Augustine; to be camped and the contractors for the 9th Regiment to victual them. To apply to Governor Grant for a healthy site for barracks. Directions as to building them &c. Governor Grant to be consulted on the subjects in the letter. 289.

June 26, New York. General Gage. Proceedings of Court Martial on Major Farmer transmitted to Secretary at War; conduct of Lieut. Pittman; disputes between Col. Taylor and Governor Grant. Returns relative to the civil branch of the Ordnance. Store for the service of the new Province provided by the Crown, till they can defray these expenses themselves. Hospital must be under commanding officer. Contract for fresh provisions can only be made with contractor for West Florida. Officers' movements. The deserters will cost more than they are worth; hopes to hear that they have sailed. 292.

June 27, New York. General Gage to Hon. Montford Brown, Lt. Governor of West Florida. That General Haldimand has had directions to withdraw the troops from Natchez and Fort Bute, and to embark all but three companies of the two regiments in West Florida to St. Augustine. General Haldimand will consult with him about the disposal of the Natchez and Fort Bute after the troops are withdrawn. 295.

June 27, New York. General Gage to John Stuart, Indian Superintendent. Relative to the evacuation of Fort Natchez and Fort Bute. To represent the step in the most favourable light towards the Indians. 296.

June 27, New York. General Gage. The evacuation of posts in the interior determined on and to be carried out. The military arrangements for East and West Florida detailed. 297.

July 5, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Arrival of Ex-Chief Justice Clifton, Attorney General Wegg, and others. Hopes that affairs will be conducted now with more decency and order. Governor Elliott not to leave London till January; reported that he does not wish to come at all; hopes he will not obtain his wish for the good of the Colony. Non arrival of provisions at Iberville. Recommends a nephew for a commission. 302.

July 12, New York. General Gage. Regarding the distribution of troops in East and West Florida. To ascertain what means of transport could be obtained at St. Augustine, Savannah or Charlestown for two regiments should their services be required elsewhere. 304.

August 14, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Transmitting regimental accounts. Representations as to the removal of troops by the Lt. Governor, in consequence of petition from the inhabitants, who fear the loss of pecuniary advantages by their removal. As there is no fear of their persons or property, the orders of the General will be carried out without delay. Has asked the Lt. Governor if the abandoned posts can be of use to the Province; waits his reply. Has offered to dispose of provisions not needed by the posts to Don Ulloa. Will dispose of other things by auction; has cancelled contract made by Waugh for fresh provisions. 305.

August 24, New Orleans. Evan Jones. That he will take charge of batteaux, &c., and dispose of them according to orders. 308.

August 28, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Arrangements for removing troops; difficulty of procuring transports. The Lt. Governor has asked that Fort Natchez should not be demolished; has left 4 six-

1768 pounder iron guns. Fort at Iberville to be demolished. Consternation at the removal of the troops. Mystery affected by Lt. Governor; meetings of the shopkeepers and representatives of the Province. Address to the King for protection to the "Emporium of the West." No advantage has, as represented, been taken of the land; not 50 acres cultivated since taking possession. People would rather enjoy military pay, charging 100 per cent. profit; trade nothing; no agriculture; good farming country back from the sea, but difficulty of restraining the settlers; their conduct towards the Indians. The laws of Great Britain not suitable to so lawless, insolent a set, gathered from all nations; and the new comers, intent solely on their own interests, immediately adopt the ideas of and become more insolent than the first. Difficult to find a remedy; but if there is to be one, it must be taken in time, as the people breed like rabbits in a warren. 310.

August 28, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Return of provisions at Pensacola; dealings with contractors. Difficulty of getting transport, owing to the dread of the bar at St. Augustine. Great sickness in the garrison at Mobile; 15 deaths in June, and only two officers fit for service. None sick at Pensacola. The troops to be left in West Florida, and further reference to Forts Natchez and Iberville. Unfortunate accidents to provisions for these posts. Arrangements for camping troops in huts for the winter at St. Augustine. Respecting square timber. The schemes to try to keep the troops in West Florida. 314.

August 30, New York. General Gage. Respecting deserters, and cartel, &c. Trusts M. Gauterais is satisfied and will execute the trust reposed in him. The proclamation by M. d'Aubry should keep the Indians peaceable. Regimental accounts very large, on account, no doubt, of the general sickness. All expenses to be kept down. Settlement of barrack accounts going on. Good lodgments now at Pensacola. 318.

August 31, New York. General Gage. Acknowledging bills drawn. The conduct to be observed respecting storekeepers, and towards the Lieut. Governor under the doubts as to the command. Will send supplies if the matter comes to extremity, and he can appoint his own men. Not to yield in the least to Governor Grant in respect to the Hospital; little attention to be paid to the complaints of Lt. Governor respecting deserters at New Orleans, nor to arrangements made by Governor without his knowledge; instructions to officers left behind to obey the King's orders, not the Governor's, but not to dispute about trifles or mere punctilio. 320.

September 2, Pensacola. Return of women and children of the 31st Regt, signed Tho. Varlo, Captain. 323.

September 14, New Orleans. Evan Jones. Respecting sale of provisions from Natchez and Iberville. 324.

September 16, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Arrival of garrison (or rather hospital) from Mobile, so many being sick, 4 died on the passage. The movement of troops; the difficulty of obtaining transports. Don Ulloa cannot take the provisions; will be sold by auction. Lieut. Governor's conduct withholding information regarding the posts has given much trouble; could only get it after it had been communicated to the tradesmen and representatives; they have tried to interest London Merchants to keep up a large establishment as at Halifax. Disposal of officers at Pensacola and Mobile. Site for barracks. Large numbers of women and children in the two regiments. Disposal of them. 325.

September 28, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Respecting the resignation of Capt. Vignoles and promotion of Capt. Crofton. 329.

1768

September 29, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Respecting difficulties with vessels for transport. Cheaper to send transports from New York. Sickly state of the 21st regiment. Major Chisholm embarks 200 odd; cannot send the wood to St. Augustine; will have it piled. Will send frames for 40 huts; the camp equipage ruined; hopes Major Robertson will put his department in order. Frederica in Georgia a suitable place for a fort, where large vessels could land and embark troops. 331.

September 30, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French) to Col. Taylor. Respecting arrangements to be made for conveying troops to St. Augustine. Care to be taken of the invalids. Instructions as to subsisting the troops. 334.

September. Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Awaits resolution respecting Fort St. Mark. Dread sailors have of the bar of St. Augustine delays his departure, owing to the difficulty of getting vessels to take the troops. Fortunate that the 21st has left Mobile before Autumn. Hopes the change will help to people the Province; will send 100 women and as many children. Is impatient to get to St. Augustine. (apparently written to Governor Grant). 337.

October 1, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). To Col. Taylor. Not to freight vessels for troops till further orders. 339.

October 2, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Respecting the freight of vessels for troops. Chief Justice Clifton's report as to the advantages of Frederica in Georgia for troops. His own favourable impression. Governor Grant deceives himself in believing the fortune of his Province would be made by drawing troops to it. Their debauchery and idleness would do harm; the best settled Provinces had no troops on their establishment. The troops necessary for the security of the Floridas. Instructions as to subsisting troops; return of provisions; does not know what Governor Grant proposes to do with Fort St. Mark. Hospital arrangements. 340.

October 4, New Orleans. Evan Jones. Cannot sell the flour brought with the troops from Natchez and Iberville at the prices fixed; nothing offered for the beef and pork. Batteaux to be sold at auction. Has advanced some money to Lieut. Green. 344.

October 8, New York. General Gage. Plans for barracks at Ste. Augustine, to hold a complete regiment. Site to be selected and purchased. Other arrangements for lodging additionnal troops; those who cannot be accommodated to be sent to Charleston, South Carolina, where there is barrack room. Arrangements for their transport and reception there, the best brick to be had at Charleston, beyond any other place on the continent, for the barracks. Bedding to be sent. The destination of troops for the winter may be changed, but the barracks must be built whatever may happen. 346.

October 9, New Orleans, General Haldimand. Bill of lading for a negro man named Bob. 309.

October 9, New Orleans. Evan Jones. Escaped negro belonging to General Haldimand caught and shipped to him in irons. 349.

October 22, New Orleans. Evan Jones. Encloses sales of batteaux; the low price shows the scarcity of cash and wretched situation of the place. 350.

October 29, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Biscuits had to be baked for the troops. Contractors refuse to pay the baker. 351.

October 30, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Progress in dispatching troops. Impossible to dispose of provisions at New Orleans on account of the low price there. Indians surprised at evacuation of forts; have no suspicions; the traders at New Orleans regret it most for loss of

1768 trade. Has ordered batteaux to be sold at even half the price of late repairs, to put an end to the frightful expense caused by attempts on the Mississippi. Provincial sloop of no help; has been sent to Jamaica to ask Admiral Parry for two frigates to protect the Province. Ashamed of the vain pretexts made use of to abuse the good intentions of Government to protect all subjects. Thanks for services to his nephew. Page 352.

vember 2, w Orleans. Demazary (in French), The expulsion of the Spaniards from New Orleans. Don Ulloa gone without showing credentials from the King of Spain. The decree expelling the Spaniards dated 29 October, to take effect on 1st November, Ulloa conformed exactly to its terms; will send copy when printed. 355.

vember 7, w Orleans. Demazary (in French). Enclosing decree which will show the conduct of the colony and the justice of its claims. M. de Saintelelle and the Chevalier de Noyau go on behalf of the inhabitants to France. He himself had been asked to go, but could not leave his father. 371.

vember 9, w Orleans. Evan Jones. Respecting the extraordinary revolution; encloses Act of Council expelling Don Ulloa, and M. Aubry's protest. Delegates to proceed to France to represent the state of the Colony and know the King's pleasure. 357.

vember 14, nsacola. General Haldimand (to Mr. Maar). Thanks for obliging letters; wishes him safe return to England; is afraid the riotous Oliverians will prevent him meeting him there. The distemper reached New Orleans, where the French are in the greatest confusion, threatening to send Ulloa to Spain, D'Aubry to France and to shake off the Spanish Yoke. 358.

cember 14, nsacola. General Haldimand (in French). Delays in return of sloops for men owing to accidents. Regarding the arrival of Artillery. They might land at Charleston, and winter there with the company from Pensacola. They would be in a better position to embark for the North if wanted, but he hears the Bostonians have begun to listen to reason. Governor wishes the Fort at St. Mark to remain; has left there a small detachment. The revolution in New Orleans; the obstinacy of Don Ulloa not showing his orders from the King of Spain. Discord every where on the continent. D'Aubry has sent one person and the inhabitants two, to represent their cause in the Court of France. Respecting his nephew's commission. 359.

ecember 20, ew York Hugo Ernestus Krebs (in French). With fruit &c., and kind messages. 362.

ecember 24, ew York. General Gage. Delays in receiving and answering letters owing to his absence at Boston. Will, if possible, procure an Ensigncy for his nephew. Approves of his arrangements for victualling the forces in Florida. Remarks concerning subjects mentioned in Haldimand's letters. 363.

ecember 25, ew York. General Gage. Acknowledging receipt of letters &c. Approves of sale of provisions; sees nothing in letter to Governor Browne that could be turned to his disadvantage; the destination of troops a positive order decided on at home. Respecting appointments and the site for barracks. Believes that everything will be done to prevent separation of soldiers from their wives and children on embarkation. 365.

December 26, New York. General Gage. Respecting sale of Capt. Vignole's commission; the difficulties he complains of in finding craft for transports. Approves of the frames of huts being sent to St. Augustine; arrangements about barracks: Col. Robertson will arrange barrack department when troops get to St. Augustine. The opinion of Mr. Clifton and General Haldimand respecting superiority of Frederica in

1768 Georgia, but orders for stationing troops at St. Augustine positive. Arrangements for subsisting troops. Page 367

No date (end of 1768.) General Gage (in French). Enclosing letter to Admiral Parry thanking him for services rendered. Complaints from Mrs. Gage and her ladies; gossip respecting changes among the officers of regiments, &c. 369

No date (end of 1768). General Haldimand (in French). The two companies of Artillery arrived and ordered to Charleston in case they cannot land at St. Augustine. 372

No date (end of 1768). General Haldimand (in French). No danger in leaving Fort St. Mark standing. Will leave a few soldiers till Mr. Gordon settles there. The difficulties of obtaining transports has led him to engage the Druid frigate to carry detachment of 31st Regiment to St. Augustine. Has still to go to Mobile, but expects to be at St. Augustine before the end of the year. (Apparently addressed to Col. Taylor). 373

No date. General Haldimand to Col. Bird. Pleased to learn of his health and offers his services. Mr. James who went in search of lands up the River Mobile, is likely to become a Floridian; has applied for a large tract of land, which will be granted, and more next year in proportion to the settlers he brings. The country as healthy as any of the southern Colonies. Temperate men have nothing to fear. Till better settled every necessary must be dear. Proposes to return north when service permits. 375.

No date or address. General Haldimand. Acknowledges letter from Maj. General Prevost, stating that he had sent memorial to this correspondent to be presented to the King on Haldimand's behalf. Sir Jeffery Amherst inclined to serve him; has also had obliging letter from Lord Barrington. Believes his services have been acceptable, yet subject to expenses above his income, whilst younger officers are promoted. Has been ordered to St. Augustine. Disposition of troops. 377.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL GAGE, VOL. 3, 1758 TO 1777.

B. 4. **B. M., 21,664.**

1769
January 6, New York. General Gage. By letter from Lord Hillsborough, six Companies instead of three to be left for the defence of West Florida. Finds that the 21st Regiment has been ordered to Charleston, South Carolina; had hoped they could be put under cover at St. Augustine. Too late now to say anything about it. 1.

January 10, Pensacola. General Haldimand—No address; apparently to M. d'Aubry, at New Orleans (in French). Acknowledges letter on the subject of the revolution in New Orleans. All his (Aubry's) cares for four years to prepare the minds of the people for the change of sovereignty saved Ulloa and the Spaniards, and his prudence will save matters being pushed to extremity. Is surprised at Don Ulloa's course. The French not to be conciliated by being treated like Mexicans; the difference between them and French Canadians, who are contented, and will soon all speak the English language. Trusts this outbreak of the Louisianians may not have disagreeable consequences. Trusts that reflection will restore quiet. Regrets he has not been able to meet him personally to thank him, and offers his services. 2.

1769 uary 14, w York. General Gage. Regrets troops not all embarked for St. Augustine Fortunately their services not wanted, though he does not know how soon he may have to embark with troops to another part of the continent, for which he may be prepared. If all but the three Companies are at St. Augustine, is only to reinforce these to a sufficient number for protection of West Florida. The revolt at New Orleans may be attended with bad consequences. Blameable conduct of the officer sent with deserters, in giving them to regiments at Jamaica instead of at Grenada. 6.

ruary 7, nsacola. General Haldimand—no address, probably to Col. Taylor at St. Augustine (in French). Is still in this villainous country (Pensacola). The two Companies of Artillery at last arrived; will start as soon as possible for St. Augustine; if they cannot land there will go to Charleston. Will go by Fort St. Mark, where he wishes to see Mr. Gordon; if not arrived, will leave a few soldiers till he does. Will come thence by land to St. Augustine, if the road is practicable. 8.

rch 14, w York. General Gage. Encloses report concerning biscuits for troops from Commissary Leake (page 9). His remarks as to contractors' duties. Haldimand should scarcely need boat builders at St. Augustine. To transmit accounts of expenditure; Major Chisholm likes his quarters at Charleston, but doubts if the Assembly when it meet will be very ready to provide for the troops. They are to go back to St. Augustine to be ready against a sudden call. Col. McKay, a Major General in America; Col. Prevost has sold to Col. Christie. Desires his opinion as to best means of defending West Florida from attack from Indians, French or Spaniards. The ruinous state of the defences. Number of troops needed and what assistance the troops could expect from the Militia. Desires also opinion as to best method of attacking Louisiana. What impediments to the march of troops by river from sea or by Lake Pontchartrain to get to New Orleans by the Bayou of St. John, and how to be removed. The delay of attacking from the side of Philadelphia Province. Court martial to be assembled in South Carolina to try deserters from 21st Regiment. Hospital and barrack arrangements. 10.

pril 24, harleston. John Stuart, Indian Superintendent. Regarding Charles Stuart's illness. The conduct of Lt. Governor Browne in keeping Government arrangements of Indian affairs a secret, inexplicable. The Assemblies, owing to state of affairs on the Continent, have made no regulation with respect to Indian trade; Indians complain of the country being filled with vagabonds, and of traders imposing on them. Happy that his sentiments regarding mediation in disputes between Indians are approved. 96.

pril 26, ew York. General Gage. Respecting returns of rations, and regulations respecting the issue, &c. 15.

ay 9, ew York. General Gage. The 9th Regiment to be sent home; to be reduced to the strength of the Irish establishment and all who will volunteer to remain in America to be turned over to other regiments. 16.

une 28, t. Augustine General Haldimand. To his nephew in England (in French.) Regarding the desire of his nephew's brother to go to England. Cannot purchase him an Ensigncy as he may get it for nothing, but something better may offer in business; asks assistance to borrow in London £500 stg. on the security of a house and other private matters. 18.

1769

June 29, St. Augustine — General Haldimand, no address (in French) Introducing hi nephew. Page 2

June 30, New York. — General Gage. Respecting barracks at St. Augustine. Finall determined that six companies are to be kept in West Florida. 2

July 1st, New York. — General Gage. Last letter received was dated 15th of December Hopes he has received letter of 9th May directing the reduction o 9th Regiment, &c., that regiment to go to Ireland; the 81st fron Charleston to St. Augustine. Instructions to be given to officer commanding 9th Regt. General orders concerning the transfer o troops. Extract from Lord Barrington's letter about the 9th Regi ment enclosed. 27

July 1, St. Augustine — General Haldimand (in French). The difficulties in providing th material for barracks at St. Augustine, persuade him that the bes way is to build them in New York or Jersey and send them to be raised on the spot. No good bricks to be got. The selection of th site. The wells dug for the use of the convent furnish the best water in the place. The stones for building are very bad and porous. Housing of the troops; its scarcity. Was detained at Pensacola partly from being solicited to wait Govr. Elliot's arri val. 24

July 6, St. Augustine — General Haldimand (in French.) Respecting the troops to be left for the defence of West Florida. The result of Lt. Boucher's taking the deserters to the West Indies. Governor Ellison's quarrels with the military led to indecision as to receiving them and consequent expense. Is convinced it was a good thing to get rid of them from the frontiers of Florida. Respecting refusal of contrac tors to furnish biscuits to the troops embarking. Will send accounts of expenditure at Pensacola. Has only kept one artificer of those sent, he is the only one to be depended on. The delays in building barracks, and progress of the work. Hospital arrangement; claims of Governor Grant to make staff appointments. 31.

July 9, St. Augustine — General Haldimand (in French). At present Louisiana could be easily conquered, the inhabitants detest Spanish rule and would will ingly throw themselves into the arms of Great Britain. If attached to Spain and that she had 5 or 600 regular troops there, it would take 2,000 men to make a successful attack. There are 1,000 men fit to bear arms besides about 100 French troops; the inhabitants all accustomed to the use of arms and knowing the country would be more dangerous than regular troops. Discusses the best points and method of attack. 36.

August 4, Charleston. — John Stuart, Indian superintendent. Negotiations of Spaniards with the Indians. Talk proposed by them with Upper and Lower Nations in September at the Appalachicola River. Pumpkin King, an enemy of the Spaniards, proposes that a ship of war should pre vent them landing. Has taken precautions to obtain information. Virginians object to the Cherokee boundary; is to make new treaty if the House of Burgesses of Virginia grant the sum required for expenses, if not, line to remain as by treaty of 14 October 1768. War between Choctaws and Creeks continues. 94.

Apparently, August, St. Augustine — General Haldimand (in French). The 9th Regiment ready for embarkation. Few Volunteers coming forward. Urging on the completion of the barracks. Money scarce; has had to lose 4 per cent. on bills. Has taken no steps to send the additional three companies to Pensacola till he hears further. Respecting stores and pay to workmen and soldiers. Western Florida thrown into confusion by the death of Governor Elliott. Lieut. Governor detested, is led by a young man with whom no one has ever been able to live. . 38

1769
ember 23, Augustine
General Haldimand. Agreement respecting a house rented from Capt. Jenkins, 9th Regiment. 40.

ember 27, Augustine
General Haldimand (in French). Memoranda of subjects for letters to different persons. 41.

ember 30, York.
General Gage. Respecting repairs to old barracks; disappointed at delay and cost; instructions for building new barracks, &c., and providing for them in New-York or Jersey. All discharges of artificers to be noted at once. Wooldridge been appointed Fort adjutant and Barrack Master. Other appointments. Engineers under control of Governor not to be employed, nor money advanced them, as there would be no check on outlay. To examine Moncreiff's instructions. If Lorimer is a member of the Assembly, it will be difficult to prevent him going to Pensacola Half yearly return of provisions to be sent regularly. Prosecution carrying on between late Governor Johnstone and Col. Walsh. Sergeant Orchardson, a witness, to have leave to go to England if required. 42.

tober 2, w York.
General Gage. Acknowledges letters. Thanks for suggestions as to attack on New Orleans. Will do what he can for nephew; but it is difficult just now to get a commission. 48.

tober 3, w York.
General Gage. Returns vouchers, as they must be used in passing accounts with Treasury. The orders to keep six companies in West Florida to be observed. Respecting provision accounts; everything respecting district to be put in a proper way that Lt.-Col. Maxwell may carry on the service during Haldimand's absence in the North on his own affairs. 50.

ctober 13, . Augustine
General Haldimand (in French). Delays of transport, first from want of biscuits, and then from heavy storm. Col. Maxwell arrived off the bar, but, owing to the gale, ship had again to stand out to sea. A detachment of the 9th Regiment to sail for New York next day. Distribution Return of 136 Volunteers; most of them good recruits. Arms delivered up by 9th Regiment sent to New York for want of proper store room. Lt. Smith will furnish personally details of the works from the beginning. Encloses a plan which he can explain. Money very scarce; if barracks are built some must be sent, as workmen paid in bills lose by exchange; asks that Lt. Smith may have an allowance as clerk of works and overseer, to be continued to his successor. Lt. Boucher will obtain leave to go to New York, where he will explain the difficulties connected with the transport of deserters to Grenada. Arrival of detachment from St. Marks, taken possession of by Governor Grant. Will soon abandon the posts of Matanas and Picolette, leaving only Mokeko occupied. Learns from Mr. Charles Stuart that Spanish troops have pacified New Orleans, and that the French have no longer the desire to resist. Spanish vessels fishing on our coasts; does not share Stuart's alarm, but thinks that it should increase the trade which daily diminishes from the difficulty of our merchant vessels obtaining access to their ports. 51.

October 16, St. Augustine
General Haldimand (in French). Transports returned to Charleston damaged; take three weeks or a month to repair. To save expenses proposes to hire small vessels to carry troops to Charleston and embark them there; the small vessels to bring the 21st. Regiment to St. Augustine. 55.

October 17, New York.
General Gage. From his secretary (Capt. Maturin) with copies of late letters. 57.

November 10, New York.
General Gage. Disagreeable news from Charleston about the sufferings of the 21st Regiment by the storm of September. Fears

1769 to have trouble from draughts of 9th Regiment arriving so late. Arrival of 3,500 Spanish troops at New Orleans under Count O'Reilly. His pacific declarations; his new internal regulations. Alarm of people of West Florida at such a force in their neighbourhood; hopes the three companies have been sent which would quiet them. Reminds him to send opinion concerning the defence of West Florida, Page 58.

November 11, New York. General Gage. The proposal to transfer the troops between St. Augustine and Charleston appears to be the most suitable. Complains of the conduct of contractors causing the delay by which the transports were caught in the gale. Respecting the extravagant accounts of the Commissary for West Florida. 60.

November 15, New York. General Gage. General order as to provision returns, signed by Richard Maitland, D.A.G. 62.

November 22, New York. General Gage. Urging regularity in checking and returning accounts, &c. 63.

November 23, New York. General Gage. Arrangements made for the subsistence of the 9th regiment consequent on long detention. Extract from letter of Lord Barrington on the subject enclosed. 66.

November 25, New York. General Gage. Arrival of draughts from 9th regiment. The barrack bills will be paid; Col. Taylor's failure to abide by orders respecting barracks to be thrown on himself. The arrangements as to pay of clerk of works, &c. Should himself have settled charges connected with deserters. Remarks on Commissary accounts and other returns. Cap. Innis to watch O'Reilly's motions and communicate. His force (3,000 men) not more than sufficient to keep the French in subjection and punish those concerned in the revolt. Desires information respecting Lieut. Fraser's passage by the Iberville to the Mississippi in a schooner, and whether the route by the Lakes to the Mississippi instead of by New Orleans is practicable. Lieut. Gamble's complaint, that contractors caused the delay by which the troops were caught in the storm, to be examined. 69.

November 26, St. Augustine General Haldimand (in French). Thanks for champagne. Has only received one letter, answered it by way of New Orleans; but is afraid the revolution has prevented its reaching. Hopes to return to Europe, but will put off till he gets a regiment. Refers to his friend's acquisition of land, but believes the New World would afford better prospects of success. Advises him not to lose the opportunity of coming out, and will furnish him means of seeing the whole country as far as Quebec. (The letter is addressed in familiar terms to a cousin—no name given.) 73.

November 28, St. Augustine General Haldimand. (In French.) Arrival of three small vessels with 21st regiment; one wrecked, but without loss of life, although arms and baggage lost. Inhabitants had picked up effects, arms and part of the clothing. The wreck will not delay the departure of the 9th, of which he sends return, as well as that of the Chelsea Invalids. Duel between Ensign Gordon and Goodacre, both wounded, death of the latter. Staff appointments; Governor Grant's recommendation passed over by the Secretary at War. Engineer appointments; the Board of Ordnance's equivocal instructions. Claim by the Governor of all the artillery stores and amunition as a gift to the Province. Will send off the detachments to complete the six companies in West Florida. Thanks for his intentions towards his nephew. Dreads the northern winter after three southern summers, but will be glad to leave to come north in the spring. 76.

November 29, St. Augustine General Haldimand (in French). Does not consider the kitchens and officers' quarters new work, but as the completion of the old

1769 barracks. Touching arrangements for the framework and materials for finishing the new barracks being prepared in the north. Arrangements as to workmen, &c. Advocates the purchase of sufficient land, so as to afford comfort to the troops. 81.

ember 30, Augustine General Haldimand to Col. Robertson (in French). Thanks for civilities to his nephew; would have preferred his remaining in Quebec rather than going to Maryland. Still believes that St. Augustine is the most unsuitable place for troops, but since they are to be there, is glad that barracks have been ordered. Wants Robertson to come to put matters right in his department, as the men justly complain. Even his brother officers blame him for the position of affairs—which Haldimand thinks he ought to know. 86.

ember 23, York. General Gage. The arrangements for building the new Barracks. Cannot approve of buying more ground than necessary, as it would only be so much of the King's ground for future Governors to grant away. Finds fault with disregard of the regulations respecting supply of wood to regiments. Urges regularity in sending Returns; the delays that have taken place. 89.

1770
uary 20, arleston. John Stuart, Indian Superintendent. Has met the Chiefs of the Upper Creeks at Augusta. Can be firmly attached to our interest by well regulated trade and security against encroachments on their lands. Desirous of peace with the Choctaws; will mediate. Indians throughout Southern District well disposed, but he dreads the encroachments of the Virginians on the Cherokee lands. Northern Indians also apprehensive. 93.

nuary 31, w York. General Gage. Arrangements about building barracks. Brigade Major Small has been detained from the district awaiting the settlement of his accounts, 98.

bruary 10, Augustine General Haldimand (in French). The detachment sailed for West Florida. The disposition of troops; has kept them together as much as possible, in the prospect of being relieved next year. Sends returns of number embarked and copy of charter party. Ensign Gordon (tried for Goodacre's death in a duel) has been tried and acquitted by a Civil Jury. The control of Engineers. Respecting the new barracks and finishing that at St. Francis. Arms, &c., recovered from wrecked transport, but others concealed by inhabitants. Learns that Indians in Southern District are quiet, but is informed of the encroachments of the Virginians. The accounts of the 9th Regiment, 100.

ebruary 11, . Augustine General Haldimand (in French). Transmitting draught of letter respecting the best means of attacking Louisiana. Respecting the route to the Mississippi by the Iberville; no practicable route yet discovered; hopes that one may be found. Hopes to leave in April and present his accounts in person, 104.

Draught referred to above, suggests the mode of dealing with the Indians first. The probable tactics of the French and Spaniards; the defenceless state of Mobile and Pensacola. The desire for troops in West Florida proceeds only from the greed of the inhabitants, and not from real danger. The only way to defend is by a Fleet. 106.

ebruary 13, t. Augustine General Haldimand (in French). Respecting provision accounts, supplies of bread, &c. The bad state of the stores, spoils the bread, &c., quickly. State of affairs under O'Reilly at New Orleans. The inhabitants generally detest the Spaniards and will willingly shake off the yoke. 108.

ebruary 26, ew York. General Gage. King's orders received to send troops to West Florida, and put forts there in state of defence against attempts to

1770 break up infant settlements. The 16th Regiment sent to Pensacola, and every arrangement ordered for its reception, including six months' provisions. Haldimand to proceed to Pensacola to meet the troops and distribute them as best for defence between Pensacola and Mobile. Plans for barracks at St. Augustine changed; they are to be at Pensacola. To have two Field officers with him at Pensacola. Hopes the alarm is of no consequence. Hospital arrangements; church of St. Francis to be completed for troops. The barracks are to be under his control. Page 112.

March 7, St. Augustine — General Haldimand (in French). Respecting barracks at St. Augustine. 116.

March 12, New York. — General Gage. Stores sent to complete additions to the church of St. Francis. Quarter Masters and Artificers of the 16th leave this day; hopes the regiment will follow in about fourteen days. 118.

March 21, St. Augustine — General Haldimand (in French). Will probably leave for Pensacola next week by sea, the land route being impracticable. Will take some artillery men and artificers, and frames for huts which are ready. Hopes the materials for barracks will be sent to Pensacola. Is persuaded that it is only O'Reilly's expedition that has given alarm. At all events the troops better at Pensacola than St. Augustine. The progress of the barracks at Pensacola; work now stopped. The safety of Pensacola depends on the Fleet. What is called a fort is only a stockade against Indian attacks; useless against European troops. Will repair the stockade and perhaps raise a battery on Isle de St. Rose, and redoubts to protect the entrance to the harbour. Mobile also requires extensive repairs. The Province will probably require a post constructed on the Lakes to protect the inhabitants, and provide an asylum for the Frenchmen who wish to come in. 119.

March 23, New York. — General Gage. Wishes that a Lieut. Col. take command under Haldimand. Approves of sending the reinforcements of artillery. Relating to Engineer Moncrieff, and to the behaviour of Cap. Thompson and his mate, Atwin; is pleased that Haldimand's views agree with his about the defence of West Florida. Had told the King's Ministers that the only way to defend the Province was by a fleet. Will not undertake to establish Fort Bute till there is a sure communication. Respecting provisions and other returns. After the arrival of the 16th Regiment the three companies to be returned to St. Augustine. 122.

April 11, St. Augustine — General Haldimand (in French). Stoppage of works. Governor Grant, backed by persons of credit, has applied to the Ministry to keep two regiments here. Should not be surprised he might succeed in spite of the resulting inconveniences. O'Reilly disposed to be friendly; complaints about trader Bradly disposing of rum along the Mississippi, leading to disorder. The duty of the Civil Government to stop it. The Province turned in the direction of trade, desires a fort built at Manshack. Asks for another engineer to replace Cammel. Suicide of Capt. Wooldridge (in Gage's letter of 10 May, in reply, the name is given as *Varlo*) of the 31st Regt. Ensign Gordon (acquitted for murder of Ensign Goodacre) has been arrested for debt. 126.

April 12, St. Augustine — General Haldimand (in French). Sends draught of his accounts for which he has all the vouchers. The extraordinary expenses necessitated by the condition of his district makes him desire to come to New York to have his accounts settled. He, therefore, starts in two days. 129.

1770
1 20,
York.

General Gage. General orders. Respecting Deserters. Respecting change of establishment of regiments serving in North America. 10 May explanatory orders. 27 April, Respecting the Royal Artillery. 5 May. Form of Review return. 131.

ate.

Deputy Adjutant General. Remarks on Monthly and Review Returns sent by General Haldimand. 137.

14,
York.

General Gage. Summary of contents of Haldimand's letters of 7th and 21st March. Proposals he has made respecting the stations of troops in Florida. Deviation from original plan; does not know if O'Reilly's movement has caused it. but still believes the route of Spaniards to West Florida is not by Louisiana. St. Francis Barrack to be completed. Has been obliged to employ a Deputy Engineer at Niagara, to whom Engineers in West Florida are amenable. It would be throwing away money to go to expense on the forts at Pensacola and Mobile. Batteries to defend the harbour sufficient. Respecting disputes among officers of artillery. 138.

16,
York.

General Gage. Hopes the settlement of barrack business will be advantageous. Disapproves of Cap. Innis' accounts for reception of troops. Has not changed his opinion against building fort at Manchack formerly Fort Bute. Will only sanction it under positive orders. The strange project of settling the land. Has no hopes of respectable French coming in from Louisiana; looks only for the worst class. The only French to be expected are from the Illinois and they are half Indians. Will apply for Engineer if the one in West Florida has left; Governor Durnford will help in the meantime. Regrets to hear of Capt. Varlo's unfortunate end. Remarks on accounts of the 21st Regiment. The allowance to nurses. 142.

y 16,
w York.

General Gage. Has received Haldimand's accounts. Leave of absence to Major Pulleine. 146.

y 16,
w York.

General Gage. To Don A. O'Reilly, Governor of the Spanish Province of Louisiana. Regrets altercation between Lt.-Col. Wilkins and M. Rocheblave. His (O'Reilly's) desire to stop disputes; thanks for the kind way in which this is communicated; has given orders to promote mutual good understanding; similar orders by Don O'Reilly being a proof of his good wishes. 147.

y 23,
nsacola.

General Haldimand. To Governor Grant (in French). Thanks for all his civilities. The Spaniards and Indians are quiet and desire to remain so. The wish for troops in West Florida arises from the wish of the people to make money out of them. Expected arrival of the new Governor disappoints Durnford. Major McKenzie will inform him of the progress of agriculture. Does not hope much from Indigo. Will probably visit the Lakes before returning to St. Augustine. 149.

y 31,
nsacola.

General Haldimand (in French). Detained ten days off the bar. With Governor Durnford, captains of ships of war and surveyors, has selected sites for harbour batteries. The forts placed there sufficient against a small force, but not against a regular attack unless assisted by the fleet. Difficulties of building the forts in absence of proper materials. Proposes blockhouses. The fort is a stockade and the posts cut only three years ago are rotten. The forts at Mobile ruinous. Proposal to make them defensible against Indians. Will leave a small detachment at Fort Charlotte. Asks that the state of the Engineers and Civil Ordnance in the two Provinces should be represented as contrary to the good of the service. Hopes for the arrival of barrack materials and artificers. Discusses the project of settlement on the Mississippi, the favourite idea of the

1770 Province. The obstacles from the possession of one bank by the Spaniards. The French groan under the yoke. Merchants are trying to realize and go off to St. Domingo; great desertion among the Spanish troops. 151.

June 22, Pensacola. General Haldimand –no address—(in French). Hoped to have been able to visit Saco but the great heat and want of proper conveyance prevents. Expects to spend the time of vintage at Pascagoulas; the vine flourishes, but doubts the grapes ripening properly. Hopes his Indigo has not been spoiled by the bad weather. Writes ironically of the passion for law making in West Florida, considered more honourable than soiling the fingers with Indigo. Sends samples of Indigo grown last year in West Florida to compare with that of his correspondent. Wishes they would undertake the cultivation of it in earnest as London would be a ready market. Peace concluded between the Creeks and Choctaws. Suspicions of Johnson that the Northern Indians are trying to get up a Confederation over the continent. Supposed to be the family and friends of Pontiac who are moving as they believe him to have been killed by the English. The conduct of O'Reilly at New Orleans disapproved of by both Courts; d'Aubry struck off the list of Knights of St. Louis. All the prisoners sent to Havana liberated; the merchants of New Orleans are many of them going to France or St. Domingo and the inhabitants generally would do the same could they sell out. 158.

June 25, New York. General Gage. Withdrawing the Warrant for holding General Courts Martial. 161.

June 29, New York. General Gage. Estimate of the expense and draughts of the works of defence for West Florida to be transmitted. 162.

July 6, New York. General Gage. Respecting the re-establishment of Fort Bute, and securing communication with the Mississippi by the Lakes and Iberville. Is to enter into none of these till he receives orders but to obtain all the information possible. Governor Durnford has offered to assist in forming plans for the defence of West Florida. Instructions as to the steps to be taken. 163.

July 7. New York. General Gage. Concerning Lt. Boucher's expenses, &c., whilst in charge of deserters sent to the West Indies. Hopes the orders about biscuit will prevent future inconvenience. Hospital arrangements; Pemberton, Surgeon's mate, will be employed either at Pensacola or St. Augustine. 166.

July 15, New York. To General Gage Intimating that receipts for money drawn by Mr. Stuart are forwarded to him. (The letter, without signature, is probably from the secretary of General Gage, to whom it is addressed) 168.

August 8, (April)? St. Augustine General Haldimand (in French). Transmitting letter from Lord Granby relating to quarrels of two officers, which had been enquired into. 125.

August 18, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Will forward letter to Don O'Reilly. Leave of absence to Major Pulleine and Lt. Kenny. Distribution of troops. Arrival of Governor Chester. Hopes he will awaken a spirit of industry among the inhabitants; has not yet been able to learn his ideas about posts on the Mississippi. Respecting the accounts of Capt. Innis. Will continue to prepare wood for the barracks; hopes soon to visit him. 169.

August 25, Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Concerning proposed settlement of 18 families (about 80 souls) and 18 negroes in the Natchez, and the steps asked to be taken for their protection. 171.

August 28, New York. General Gage. The ruinous state of the defences at Mobile; the works that would be required to stand regular attack, as well as

1770 such as would prevent insult from every little armed vessel. Two Regiments of the Florida Brigade to be stationed at St. Augustine and the third in West Florida. The Barrack arrangements necessary. The distribution of Artillery. The King's Ministers are aware of all the difficulties of supporting a post on the Mississippi. The plan of an Indian Confederacy is sound policy; Indians holding a Congress at the Sisto Plains. Hopes the Creeks and Choctaws may not be troublesome now they have made peace with each other. Spaniards made a bad beginning in Louisiana; French doing as in Canada; merchants moving off, but those who hold land must remain or sell for half value. Fifty have gone to the Illinois. Some few have left the Spanish side and increased the English settlements with more vagabonds. Governor Durnford's application for stores and ordnance referred to him (Gage); asks Haldimand's opinion as to quantity needed. Concerning leaves of absence, &c. Page 173.

eptember 26, ensacola. Governor Chester. To the Earl of Hillsborough. Application for troops to protect new settlements at Natchez (referred to in Haldimand's letters, 25 August, 1770, pp. 171, 172). 178.

ctober 7, ensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Has not yet been able to send plans and estimates. Settling Manchauck and the Natchez the favourite plan; proposed to transfer the customhouse to Manchauck by Governor Chester, who says he has positive orders to visit the frontier. He proposes, with a staff, to ascend the Mississippi to investigate. The garrison at Mobile sickly; that at Pensacola well. 186.

October 27, November ?) Pensacola. General Haldimand (in French). Will leave in a few days for Mobile with Capt. Sowers. If he finds the canal project on the Iberville practicable will furnish estimate. Governor Chester not to set out for the Mississippi till February. It will probably be spring before he leaves. Movements of troops. 197.

October 31, New York. General Gage. Materials for new barracks at St. Augustine forwarded; astonished that the avidity for lands makes people scramble through the deserts to Natchez; will take no posts on the Mississippi under any pretence, without positive orders. Strong representations have been made to the King's Ministers respecting utility of establishments on the Mississippi. Is not satisfied, but if canal between Mississippi and Iberville prove practicable has no doubt it will be undertaken. Asks Haldimand to send an Engineer to make full investigation. Remarks on construction of proposed canal. Batteries for defence of the harbour of Pensacola approved of. 188.

November 5, New York. General Gage. Respecting various works already referred to. 191.

November 28, New York. General Gage. Is anxious to have correct reports as to the Mississippi project. Doubt as to the men going with Governor Chester. States his suspicions as to the conduct of Mr. Bradly, one of those who go with the Governor. Is concerned at the unhealthy state of Mobile, but glad to find that the measures taken at Pensacola have had a good effect on the health of the men. Can't think what has become of *Muster Master* Stewart. No purchaser to be found for Ensign Barry's Commission. 192.

November 30, New York. General Gage. Marked *Secret and confidential.* The Spanish Governor of Buenos Ayres has dispossessed His Majesty subjects at Port Egmont, Falkland Island. Unless disavowed by Spain, war is imminent and a fleet preparing in England. In case of open rupture, Louisiana to be the first point of attack. To consider the best method of attacking New Orleans by sea and land. Spaniards weak and French subjects ill affected. 195.

1771 August 27, Pensacola. Governor Chester. To the Earl of Hillsborough. Referring for decision a point of etiquette between him and General Haldimand. Page 179.

August 29, Pensacola. Governor Chester. To the Earl of Hillsborough. Referring for his decision the question of the respective powers of Military and Civil Authority in the Province, especially with respect to building forts., &c and buildings connected therewith. 181.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL GAGE. 1758-1777. VOL. 4.

B. 5. **B. M., 21,665.**

February 12, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). The bad weather has prevented him and Captain Sowers from ascending the river as far as he wished. Will arrange place of shelter for people of Mobile in case of need, but do nothing further to the forts without express orders. If Governor Chester does not visit the lakes and Iberville, will send Durnford. Refers to Messrs. Blouin and Herand for information. Appointment of Barrack Masters. 1.

February 13, Pensacola. Same to the same (in French). The number of Spanish troops; they expect more from Havana, and boast they can take Pensacola, but are, in reality, very uneasy. It would be easy to take Louisiana. The best route, method and numbers. The steps he proposes to take for defence and the guns and ammunition needed to protect the harbour. Distribution of troops in anticipation of war. Asks for interpretation of his instructions as to leaving the pass word, if he leaves head quarters. Should the Governor issue it in his temporary absence? 3.

March 22, New York. General Gage. List of Engineers, stores, &c., and of Ordnance, &c., for Pensacola. 7.

March 28, New York. General Gage to Haldimand. Desirable to have all information about the country towards New Orleans affecting the passage of troops. Transports ready to carry troops from St. Augustine to Philadelphia. Bad feeling among the Indians. 12.

March 29, New York. General Gage to Haldimand. Is forwarding such ordnance, &c., as can be supplied from the stores. The powers still arming and negotiating; must be prepared for offensive and defensive operations, and obtain all information respecting Spanish movements, means of attack, &c, not only in Louisiana, but also in Havana, Vera Cruz, Hispanolia, Porto Rico, &c. The Indians should be conciliated so as to get their co-operation. Gives his plan of dealing with Governor with respect to paroles. 14.

March 29, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). The increase of troops; asks that recruits be sent to complete the Regiments. Desires to have the assistance of Lieut. Hutchins of the Engineers. Has given orders to Col. Maxwell to send the Company of Artillery to join the rest at Pensacola. Will require more when the forts are built. 17.

April 2, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Sends description of boats that may be useful, to be built of cedar or other light wood. Irregularities of barrack masters to be rectified. Description of boats appended. 19.

April 4, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Delay of Captain Sowers in leaving. Asks for biscuit to be sent. 20.

April 14, Pensacola. Same to the same (in French). Capt. Sowers will personally give information respecting the necessity for new barracks. Money laid

1771 out on repairs is thrown away. Expected arrival of Indian Superintendent Stewart. Spaniards trying to conciliate the Indians. Creeks have driven out some inhabitants from conceded lands; committed no other outrage. He wishes they would treat all our vagabonds who trespass on their lands in the same way. Page 21.

May 8, Pensacola. Governor Chester. Orders to the respective Officers of Ordnance to observe all orders from General Haldimand. 29.

May 17, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Differences with Spain settled. The regiments to be reduced by a few men. Cannot now send engineers. Staff officers ordered to join. Movement of troops and changes in Artillery Corps. Respecting the possibility of sending ships of war up the Mississippi; the obstructions in their way. All preparations for an attack on the Spaniards to cease. 26.

June 11, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Sloops with artillery have arrived. Wants field pieces. Does not believe the present calm will last; and believes before long the harbour will be the best defended of any on the continent. Has brought 12 guns (12-pounders) from Mobile, substituting small pieces to satisfy the inhabitants, who, to obtain more troops, pretend to be afraid. Applications for protection to plantations outside the limits threatened by Indians who are jealous of encroachments. Chicasaw Chief friendly, another Chief on Spanish ground seeks alliance, but no positive answer given. Hopes to obtain through Colonel Durnford, a plan of the river communication. Instead of the boats, which there are no proper men to build, has purchased a schooner suitable for navigating the lakes, the Mississippi, and even as far as St. Augustine. The Provincial sloop of no use. Will collect material for building boats, and Gage can send carpenters from New York to build them. Is surprised that the increase in the regiments has been communicated to Captain Dickson, and not to him. 30.

June 12, New York. General Gage to Haldimand. Has received plans, &c., from Capt. Sowers; which he has transmitted to Government. Will send Ensign Hutchins, Engineer, Capt. Sowers having explained the necessity for so doing. Hopes Mr. Stewart has settled Indian differences. Wishes they would serve all our vagabonds as the Creeks have done. Hopes Mr. Durnford's instrumental survey will be such as can be depended on. Papers talk of nothing but war, but letters assert no likelihood of it. 34.

July 30, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). News of peace with Spain received; does not think it will last long. Ruinous state of the barracks; for want of men the contractors will lose money. Movements and distribution of troops. The expenses of the schooner will be paid by her earnings. By frigates going up the Mississippi he only meant small armed vessels. Has receivied from Lt. Governor Durnford plans of the Iberville but not sufficiently in detail to send. Indian Superintendent Stewart arrived with presents for Indians. Will send bad powder to New-York. 36.

August 4, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Has examined the Adjutant General as to orders being sent to Capt. Dixon. The letters to Haldimand had been sent through misapprehension to St. Augustine. Brigade Major Small's unwillingness to go to Pensacola; positive orders sent him. Plans and estimates for Fort Pensacola; believes the expense greater than the whole Province of West Florida is worth. Points out the expense of change as to troops at Mobile. Instructions respecting boats, &c. If demands for protection of plantations complied with 3 or 4 regiments more will be needed. He

1771 hopes they will get no more than they have. Capt. Sowers making arrangements respecting engineer service. 39.

No date. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Draught of letter in reply to one from General Gage of 4th August 1771. 79.

August 23, Pensacola. Governor Chester, to Haldimand. Desiring to know what arrangements are made for building the Governor's house within the garrison. 42.

August 29, Pensacola. General Haldimand to Governor Chester. That he has sent Governor Chester's letter of 23rd August, to General Gage for instructions as to the building of a Governor's house within the garrison. 44.

September 8, New York. Ensign Hutchins to Capt. Sowers, Chief Engineer. That Lt. Col. Wilkins has entered in the Engineer's accounts at Fort Chartres sums expended for his own private benefit. Again referred to at pages 49, 50. 45.

September 13, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Respecting barracks. The detachment of Artillery left at St. Augustine to be larger than Haldimand had proposed. Lord Hillsborough waits for Durnford's report on the junction of the Iberville and Mississippi. Damaged powder to be sent home by transport to save freight. Orders regarding issue of staff provisions to be enforced. All accounts to be sent every three months. Shameful proceedings on the Illinois; Col. Wilkins superseded; is afraid Lt. Hutchins is implicated in the factions; all his accounts to be closely examined. Major Small's unwillingness to join at Pensacola. 46.

September 16, New York. General Gage to Lt. Col. Wilkins. That bill drawn by him for engineer service will be protested (see letter of Ensign Hutchins p. 45 and of Capt. Sowers p. 50.) 49.

September 17, New York. Captain Sowers to General Gage. Respecting expenditures charged by Lt. Col. Wilkins at Fort Chartres not admissible (see p. 45 and 49.) 50.

November 23, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Is impatient to receive plans respecting the Iberville and Mississippi. Brigade Major Small and Lt. Gamble must either join immediately or quit employment. Concerning repairs and building new barracks. 51.

(Nov. ?) 28, Mobile. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Has gone to Mobile to a Congress of Chickasaws which has not yet met. Has not yet send Durnford's plans, but Governor Chester has sent duplicates to Lord Hillsborough. Correspondence with Governor Chester respecting Governor's house. The disorders and inconveniences of having the Governor's house in the fort and of the ideas afloat concerning his powers. Finds the block houses protecting the batteries make good quarters for the soldiers. Will send the number of artillery to Pensacola ordered by General Gage. The unhealthy state of the garrison at Mobile. The King approves of the harbour works at Pensacola. 53.

1772

January 11, Whitehall. Lord Hillsborough to General Gage. Respecting difference of opinion between General Haldimand and Governor Chester with regard to the command of the fort at Pensacola, &c. The King considers the fort at Pensacola as constitutionally vested in the Governor. The General only to exercise authority over the troops. 57.

January 25, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Arrival of Lieut. Downman, bringing news of troops, &c. Orders to send copies of warrants every three months and for what drawn. Encloses letters for Governors of Havana and Mexico from a Spanish Brigadier General twice

1772 wrecked. Col. James, by whose desire they are written, engaged in silver mining. Page 59.

February 17, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. That Haldimand should accede to Governor Chester's wishes about the Governor's house, before official letter arrives from the ministry, who would be sure to support the Governor. The proceedings at the Indian Congress. The self interest shown there might also have influenced reports of the proposed Mississippi Canal. Desires him to make the most minute enquiries about the best route to New Orleans so as to be prepared. Reported that the Spaniards are doing something at Balize. Respecting batteries, blockhouses &c. 61.

February 19, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Has visited the country to the West of Mobile Bay; finds it very barren and liable to floods. Only one settler on the river. Rumours of the division of the Province; Governor Chester's unwillingness to grant land but the people's enthusiasm on the subject of the Mississippi. The plans of Mr. Durnford will be sent shortly; has sent in a bill for expenses which the Governor insists is to be paid by Haldimand; he objects as the survey was for the good of the Province which receives a sufficient subsidy. Is opposed to a post at Manchack; one at Natchez would be much better. Arrival of the 29th at Ste. Augustine. The precarious communication with St Augustine. Has only now received a letter from Col. Maxwell written in August. 64.

February 20, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French.) Capt. Cornwallis of the Guadaloupe has received notice from Admiral Rodney that the Spaniards are arming at Havana, and that he is to reconnoitre there. Capt. Cornwallis had been there in January, and Haldimand had also seen the harbour works. Will send an engineer with Cornwallis to investigate. All quiet at New Orleans, but a little uneasy and eager for news. 68.

February 21, Pensacola. Same to the same (in French) Schooner returned from St. Augustine with artillery; bad weather met with and a passage of fifty odd days. Fire and explosion at the battery, nearly destroying the fort. The destruction of the married soldiers' huts will cause much misery. Respecting the arrival of Small and Gamble, and recommends the appointment of Hutchison to the Quarter Master Generalship. 70.

February 22, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. To grant leave of absence to Major Dixon. Reported that the two Battalions of the Royal American Regiment are going to the West Indies. 67.

March 16, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Arrangements about building batteries and blockhouses. Fort Chartres to be abandoned and troops stationed at Kaskaskies. 73.

April 7, Fort Chartres Lieut. Col. Wilkins to General Gage. Respecting the charge against him of making up accounts improperly (see p. 45, 49, 50.) 76.

April —, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Small at last arrived, profuse of explanations of pressing affairs; Gamble seems to think he is honouring the service by coming. Lt. Hutchison also arrived. Capt. Cornwallis has seen nothing extraordinary at Havana to warrant the belief in an armament. The Governors are anxious to have the Indian Department under their control. Believes it would be better under the Superintendent. His deputy at Manchack over the small tribes has been suspended for bad conduct. 77.

1772
May 1, Pensacola. Same to the same (in French.) Sketch of letter in reply to one of General Gage, of 13 September, 1771. Page 81
May 10, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Enclosing letter from Lord Hillsborough, relative to disputes between Haldimand and Governor Chester. 82
May 11, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Respecting the fort at Pensacola and the blockhouses, &c., with details of proposed works. 83
May 14, Pensacola. Same to the same (in French). Drowning of five of the 16th and an artilleryman. Sends roll of recruits. Does not think it worth while to bring the materials of the demolished forts from Mobile, they would be better employed on the spot. His strong objections to building a Government House within the fort. Respecting the disgraceful conduct of Lt. Thomas. The Governor of New Orleans has given orders to arrest him if he tries to get away by deserting. 92.
May 18, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Haldimand's account of the barren country west of Mobile agrees with what has been elsewhere reported. The reports concerning new Governments on the Ohio and Mississippi; refers to "Political Essays," a work on the subject containing absolute falsehoods. The expedition of Durnford not of a military character. Admiral Rodney's alarm of old date; all accounts agree that Havana is strongly fortified. Respecting barracks. Refers to the movements of officers. No hopes of Capt. Hutchison's appointment. The two Battalions of Royal Americans ordered to New York. 96.
June 8, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Instructions respecting plans for blockhouses, &c. The 31st Regiment ordered from East Florida. 100.
June 9, New York. Same to the same. The charges against Lt. Col. Wilkins to be investigated by a Court of Enquiry. 103.
June 10, New York. Same to the same. The uselessness of Durnford's expedition for any practical purpose. Without the possession of New Orleans all schemes about the Mississippi are idle. Governor Chester's determination to destroy Fort Charlotte. What to do about the materials. The King's determination as to the Governor's house must be obeyed. Instructions about barracks and other matters. 105.
July 14, Pensacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Has been shown Lord Hillsborough's letter to Governor Chester about the Governor's house. Col. Wilkins has sailed for London. States he can easily justify his conduct. The evidence in favour of Lt. Thomas (brought in prisoner from the Mississippi) is so strong that he has been admitted to bail. Mr. Durnford reports 300 persons from Virginia and the Carolinas settled on the Mississippi, and 300 or 400 families were expected before the end of summer. They complain of having been annoyed by Indians on their passage. 109.
July 18, Pensacola. Governor Chester to General Haldimand. With extracts of letters from Lord Hillsborough. 110.
July 20, New York. Same to the same. Granting leave of absence to Lieut. Usher, 111.
July 20, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Letter of 12 April only arrived on 8th July. Disappointed of vessel for Pensacola. The affair between Col. Wilkins and Lieut. Hutchins. Wilkins' exculpation; Hutchins must prove his charge; doubts if Wilkins can extricate himself. Danish affairs; the Queen to reside in Germany; the second child and the one still unborn declared to be illegiti-

1772 mate. Trusts Sowers will send every thing wanted, but has to see sometimes that he commits no mistakes. Page 112.

ugust 15, nsacola. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Has satisfied Governor Chester about the situation of the new house in the fort. Pensacola garrison healthy; that at Mobile will all be in hospital shortly; has already sent a third doctor, and will send a schooner to relieve the garrison. 114.

ptember 9, nsacola. Same to the same (in French). Reported massacre by Chickasaws, in revenge for the killing of some of them on the Illinois, needs confirmation. Steps taken by Superintendent Stuart to satisfy them about the killing of the men on the Illinois. Rum the chief cause of disorders. Better reports of health from Mobile; schooner sent with reliefs been blown off the coast. The same storm has greatly damaged the jetties, fort and town. Leave of absence for Capt. Chadwick of the 16th. 115.

1773
ebruary 19, ew York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Disapproves of the delay in the progress of the works and in the laxity shown towards Mr. Campbell, Engineer. Has no doubt all will be well with Indian matters. Prisoner sent from Illinois to the Chickasaws with presents and a speech. Frivolous complaints from the Board of Ordnance. Respecting provisions. Will not fail to thank the Governor of New Orleans for his civilities. Hopes Major Dickson may arrive before Haldimand leaves Pensacola, but not to wait for him. 118.

ebruary 20, ew York. Same to the same. Has been allowed to return to England; the command of the Forces in North America devolves upon Haldimand. Has sent a ship for him that he may come to New York as soon as possible, to take command. Suggests arrangements about his staff, and that Hutchison should be secretary during his command. Instructions to be left for carrying on the works at West Florida, and for the conduct of his successor there. If Engineer Campbell continues his turbulent proceedings, he is to be suspended and his place taken by Hutchins. 121.

pril 28, ew York. Francis Hutchinson to General Haldimand. The preparations made for Haldimand's arrival at New York. Some display considered necessary in present circumstances. 125.

une 3, ew York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Official letter notifying his appointment to the Command and summary of instructions. 126.

une 3, ew York. Same to the same. Official instructions as to Correspondence. 129.

une 3, ew York. Same to the same. Official Instructions as to Returns, &c. 131.

une 3, ew York. Same to the same. Official instructions as to the works, repairs, &c., to be undertaken. 133.

une 3, ew York. Same to the same. Official instructions as to contracts 134.

une 3, ew York. Same to the same. Official instructions regarding barracks. 135.

une 3, ew York. Same to the same. Official instructions respecting rations and stoppages. 136.

une 3, ew York. Same to the same. Official information respecting vessels employed in transporting provisions, &c. 138.

une 3, ew York. Same to the same. Official instructions respecting forts and posts. (These are mentioned in detail). Where Indian interpreters are maintained. 139.

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June 3, New York. Gage to Haldimand. Further instructions about forts (detailed) French settlers on the Wabash to remove to any of the Provinces Disputes with Indians about lands. Proposed civil Governmen for the Illinois. Deputies from the people had a scheme of a Republican Government which was rejected. Page 142

June 3, New York. Same to the same. The distribution of troops in West Florida Respecting contingent expenses and means of communication with St. Augustine. 145

June 3, New York. Same to the same. The distribution of troops in Nova Scotia and state of forts. 146

June 3, New York. Same to the same. Further respecting troops and barracks in Nova Scotia. 148

June 3, New York. Same to the same. Distribution of troops in the Province of Quebec and mode of keeping accounts. 149

June 3, New York. Same to the same. Indian affairs; reports concerning the tribes their designs, character, &c. Statements as to friendly and unfriendly Indians. 151

June 3, New York. Same to the same. Respecting hospital arrangements. 154

June 3, New York. Same to the same. Mutiny Act and arrangements for billeting troops on the march. 155

June 3, New York. General Gage to General Haldimand. Respecting Regimental contingent accounts. 156

June 3, New York. Same to the same. Concerning the issue of Warrants for regiments and departments, with detailed instructions. 157

June 3, New York. Same to the same. Volunteers from 21st and 29th regiments may enlist in other corps. The garrison at Crown Point (destroyed by fire) to be disposed of. A Court of Enquiry to be held. Instructions as to the relief of troops. He is to afford assistance, if required, to the Commissioners for investigating into the burning of the Gaspé schooner in Narraganset River, Rhode Island. 166.

July 6, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Congress of Indians not yet ended; no result known. Sir W. Johnson has not been able, from illness, to come to New York. Transmits a letter from him to General Gage. Movements of troops; recommends command money to be transferred from Officers at Fort Pitt and Crown Point to those at St. Augustine and Pensacola. Recommends his nephew. Thanks for the trouble taken to put everything in order. 169.

August 4, London. General Gage to General Haldimand. Difficulty of meeting Ministers; Commissariatship a civil employment. Nothing determined about the services in America. The impossibility of finding people in London at this season. Will write Sir Jeffery Amherst, if he cannot see him, about Haldimand's nephew. Is preparing his accounts for the Treasury; firing and lodgings not charged by Sir Jeffery Amherst, though by his predecessors; his generosity a great hurt to those who cannot afford it. Is astonished at the changes in London. Hears that Haldimand's Government (Governor?) is ordered home to explain some matters. 171.

August 5, London. Same to the same. Respecting Lt. Col. Wilkins' accounts. 174.

August 6, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). No result of Indian Congress yet known. Southern affairs remain unchanged, except that the limits of lands ceded by the Creeks and Cherokees have been settled. Reported ill designs of the Creeks improbable. The Confederacy is to bring the Western Indians to reason, but has no bad designs, unless brought on by the bad conduct of

1773 traders, and the settlement of immigrants behind after crossing their country. Page 175.

late. Same to the same. Almost a transcript of the previous letter (6 August, 1773.) 177.

ust 22, don. General Gage to General Haldimand. Lord Barrington has determined nothing as to transfer of the allowance of Fort Pitt to Pensacola. Officers at Halifax and Province of Quebec have also made application for gratuity. Unwilling to grant it where there are Governors. Concerning his nephew. Returning letters which might have been opened by Haldimand. Engagements between Turks and Russians near Silistria. Conflicting accounts of the result. Prussia securing possession of Poland. 179.

ust 27, asury mbers, To General Haldimand. Referring petition of Commissary Skinner for payment of cooperage and other expenses for consideration and report of General Haldimand. 181.

ust 31, York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Murder of two young Cherokees on the frontier of Georgia by an inhabitant; capture and escape of the murderer. All quiet on the Illinois, Mississippi, Manchauk and Detroit, but designs of Indians suspected, so that all are on their guard. Sir William Johnson still on Long Island and his health not re-established. Rejection of recruits; encloses letter from Col. Wharton. Arrival of Col. Putnam from the Mississippi, with the Company of Adventurers. Is charmed with the country; is resolved to take as many as possible to settle in the neighbourhood of the River Yazoo. 182.

tember 1, ndon. General Gage to General Haldimand. Notifying Lieut. Norberg's promotion to Captaincy, and appointment as Commandant at Fort George. Mr. Montmolin, Chaplain of Quebec, officiating without allowances, is to receive them from the date of his first officiating. Has met Père Robaud at a county horse race; he is preceptor to a young gentleman of family. From the Père's virtuous precepts and example has hopes the youth will turn out a man of very exemplary life. Lt. Col. Wilkins charged by the officers of the Regiment; can neither retire nor be tried. No allowance made to the detachment of the 31st wrecked on the Grand Cayman. 184.

ptember 2, easury lambers. To General Gage. Respecting obligations of Contractors. 188.

ptember 14, ndon. General Gage to General Haldimand. Respecting commission for Haldimand's nephew. Exchange between Captains Prevost and Stevenson. Lord Dartmouth and Lord North embarrassed what to do with the settlements of Post Vincennes and the Illinois; will not oblige settlers to quit their habitation. Thinks they should be given some sort of Government. Sorry for bad accounts of Sir Wm. Johnson. Some of the Indians have always been troublesome, but have got a great deal by them. Is going to the country. The Jesuits are gone to the Devil; the Pope has formally annulled their order. 189.

ctober 4, ew York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French.) Has had papers asked for, copied to send. The command pay at Crown Point and Fort Pitt. Is annoyed that no allowance to be made for Pensacola and St. Augustine; the good results of it. Respecting barrack repairs. Reports that there will be no Government in the Illinois; Gage blamed for it. Influx of settlers. The only remedy for the evils complained of is to form a military Government. The importation of tea likely to lead to disorders. The Governor of New York offers to make use of the Provincial troops to quell them. Will do nothing without requisition from the Governor in Council

1773

and a Civil Magistrate at the head of the troops. The Governor l announced that he has been summoned to England to assist t Ministry in arrangements for the Provinces. His wife says she w not return. Governor has written to the Herald's office to know if and his wife do not hold the first rank in the Province. Gen. Lee h returned to trot out his grievances; intends visiting the Mississip Deputies from Illinois arrived; do not like the plan of Governme proposed; prefer their own and believe themselves entitled to tre with their Sovereign. Page 19

P. S.—Dated 8 October enclosing copies of seditious papers fr Boston on the subject of the tea. 20

October 5, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). The chang in London during his absence, &c. Disorders increase in Illinoi they must have some form of Government. About his nephew prospects, Kemble's Lt. Colonelcy. Small's intentions. Govern of New York evidently anticipates recall. Will abandon Crow Point when the materials are taken from the ruins. Trusts Ga will have his allowance for quarters, firing, &c., sanctioned, as it wi affect him also. Thanks for having freed his battalion of the 14 me with Holland. 19

November 28, High Meadow. General Gage to General Haldimand. Is still in the countr Little hopes for Major Wharton's success. Blames Col. Jones f sending away the 12 Volunteers. No resolutions yet take by the Ministry respecting the Illinois. Does not believe in th *politicks* (policy ?) pursued in purchasing Indian land whatev may be the law. Power of granting lands taken from Governor and reserved to the Crown. If the Mississippi settles fast it will h high time to seize New Orleans from the Spaniards. His account not yet settled. Has been in an old Country house and hears n news. Kelly of New York married a rich widow and has stood fo Worcester out of which he had to fly. 19

November 29, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). The abuses i Barrack management in Newfoundland brought out by applicatio of Governor Gorham for allowances. Hopes for improvement i Ordnance Board by accession of Sir Jeffery Amherst. The los caused by improper management of the Civil branch in West Flo rida. Changes among the officers by sales, &c.. 201

November 29, New York. Same to the same (in French). Acknowledging letters. Thank on behalf of his nephew. Sir William Johnson better. The te which puts the whole Continent in motion not yet arrived. It wil be received, but, if it pay duty, will not be allowed to be sold. 203.

December 6, High Meadow. General Gage to General Haldimand. With Treasury regulation respecting Provision Contract for East Florida. 204

December 29, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Respecting Lt. Ellis and his desire for a company. Sends additional papers t show the ideas of independence which are daily growing, and which have affected all ranks, so that a remedy becomes daily more diffi cult. The Bostonians deserve punishment and the nation need not be alarmed. Previous moderation turned to fury by the news from Boston, and the tea can only be landed by force. The Governor proposes to send the vessel back from the Hook as he cannot trust the Militia, who, it is reported, have agreed themselves to oppose the landing. Hopes it will lead to their disbandment. Death of En sign Strickland in gaol for debt. His nephew might get the Com mission. 206.

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y 5,
n.

General Gage to General Haldimand. Has had only a casual sight of the Secretaries of State and War; nothing settled. The affair of the tea must cause anxiety; the same means used to inflame the people as in the time of the Stamp Act; has seen letters against the smugglers. Hopes the tea will be introduced into any one Province, as it would supply those which refuse and gain the profits. The Polish General an extraordinary character, will acquire in America the reputation of an honest patriot. Pleased at Haldimand's resolution; he has not to fear Governor Tryon's designs he being a military man. Blouin and Clajou from Illinois he doubts being true representatives. Clajou a mere Republican and Blouin his mouth piece. Refused to treat with them; would receive no proposals from the settlers except through their Commander. Reliefs of regiments. Messages from General Carleton and other friends. 211.

ry 5,
ork.

General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Papers relating to the settlement at Post Vincennes; the bad state of most of the titles. There must be some sort of government established. Death of Commissary Lake and arrangements in consequence. Believes that the vessel which brings the tea will cause no disturbance. Arrival of Lady Dunmore with a legion of children. 208.

ary 2,
on.

General Gage to General Haldimand. Has seen Sir Jeffery Amherst respecting the claims of Major Gorham and Officers of the Ordnance in Newfoundland. Respecting Officers' Commissions. Brigade Major Small must decide on his course. The differences between the 18th Regiment and Lt. Col. Wilkins. Conversation with Lord Dartmouth respecting the Illinois Country, and opinion of Lord Camden about purchase of Indian lands. Desires to have copy of the opinion. Respecting errors in regimental returns. Lord Dartmouth approves of Haldimand not putting tea under the protection of the soldiery. Destruction of tea at Boston; return of tea vessel from Philadelphia; hopes it has been allowed to be landed at New York. Nobody knows what is to be done, but great indignation felt. Massachusetts petition for removal of Governor and Lt. Governor rejected; foundation laid by letters from Franklin; these have occasioned a duel between two innocent people. Unpopularity of Franklin. Russians have repassed the Danube in bad condition; insurrection in Russia.

P.S. Feb. 3. Urges Haldimand to keep his troops well together.

P.S. 5 Feb. Respecting applications for promotions, &c. 214.

uary 2,
York.

General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Luckily all quiet, the tea ship not having arrived, owing to contrary winds. It would be happy for the Province if it could avoid the imprudent steps of its neighbours. A newspaper sent to show that the association proposed by Virginia will soon be general and may give trouble. The Court of Enquiry into the fire at Crown Point, and charges against Capt. Anstruther. Hopes to hear soon of arrangements for the Illinois and Post Vincennes. 219.

uary 14,
ugustine

Alexander Skinner to Capt. Mulcaster. Respecting his claims for expenditures as Deputy Commissary. 221.

uary 25,
iance
e.

The officers of ordnance at Placentia (Newfoundland) to be upon the same footing as to provisions with those at other stations in America. (See page 228.) 224.

h 2,
ion.

General Gage to General Haldimand. American affairs to be before Parliament in two weeks. Diversity of opinions as to the tea question. Intentions of Government not known. Reliefs for the troops in America. Can do nothing for the sale of Major

1774 Moncrieff's commission. Hopes Captain Prevost will get majority. Page 225

March 2, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Hopes General Gage will soon return to London. Expenses in New York greater than he had expected. Disagreeable news respecting the Southern Indians. The Lower Creeks have massacred two families on the frontiers of Georgia; is afraid of more mischief, and proposes to go himself and take Col. Robertson with him. 227

March 29, London. General Gage to General Haldimand. Communicating the decision of the Board of Ordnance respecting demands made by Ordnance officers at Placentia (see p. 224). 228

April 4, London. Same to the same. Has been ordered out to Boston to take command there. Captain Maturin to appoint a deputy and leave Montreal immediately. Four regiments ordered to Boston to bring the people to submission; parts of the constitution to be altered. Act for shutting the port of Boston assented to. The Fortress of Castle William to be secured by sending artillerymen, artillery, &c., ready for service. Col. Robertsen's presence necessary at Boston on arrival of the troops. 229.

April 6, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Gratified that his conduct with respect to the Tea has been approved. The non-arrival of the ship has given time to get instructions. What is thought of the conduct of the Bostonians and Philadelphians? The latter the more dangerous. The former, he imagines, will lose their Charter, but there should be a change of government, as Boston contains the germ of the disorders. The Indian disorders in Georgia not so serious as believed. They are chiefly owing to the desire to advance into Indian territory, leaving millions of acres uncultivated behind. Departure of Governor Tryon; his vanity. Has wagered that he would get troops, refused by Haldimand, to protect the settlements. Col. Reed goes with the same object. 231.

April 6, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). First part nearly a transcript of the preceding letter. Has sent orders some time ago to relieve the upper posts. Will send Carlton's regiment to Canada on the first opportunity. If Creek affairs settled and not obliged to send troops to Boston, hopes that the 42nd Regiment will be in Montreal this summer. Will be glad to hear of Gage's return. 233.

April 7, New York. Same to the same (in French). Respecting the sale of his house at Pensacola. 236.

May 3, New York. Francis Hutchison to Alexander Pratt. As agent for Mr. Skinner, Commissary, he may make a fresh application to the Treasury, General Haldimand having reported the accounts to be correct. 237.

May 4, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). The Tea ship arrived at New York not allowed to discharge cargo. Captain has consented to take it away again. Captain Chambers brought 18 chests at the same time, the tea has been thrown into the river; the chests made into a bonfire, without magisterial interference. The general feeling; a prompt and efficacious remedy necessary or the country will become more dangerous than a hostile foreign power. Is glad the matter is to come before Parliament. The approval of his conduct by Lord Dartmouth. Will observe the same course till he receives orders. Opinions of Camden and York as to settlements forwarded. Has in the meantime sent orders to the military officers to prevent settlements on the lands lately purchased by Murray and others. Regarding Brigade Major Small's application for lands at Crown Point. Cannot determine between the claims of Ticonderoga

1774 and Crown Point as to which is best for a fort. Has sent Montresor to examine material at Crown Point, with a view to rebuilding. Will keep all the reserved lands intact. 238.

15, le Wil- (near on). General Gage to General Haldimand. His quick arrival; reports his orders as to Artillery, &c., to be sent to Castle William. Prefers Lt. Col. Cleveland to command them. Respecting the reliefs of regiments. Haldimand to make up his accounts during command; to send either Small or Moncrieff as Brigade Major. Governor, Consignees and Commissioners have fled to this Castle for protection; Chief Justice and others hiding from the mob. Great preparations for his reception. Less ceremony and more obedience to the laws would please him better. The Act (for shutting the port) puzzles them; have sent to ask New York and Philadelphia patriots also to shut their ports and declare non-intercourse with Britain. Formerly proposed to shut New York and carry the trade to Amboy. If so, it would not soon come back. 241.

y 15, tle Wil- n (near ton). William Shirreff to General Haldimand. Hints as to the proper method of making up his accounts. Had seen his nephew as they were leaving London. Had taken means to introduce him to Sir Jeffery Amherst. The preparations for the reception of General Gage. 244.

y 19, w York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Has heard of his arrival. Capt. Robertson will start after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia. A great meeting to be held, at which the principal merchants will be present. Hopes that they will adopt more moderate resolutions. 246.

y 20, w York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Congratulations on his arrival, &c. The meeting of the principal inhabitants has taken steps to repress the excesses of the mob. At Philadelphia they have refused to sign the convention not to bring goods from England. Receipt of the measures of Government to bring the Bostonians to reason. Would have had more effect if a number of people by the mails had not reported that the measures were disapproved of by men respectable from their character, confirming the people in their chimerical ideas. Does not doubt that firm and uniform conduct will bring them back to their duty. Has shown no distrust, nor changed the distribution of troops, but proposes measures for securing the safety of the Artillery and stores, which he suggests should be sent to Governor's Island. Believes Crown Point preferable to Carillon for fort. Has sent Montresor to examine and report the cost of rebuilding. Under pretext of rebuilding might bring two regiment from Canada to Crown Point, in case the New Englanders threaten to go to extremities. Reliefs of troops. Disturbance among the Lower Creeks in Georgia and murder of Indians in Virginia, for the death of some Virginian vagabonds. As to Brigade Major Small's movements and prospects for Hutchinson. 247.

ay 23, ew York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Notice of Gage's arrival received. Hopes of the people of New York being more tractable than before; Committee formed to repress disorders. No word of the steps taken at Philadelphia. Is sending off the various officers to form Gage's Staff; his proposed arrangements in consequence. Asks Gage to advise him as to how he can secure himself against loss in the performance of his duties, as he cannot believe the King or Ministry should wish him to ruin himself. 252.

ay 25, ew York. Same to the same (in French). Is anxious to have advice before closing his accounts, as asked for in his letter of 23rd. The brilliant

1774 reception of Gage at Boston; hopes they are becoming more tractable; has no fears of them closing the ports of New York and Philadelphia; people becoming more moderate. Major Small and Dr. Mallet leave on Sunday. Page 255.

May 29, Boston. General Gage to General Haldimand. Glad to find the quarrels with Indians in Georgia likely to be settled. Arrival of artillery at Castle William. Approves of ordering artillery from Philadelphia; hopes there is no occasion to move the stores. People in New York inclined to be quiet; would show no apprehensions about them; troops might be got from Jersey and Philadelphia if needed. Few troops in Canada; would not remove any without great necessity, which he hopes will not happen. Removes to Salem on 1 June to meet Assembly. Supposes they will have disputes together as long as they sit. 256.

May 30, Boston. General Gage to General Haldimand (Private). Glad New Yorkers likely to commit no mad action; suffered too much before by shutting up their port to commit such folly again. Will hold out in Boston as long as they can, but a few weeks will bring them to their senses. Respecting staff appointments. Advice as to mode of making out his accounts &c. 257.

June 1, New York. General Haldimand to Ross and Gray. Relative to volunteers and deserters draughted into the 16th and 10th Regiments. 260.

June 1, New York. General Haldimand to Agent 31st Regiment. Referring him to General Gage for settlement respecting men draughted from 31st Regiment to other Regiments. 259.

June 12, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Nothing important; has issued circular letters of Gage's arrival, and that reports &c., are to be sent to him at Salem. Will have accounts made up to the 24th being the end of the quarter. No further news from Georgia or Virginia about Indian disturbances; believe them exaggerated; would allow the Province to settle the matter themselves; all the frontier inhabitants together not worth the cost of a campaign against the Indians. People in New York are behaving well; trusts those with whom Gage has to do will prove more tractable than before. Is afraid of pecuniary embarrassment. 261.

June 12, Salem. General Gage to General Haldimand. Respecting the closing of accounts whilst Haldimand was in command; is still to draw warrants for the troops in New York, the Jerseys, Philadelphia and the Upper Country. Other arrangements. 263.

June 12, Salem. Same to the same. Has had a very ceremonious reception at Boston, but would have preferred more submission. Proceedings of Virginian Assembly received; hopes that the resolutions of those hot headed gentlemen will produce no change in New York and Philadelphia, as Boston leaders depended on their assistance. If disappointed no alternative but submission. Arrival of troops; waits the effect of the Acts of Parliament; the Fusiliers may have to be sent. An engineer probably wanted at Boston. Respecting exchanges. 264.

June 13, New York. General Haldimand to Major Sherriff. Respecting accounts and private messages. 266.

June 16, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Respecting two young Indians in prison, whom Sir W. Johnson wishes to set at liberty. Arrest of the Chaplain of the 18th Regiment and Court Martial demanded. A procession yesterday at which Lord North &c., were burned in effigy. The Mayor tried in vain to disperse the gathering; no other disorder. 267.

1774
e 23,
w York.

General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Respecting accounts. Capt. Montressor leaves for Boston; tools prepared to be sent by the first opportunity. The Fusiliers and 47th ready; expects the Artillery from Philadelphia. Has not relieved the Illinois detachment, under present circumstances. Had orders to have three regiments necessary to support the magistrates at Boston, and they had already seemed too weak for such a commission. But the principal reason for suspending the relief was the fear of an Indian attack on troops going and coming, which would have made the Government a principal in a quarrel provoked by the frontier men, in which he believed the troops should take no part. New York and Philadelphia behaving more prudently than had been hoped and trusts Gage will be afforded time to reestablish order. 270.

ıe 25,
w York.

General Haldimand (in French). Sending papers to General Gage by Capt. Montressor and Mr. Wallace. 272.

ıe 25,
ıladelphia.

Major Hamilton to Major Moncrieff. Enclosing letter from Fort Pitt, dated Fort Dunmore 5 June, from Capt. Connolly that the batteaux had been torn up for the defence of the pickets and that the fort was in an excellent posture of defence against the Indians who were expected to try the experiment. 273.

ıe 26,
em.

General Gage to General Haldimand. Wishes he had settled the release of the Indians himself. To hold a General Court Martial in the 18th Regiment. Is impatient for the arrival of Col. Cleveland and Captain Montressor. Regiments from England encamped; only three companies from Ireland arrived, but the rest hourly looked for. The riot in New York will encourage the faction in Boston; to take measures to secure all stores &c., useful to an enemy. Expects to trouble him soon for stores and a regiment. Has sent orders for troops from New York to Philadelphia to be at his (Haldimand's) orders. Further respecting the Court Martial. 275.

ne 20.

General Haldimand. Copy of letter signed "A friend to Government and your Excellency," warning him to have the troops in readiness as they may be called up when least expected; to let the troops mix with the inhabitants as little as possible, and to encourage the officers and soldiers by every method. Dated 20 June (1774). 269.

ne 30,
ıiladelphia.

Major Hamilton to Major Moncrieff. That he cannot tell how the batteaux came into possession of Capt. Connolly; conceives they were taken by force. Has never had any correspondence with Capt. Connolly and is surprised at his presumption. Does not know who changed the name of Fort Pitt to Fort Dunmore; will try to get particulars. 277.

ly 2,
ıiladelphia.

Major Hamilton to Major Moncrieff. That Major Edmonston had surprised him by producing a letter from the Acting Corporal at Fort Pitt. Reason to believe that Connolly is at the head of a most infamous banditti, as he has thought fit to lay violent hands on the only property belonging to the King at Fort Pitt. Conceives the troops should not be left there, lest the Indians should suspect that theCrown afforded the least countenance to the present lawless and dangerous proceedings. 278.

Enclosure from corporal Tucker referred to in preceding letter. 279.

ıly 3,
ıdem.

General Gage to General Haldimand. Relative to relieving detachments at the Illinois. From what has happened on the Ohio, it was risking too much to send detachment up and down that river.

1774 Supposes communication with the Illinois by the Ohio is stopped the only remaining route is by the Mississippi, though intelligenc may come by the Detroit and Michilimakinak. Transports saile for New York; when arrangements made will send for Fusiliers Recruits from Quebec sent; to be forwarded by best opportunity All troops arrived but two transports, on board of which are th Commanders of the 5th and 35th Artillery encamped. Rejoices tha New York and Philadelphia conduct themselves with discretion affairs in a delicate crisis. Concerning his nephew. 280

July 4, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Col. Clevelan and clerk Wallace leave tomorrow. All quiet enough, the peopl hoping to form a general Congress of all the Colonies; hope Government will take efficacious measures to prevent so dangerou a combination. Wishes the Magistrates would not call on th military, but such a design was spoken of. If the conduct of Ne York would influence the resolutions at Boston it might suit t leave troops enough to compel them to keep quiet. Respecting th safety of the stores &c. Part may be sent to Castle William by th transports without alarming the Province of New York. 28

July 7, New York. Same to the same. Has received from Sir Jeffery Amherst, cop of the Quebec Act. Respecting the accounts during his comman Sends also general estimates for the year 1774. 28

July 13, Boston. General Gage to General Haldimand. Order for a Cou Martial. 28

July 14, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). State affairs with the Southern Indians; the doings of Conolly at Fo Pitt. Charmed with the resolutions at Boston. The resolution taken in the other Provinces, especially Virginia, will sho the nation the necessity of reestablishing order whilst there i yet time. Alarming increase of desertion; enticing soldiers; a example should be made of deserters. 28

July 14, Boston. General Gage to General Haldimand. List of Artillery and store tents, &c., to be sent by transports to Boston. The timidity of th reputed friends of Government requires him to send for more troops is determined to put the Acts in force on the 1st of August; expect the strongest opposition in town and country. If troops wanted a New York, which he does not expect, may keep the Fusiliers, i addition to the 47th and 18th. Open opposition by arms threatene every day; does not credit it, but would be prepared against it. I receiving anonymous letters. No delay to be allowed in sendin back the transports. 28

July 18, Boston. Same to the same. Has received list of general and staff office serving in North America. Arrival of clerk Wallace. Respectin Haldimand's accounts. 29

July 21, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Will embar the Fusiliers and Artillery on arrival of transports. Believes Gag has most need of troops; if they must be used it is essential th the first steps be not abortive. The result may influence the res lutions of the other Colonies. The 47th will replace the Fusiliers believes it will be best to bring the 18th from Philadelphia to th Jerseys. Lee has left for Boston; hopes he will behave with greate delicacy than in New York; if not, Gage's civil authority will b needed to bring him to reason. 292

July 22, Salem. General Gage to General Haldimand. Acknowledging letters returns proceedings of General Court Martial. Pleased that there a prospect of settling the squabble with the Creeks. Has writte

1774 to Major Dickson to endeavour to restore harmony between him and Governor of West Florida 293.

uly 23, alem. Same to same. Has received correspondence relative to Fort Pitt. The war between Creeks and Choctaws lucky, as they would never bear the behaviour of our people. On the Ohio next to impossible to keep Indians in good temper, from the infamous proceedings of Cressop and banditti under Conolly. Difficulty of keeping up communication with detachments on the Illinois. Has written concerning desertion to Major Hamilton; no Act to confirm Mutiny Act in America beyond 1772. Respecting barrack allowance, &c. 294.

uly 23, alem. General Gage to Major Hamilton. Respecting deserters, referred to in previous letter to General Haldimand. 296.

uly 25, ew York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Transports arrived; hope they will sail immediately with 23rd, the artillery and stores. The 47th will arrive on Wednesday to replace the Fusiliers (23rd). Two parties of recruits to go by way of Montreal. Sudden death of Sir Wm. Johnson. 297.

uly 28, ew York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Transports have sailed with a favourable wind. The troops sent have been well behaved and well commanded. The Chaplain of the 18th objects to the composition of the Court Martial; has modified it. All going on as usual. The Church party trying its strength against the Presbyterians; is persuaded that both are equally opposed to Government. General Bradstreet reduced to a skeleton; doubts if he will recover. 298.

uly 31, alem. General Gage to General Haldimand. Respecting charges for wear and tear of transports, which he cannot allow. Waiting for the new Act. Lee at New Port; hopes the Government will lay hold of him and stop his progress. Pay warrants for signalman and storekeeper at Castle William to be sent in duplicate. 299.

ugust 1, ew York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Had sent the papers concerning the Court Martial at Amboy to show the disorders in the 18th Regiment. Believes the detachments should be left in the Illinois; it would be dangerous to remove them as it would only tend to increase the existing confusion. Steps should be taken to stop the brigandage on the Ohio which is shameful; Fort Pitt should be kept up as it will be useful. Return of deserters on promise of pardon. Will try to write to Illinois by Philadelphia and New Orleans. 301.

August 6, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Governor Wright demands troops; seems to think that there is nothing more important than the sale of lands, which he has acquired from the Indians. The frontier people so often in the wrong respecting the Indians that justice should be rendered the latter. Letters enclosed from Deputy Superintendent Stuart will enable General Gage to answer Governor Wright. Will endeavour to rectify the claims for the transports disapproved by Gen. Gage. 303.

August 7, New York. Same to the same (in French). List of promotions received and forwarded. Everything in the same situation; people disposed to subscribe to resolutions of Congress; hopes they will be more reasonable than the Bostonians wish. Has made no change in the stores except to have serviceable muskets packed ready for shipment. Respecting his accounts. Court Martial been sitting since Monday. 304.

August 7, Salem. General Gage to General Haldimand. Glad affairs with Southern Indians likely to be settled. Sir William Johnson's death great loss.

1774 Guy Johnson, his son-in-law, to carry on the Department till King's pleasure known. Fears the result of the Court Martial will be to raise suspicion without proof. The 18th will never be good for anything till they get a good Commander. The good character of the Fusiliers. No great matter whether the Church or Presbyterians get the better; reported that they all quarrelled and had a battle; hopes it is true. Page 305.

August 18, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Respecting letters. Everything in the same state; deputies preparing to leave for Philadelphia; some of the Southern deputies arrived there in oriental pomp, in carriages with six horses. Hopes that the Northern climate will cool their heads. Reported that General Lee is to join them. Will not bring the 18th Regiment to the Jerseys till the result is known in Philadelphia; will leave them there till then. Is impatient to hear how the new Acts of Parliament will work. 306.

August 18, Salem. General Gage to General Haldimand. The danger of Government being drawn into an Indian war by having troops in the distant posts; frontier people trying to bring on a war which they would have to face themselve, if troops withdrawn, and the posts have never been of the least use. Governor Wright thinks the whole safety of America consists in fortifying his Province against Indians; thinks they have given him sufficient satisfaction. Approves of Haldimand's being prepared. Very high tone in Boston; all threat and menace; will soon put them to trial. 307

Aug. 28 (23?), New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Court Martial finished. Deputies from Boston in New-York. Kane formed an association among the principal merchants who will not agree to non-importation, although Congress may so decide. Deserters from regiments now in England to be sent to Castle William. 309.

August 25, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Although has hopes of the Indians becoming more peaceful, yet believes the artillery for the vessels navigating the Lakes should be sent by way of Lachine. All quiet; assured that the New Yorkers will never consent to non-importation, but must wait action of the Congress, the members of which are collecting at Philadelphia from every quarter. Has received intimation from Lord Barrington that he is to continue on the Staff on Major General's pay. 310.

August 29, Boston. General Gage to General Haldimand. Indian affairs not in the best situation, but more peaceable than with him. New Acts not liked by any one; many of the new Council driven to take shelter. Matters wear a bad aspect in the Province, and Connecticut is supporting the disturbers. Every precaution to be taken; may have to send for him and all the troops with him. 311.

September 1, Boston. Same to the same. Guns to be sent up to the Vessels on the Lakes. Respecting pay to Haldimand. Affairs in the Province very bad; must get all he can together. Transports to be sent for the whole of the Troops; the 18th to be brought to Jersey; to say nothing about it but prepare without delay. 312.

September 1, New York. Henry White to General Haldimand. Respecting terms of contract for transports and the claims for repairs. 313.

September 5, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Respecting the alarming state of affairs in Boston and the steps to be taken, 315.

September 5, Boston. General Gage to General Haldimand. Orders to bring all troops, artillery and stores to Boston, and Barrack Master to provide blankets. Haldimand to come himself,. 316.

September 8, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). All the orders will be punctually obeyed. Mrs. Gage and Col. Robertson have left for Boston. 317.

1774
tember 10, Same to the same (in French). Refusal to furnish transports;
w York. the mob threatening to throw everything into confusion. Government in abeyance. Page 318.

tember 12, Same to the same (in French). Few provisions in store; will
w York. embark them with the stores; will also send blankets, hospital bedcovers &c. The 18th to be in Jersey the day after tomorrow. No news from Congress; deliberations are secret, but believes the decision will be for non-importation. 319.

tember 12, Major Shirreff to General Haldimand. Just arrived. Transports
ston. sailed for New York and an additional one sent. 320.

tember 12, General Gage to General Haldimand. Urges expedition. When
ston. coming himself not to come as a general. 321.

tember 15, General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Surprised at
w York. the conduct of Lord Dunmore, in putting arms in the hands of the frontier men at Fort Pitt, who after hunting the Indians will perhaps turn them against the Government. Increasing violence of the mob; have prevented the workmen from doing Government work and threatened the pilots. The mob can prevent anything. The ship of war has left the station. Has kept the company of Artillery to prepare the stores for shipment. No word yet from the Congress. Still expect a resolution for non-importation. 322.

tember 15, General Gage to General Haldimand. Resolutions of the County
ston. meeting of Suffolk; owe obedience to the King while he preserves their charter rights and keeps his part of the contract. People ordered to arm and drill; to sue for no debts and constables forbidden to pay money from taxes to the Treasurer. Cannon carried off from Charleston Battery; army to be formed at Worcester. Present Governor and Council to be deposed. They believe New York and Philadelphia will not share in their measures, but think that four New England Governments will be enough to fight Great Britain. The hardships of those who are obnoxious to the demagogues. The troops kept from doing anything but what is strictly legal. The Clergy raising reports that it is designed to make the country and Canada Roman Catholic. Great difficulty of getting quarters for troops. 323.

ptember 22, General Gage to General Haldimand. General confusion. Hopes
ston. the transports will arrive. If carpenters not to be got in New York can get them here. Been laying in provisions. If not to be had in New York, contractors to try Philadelphia or Maryland. The 18th Regiment may be left in New York if absolutely necessary. Lieut. Governor Colden has applied for troops to quell riots in Charlotte County. Has answered that he had better quell those in the Capital first. 326.

ptember 26, General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). Arrival of
ew York. transports; delays in loading. Nothing known of the resolutions of the Congress, except what they have themselves published. Has reviewed the 47th and seen the 18th at Elizabethtown. Death of General Bradstreet. 327.

ptember 29, Same to the same (in French). Necessity for troops in New
ew York. York till all stores shipped. The inaction of the friends of Government. Every exertion being made to load the transports. 328.

ctober 3, Same to the same (in French). Is sending flour by the trans-
ew York. ports, which he expects will sail by the end of the week. Those who have anything to lose are awakening to the necessity for action, owing to the extreme lengths to which the others are going. Will say nothing about leaving the 18th in the meantime. 329.

1774
October 6, Boston. General Gage to General Haldimand. Is impatient at the delays; had hoped to have had Haldimand with him sooner. Page 331.

October 16, New York. General Haldimand to General Gage (in French). The progress of loading the transports. The difficulties opposing Gage; his patience. Has given no orders yet about the 18th; still believes he must detain the regiment or a part of it till stores are shipped. 330.

1775
March 24, Boston. General Gage to General Haldimand. Orders a Court of Honour to examine into quarrels between Lt. Col. Walcot and Ensign Patrick of the 5th. 332.

1777
August 28, England. Same to the same. Recommending that Mr. Pollock should be employed to draw up Haldimand's Commission as Governor of Canada. 333.

General Haldimand. Several letters undated, but referring to affairs at West Florida, previous to 1773 (fragmentary). 334 to 341.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL STANWIX; GEN. ABERCROMBY; GEN. MURRAY AND COL ROBERTSON. 1756—1775.

B. 6. **B. M, 21,666.**

1756
August 6, New York. Col. John Stanwix to Lt. Col. Haldimand. Officers of two Companies of 3rd and 4th battalions to be sent to Albany. A few officers to be sent to every Government in New England for recruiting, although not much success expected. 1.

August 27, New York. Same to the same. Two Captains and four Subalterns to be sent to Georgia and North and South Carolina for recruiting; the rest of the officers of the four battalions to be sent where most likely to meet with success. Recruits to be sent to New York by forty or fifty at a time. 2.

September 7, Governor's Island, New York. Same to the same. Instructions for recruiting as amended, inclosed. 3.

September 20, New York. Same to the same. Recruits to be collected at Philadelphia to form the second Battalion, for whom clothing, arms, &c., will be sent Approves of recruiting regulations and of discharge of unfit men. Lord Loudoun has ordered all men to New York. Have no sergeants and corporals. No objections to Col. Haldimand forming camp. Doubtful as to arrangements with masters whose servants have been recruited. Troops not to leave Philadelphia at approaching Assembly; rules as to troops at elections same as in England. Expects to be in Philadelphia shortly. Lord Loudoun orders Col. Haldimand to Albany to take command of half of first battalion; to bring distribution of officers of 2nd, 3rd and 4th battalion. Capt. Gally may also come if he chooses. 4.

September 20, New York. John Rutherford to Col. Haldimand. Second battalion to be formed at Albany. Col. Stanwix intends going to Philadelphia. Campaign expected to end next month, after which four battalions to be formed of the two forming at Albany, to be sent to their different districts to recruit. Likely the French may march from Crown Point against the New England forces, which are diminishing by sickness and desertion; will be supported by regular troops at Albany. 7.

October 26, On board Reading, transport. George Archwood to Masters of Transports. Regulations as to serving out provisions to crews in event of short weight. 8.

757
nber 10, New le. Col. John Stanwix to Col. Haldimand. Second battalion to join the first at New Carlisle. Governor Denny believes detachments will be of singular service at Reading. Limited service men have been discharged. Only six companies of Col. Weiser's battalion to guard frontier of 100 miles, from Susquehana to the Delaware, and the station at Fort Hunter also unduly extended. In consequence, two troops of Haldimand's battalion to be sent to Reading to secure country from Indian depredations. Other precautions at Lancaster to protect ammunition. Powder and lead to be sent to Stanwix. Page 9.

nber 15, York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Col. Haldimand. Two hundred men assigned to 2nd Battalion Royal American Regiment; to leave for Philadelphia and be divided among the different companies. Arms to be sent by the draughts. 11.

nber 22, aster. Col. John Stanwix to Col. Haldimand. Complaints regarding quarters; a proportion of the draughts at New York from England for the second Battalion; none for the first Battalion; forty gone on board man-of-war for Col. Bouquet's five companies. Believes Governor Sharpe will try to improve Haldimand's quarters. Captain Prince recovering. 12

1758
ary 2, York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Captain Prince to be allowed to sell if he desires it. Orders sent to all Regiments to have field equipage ready very early in spring and to pay men under stoppage. Recommends employing Wallace to supply regiments. Regulations for carriages for troops on march. Speaks highly of Haldimand's nephew. Encloses discretionary route requesting that names of places and men to be left there be placed on margin. 13

ween 2nd 31st Jan., York. Same to the same. Captain Prince suffering from convulsions; Lord Loudoun will allow but not force him to sell. No arms belonging to the battalion in store. 197 draughts from Lord Forbes' regiment to Haldimand's battalion; they have been served with new fire locks and bayonets, sent in charge of Capt. Prevost and two subalterns. Clothing regulations to be literally observed. Order has been sent for preparing camp equipage for spring. Rules as to waggons for baggage on march. Relative to Haldimand's nephew. 15.

uary 3, York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Col. Haldimand. Lord Loudoun directs pouches, cartridge boxes, &c., to be made to supply deficiencies in battalions of American Regiment; desires to know precise number wanted. Asks copy for Lord Loudoun of regulations respecting baggage. Project for next campaign not absolutely settled. Thinks the Ohio naturally falls to share of Haldimand. Desires intelligence as to enemy's force in Du Quesne, and asks if the fifteen American Companies with Provincial troops and Militia of Maryland, Virginia and Philadelphia, enough to reduce the fort, &c. Hopes Lieut. Campbell keeps Robertson's Company in good order, &c., and asks that enquiry may be made quietly. 18.

ch 15, w York. Same to the same. Haldimand's battalion ordered to Halifax for siege of Louisbourg. Route sent for the embarkation of troops. Haldimand to make arrangements for transports at Philadelphia. Copies of contracts to be made with ship masters will be sent to Philadelphia. Copies of routes to be sent to companies not at Annapolis. Haldimand promoted to be Colonel. 21.

rch 19. w York. Same to the same. Additional transports to be taken up for 35th Regiment. Water casks forwarded by armed vessel despatched to the Delaware to enforce the embargo, others to follow by transports. Credit for £1,000 sent by General Abercrombie; more will be sent

1758 as wanted. Terms of contract for transports. Urges speedy dispatch of transports as the success of the expedition depends in some measure on that. Page 23

March 20, Lancaster. Col. John Stanwix to Col. Haldimand. Has been ordered to New York to General Abercrombie to be followed by his five companies to join five under Col. Bouquet. General Forbes has command of Southern Provinces. Haldimand to take particular care of Fort Cumberland (from neglect of Maryland Assembly); to concert measures with Governor Sharp to prevent its being evacuated by Maryland Provincials, by marching his troops towards the borders till Forbes takes command. Does not know where Haldimand is to serve, the King having appointed the General Officers, &c. 26.

March. General James Abercombie to Col. Haldimand. Form of contracts for transports. 27.

March 26, New York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Col. Haldimand. Sailing of transports for Philadelphia with water casks. All transports to take as many provisions as they can hold. Transports on arrival at the Hook to have water casks filled up. Lists of things belonging to the four battalions of American Regt. left at Philadelphia by their neglect. Any deficiencies to be supplied at the Hook. Genl. Abercrombie desires Field officers and Captains to employ the person agreeable to them to pay troops. Robertson prefers Brown but will agree to any one Haldimand selects. 29.

March 27, New York. Same to the same. Only men absolutely unfit to be discharged. Such as deserve recommendation to Chelsea may be sent home by Hampshire man of war. Concerning the clothing of draughts. Return to be sent of officers wanting to complete battalions. Thinks Haldimand might recommend his nephew. Genl. Abercrombie depends much on Haldimand's care and alertness in forwarding the embarkation which he has much at heart; desires him to superintend till completed. 31.

March 28, New York. Same to the same. List of vessels at Philadelphia sent. State of progress, &c., to be made. Rum is bespoke at 3s. 3d. per gallon and room to be made for it. 33.

March 29, New York. General James Abercromby to Haldimand. Plan of operations for three different services settled. Commander of Eastward not yet declared. Whitmore, Lawrence and Wolfe named Brigadiers. Brigadier Forbes with Colonel Bouquet and Montgomery for the Southward. The irruption into Canada by the way of Crown Point. The staff to consist of General Abercombie; Brigadier, Lord How; Col. Gage. Brigadier Stanwix to serve in Province of New York. Offers Haldimand command of a battalion. 34.

March 30, New York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Lord Anson has complained of extravagance in contract for shipping last year; only 13s. for double and 10s. for single decked vessels per ton to be paid this year. Arrangements for water supply, 3,900 tons engaged at Philadelphia for transport, 2,650 tons sufficient for two regiments of 1,000 men with sergeants and drummers. The remainder with Isabella's tonnage should take 48th Regt. All transports to be got ready and regiments to draw lots for them. Copies of printed contracts sent. No occasion for a hospital ship, one being provided at New York. 37.

March 31, New York. Same to the same. Additional regulations as to transports, pay, &c., crews belonging to ships chartered for transports, who were pressed before chartering, to be returned, and all men pressed in the Delaware to be given to man the transports if Commodore consents. Provision vessels to go under convoy to Louisbourg, as enemy's

1758 privateers would rather have them than ships loaded with silver. Regarding provisions to officers. Relative to money matters of Haldimand. Sailing of transports with water and modification of rules regarding sails on board. Each ship should take four months' provisions. Page 40.

ril 1, w York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Expects return of state of Haldimand's battalion to make good deficiencies. Returns of officers and recruiting parties to whom money is due in lieu of provisions. Asks that his servants with him be included in latter return. Is uncertain if he is to go to Halifax as Major or in a public capacity. 44.

ril 1, w York. Same to the Same. Hopes the transports with water casks have reached Philadelphia. Nearly one thousand sent. The sloop Charles to be employed as a transport. Sufficient Rum and Vinegar to be purchased at Philadelphia in case ships do not call at the Hook, but go straight to Halifax. Two regiments at Philadelphia to drop down the river as soon as transports ready; 48th march to Philadelphia to embark, when first regiments leave. Forms of Bills of Imprest and certificates. Relative to regimental accounts, &c. 45.

pril 4, ew York. General James Abercromby to Haldimand. Sir Charles Hardy arrived at Halifax on 19th March; Devonshire and some frigates expected daily at New York; Transports and provision ships to be ready for convoy to Halifax. No time to be lost embarking 48th Regiment. Notice of state of readiness of preparation to be sent to General Abercromby. 48.

pril 10, ew York. General James Abercromby to Haldimand (in French). Charmed that Haldimand has agreed to his proposition. Will, if possible, give his nephew (though small) a commission. 49.

pril 17, ew York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Bills for Battalion provision money forwarded. Certain deserters to be pardoned by the General's orders. Arms and accoutrements collected by Col. Stanwix at Philadelphia to be shipped with the Battalion. 50.

April 21, New York. James Abercromby, Aide-de-Camp, to Haldimand. Relative to promotions and exchanges in certain regiments. 53.

April 22, New York. General Abercombie to the same (in French). Pleased to hear that the embarkation of troops is so far advanced. Squirrel, 20 guns, to be sent as additional convoy. Approves of the steps taken to provide crews, and pities those who have business to do with the people of the country, who expect everything to be done for them. Has given Haldimand's nephew a commission as ensign and refers to other appointments and promotions. 54.

April 24, New York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Blanks for bills to settle with transports. Is sorry Haldimand does not make the campaign with them. Large number of carriages go to with his (Haldimand's) army; disappointed in not getting oats in Connecticut and near parts of Jersey. Haldimand to purchase in Philadelphia and charter vessels for Albany. Any deficiency to be filled up with Indian corn. 56.

April 24, New York. General James Abercromby to Haldimand (in French). Respecting cash transactions and remittances. 55.

No date; follows one of April 24. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Sends list of accoutrements to be completed for fourth battalion at Philadelphia; being supplied in New York, the 2nd Battalion is to take them as well as things collected by General Stanwix. Returns of all accoutrements to be sent to Robertson for the General. 58.

1758

June 14, Fort Edward. General James Abercromby to Haldimand. Water carriage from Saratoga to be stopped after batteaux have all passed. Haldimand to abandon his present post and cross to Fort Miller, to furnish escorts to Fort Edward and Saratoga. Provisions, &c., to be taken by ox waggons from latter place to Fort Miller, and as little boat communication as possible, owing to portages. All materials and block house to be transferred to Fort Miller, to be prepared by stockade, &c., for 200 men. Provincials to be employed on this work, as they will work at it like giants. If he (Haldimand) decamps, to leave Lieutenant Meyer behind for a day or two, to trace out work, &c. Page 60.

October 13, Camp at the Lakes. General F. Abernethy to Haldimand. Lieutenants Brehm and Garth are sent to reconnoitre country to the mouth of Otter Creek. Scouts report Montcalm and all his forces at Ticonderoga. 600 Canadians arrived at Crown Point; greater number expected at Carillon. Alarm at the Oneida Station over. Burton marched to join Fraser. Stanwix has 3,000 men. No danger, it is hoped in that quarter. 62.

October 19. Same to the same. Precautions against surprise approved. Indians seen. Notice sent to troops. Scouts constantly out. People at Schenectady will give assistance in carrying provisions to Stanwix. To quell rebellion, companies of the Royals to be halted at Schenectady and Mohawk River. 63.

October 25, Lake Camp. Same to the same. Teams and carriages from Fort Edward to be ordered to Halfway Brook and Lake Camp, to carry off all provisions, &c. 64.

No date (after 25th October) James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Relative to stoppage for accoutrements. Proposed expedition to the Ohio. Suggestions for its conduct. The army cannot be in the field by the end of March. Cherokees not expected at Winchester till middle of April, but French not able to move for Fort du Quesne owing to Lord Loudoun's troops. Those in Nova Scotia and New England are to attack Louisbourg. Asks for all information useful to him as Q.M.G. Lord Loudoun to meet Governors of Western Provinces at Philadelphia. 65.

May 18, Schenectady. James Abercrombie, A.D.C., to Haldimand. All the companies to join 4th Battalion at Schenectady and to encamp near the river. Inefficient men to be left at Fort Hunter. The battalion will receive baggage and forage on arrival of Mr. Mortier. 70.

July 16, Camp near Lake George. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Rejoices at the success of the King's Arms at Oswego. 71

1762

January 29, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Respecting Haldimand's nephew. 72.

June 13, Quebec Same to the same. Respecting Survey of Canada. Montresor cannot do all. Has employed Haldimand's nephew to report on Trois Rivières. Cannot understand the conduct of Montreal Government, 74.

June 18, Quebec. Same to the same. Instructions to Lieut. Haldimand respecting historical accounts of the Towns and Governments of Three Rivers and Montreal, with list of subjects, &c. 75.

June 23, Three Rivers. Col. Frederick Haldimand to Genl. Murray (in French). Acknowledging receipt of letters from Quebec to be forwarded to Gen. Gage. In this letter asserts the independence, in respect to Quebec, of the command at Three Rivers, under Mr. Burton. 77.

762
2,
ec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Acknowledges the receipt of Haldimand's letter of 28th June. Has no design to encroach on his rights in the Government of Three Rivers; there was an agreement with himself, Burton and Gage as to the transmission of letters, orders, &c., from the three Governments to avoid inconvenience. 78.

13,
ec. Same to same. Is surprised at Haldimand's course with respect to the reports on Three Rivers. The engineers neglected to obtain much information, which it was the object to secure by applying to Haldimand and Gage. The latter has given ample directions and it is for Haldimand to decide if he will do so, this being a public matter. 79.

14,
ec. Same to the same. Three Spanish ships of war reported off Newfoundland. To prevent exaggeration before the news could reach has sent word by express. Convoy with victuallers dispersed, only 3 out of 16 arrived, but word of three more in river. 81.

date (evitly writfrom ee Rivers, at the end uly, 1762.) Col. Frederick Haldimand to Genl. Murray (in French). Explanatory of his motive for asserting the independence of Three Rivers' Government in respect to Quebec (see letter of 28 June, p. 77, from Haldimand and letter from Murray in reply, 13 July pp. 79-80). Will do as much as others to procure the plans of Canada wanted. Encloses letter from his nephew to show progress of that work. 82.

gust 1,
ebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Has taken means to prevent a surprise, as notified by Sir Jeffery Amherst, by stationing sloops in the river. Troops assembled to repair the fortifications. Detachments left at Deschambault and Fort Jacques Cartier to preserve communications. Believes Haldimand will reinforce these in case Murray is attacked, of which timely notice will be sent. 83.

gust 4,
ebec. Same to same. Vessels transporting provisions from Quebec to Montreal make unnecessary delays. Asks that officers stationed on the river banks oblige the masters to do their duty. Has written General Gage to same effect. 84.

date (Evitly from ree Rivers, gust 1762.) Col. Fred Haldimand to Genl. James Murray (in French). By the reduction he is to be under General Murray's orders. Will come to Quebec immediately after reduction of 4th Battalion. Regiment to relieve can scarcely be expected in less than a fortnight. Surplus of troops to be sent to Niagara. Thanks for kindness to his nephew. 86.

gust 7,
ree Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Will hold five companies ready to reinforce Deschambault and Jacques Cartier, to be replaced by others from Montreal. Believes the enemy only wish to make a diversion, the real object being Newfoundland, that if peace be concluded in winter, they may obtain rights over the fisheries. Will take steps to enforce diligence on the provision vessels. 85.

ptember 20. General James Murray to Haldimand. Provisions at Quebec shamefully bad; general survey necessary and probably Parliamentary enquiry. Recommends a man employed by Mr. Amiotte of Quebec to build a vessel at Three Rivers; believes he will take pleasure in promoting industry. Young Haldimand sent out on a new survey. 87.

ctober 4,
uebec. Same to the same. By order of the Treasury, post in the King's Domain in Quebec is let for a year to Messrs. John Gray and Thomas Dunn. They apprehend encroachments which it lies with Haldimand to prevent, and a copy of their petition has been sent to him and Sir Jeffery Amherst. 88.

1762

October 16, Three Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand to Col. James Murray (in French). Will do everything possible for Mr. Amiotte's contractors, as the few resources of the Three Rivers Government cannot be too much encouraged. Is surprised at charges by Gray and Dunn, which are unfounded and tend to alienate the minds of the new subjects. Col. Burton will arrive from Havana by the end of the month. Sickness among the troops there diminishing. Page 89.

October 24, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. In spite of precautions against drunkenness, &c., among the Indians, there may be reason in the complaints of Messrs. Gray and Dunn. Bailey, of Varennes, has found oxen belonging to him in Yamaska, stolen by the inhabitants. If Mr. Bailey can prove his effects, they should be restored. 91.

October 21, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to Col. James Murray (in French). Account of Père Rauban (Roubaud); his conduct and character. Thinks it best to leave him in charge of his superiors, who, alone, can restrain him. 94.

November 20, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Arrival of Pere Rauban (Roubaud) without a passport. Superior of the Jesuits has reported, and finding that he had left against Haldimand's orders, wishes to know what steps are to be taken with him. The Superior has written Haldimand and will meantime be responsible for his safe-keeping. 93.

1763

February 6, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Forwarding letters. 96

July 23, Montreal. Col. Fred. Haldimand (No address on this letter), (in French) Sympathises in the disagreeable situation consequent on the desertion by the Indians. No honour to be acquired in such warfare. His plan for dealing with troops seized with panic. The Five Nations seem disposed to side with the British. Is asked to return home, but must continue here. The Baron has applied for leave to resign. The misunderstanding in the Ministry ended. 97.

October 11, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Congratulates General Murray on his appointment over the Province. Does not know his destiny, but would be glad to be under Genl. Murray's orders. Burton to go to Montreal; Gage to New York; Amherst waiting his arrival to leave for England. Is annoyed at the conduct of his nephew, whose expenses he is not rich enough to bear. Is glad that the tradesmen press him so hard, though they are to blame for giving credit. Is happy to hear he has no vice. 100.

October 18 (Nov ?), Three Rivers. Same to the same. Had companies in readiness; will give those coming from Quebec every assistance if they come by land. Will always have the troops ready at an hour's notice; that of Maskinongé could march to Montreal in a short time. Is vexed that it is out of his power to send it off at once 107.

October 25, (Nov.?) Three Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand to Col. James Murray (in French). The three companies passing received every help. The quantity of baggage was the only inconvenience. Part was left and would be forwarded when the river froze. Capt. Campbell allowed to take command to Montreal owing to the want of officers. Only one subaltern and 25 men at St. François, all of whom would be lodged in the stockade and so more effective than a whole company scattered in the habitants' houses. 108.

October 30 (Dec.?). Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Burton informs him of the sickness among the troops in his government, especially the 28th Regiment. Does not believe that Burton should therefore have

1763 asked reinforcements from Quebec. Is in doubt as to the other circumstances referred to in Murray's letter of 25 Decr. Has confidence in the Indians. As to the distribution of troops, he did not feel himself justified in changing it, especially from the action of the Commander in Chief. Had intimated to Gen. Amherst that the Company at Maskinongé and St. Anne might be employed elsewhere and had written to Burton to know his wishes as to a half company, a whole company, or both, which could be sent as soon as L'Assomption is passable. Murray not to fatigue his troops by replacing these. Will send Col. Maunsell, staff officer, to Montreal. No need to send Col. Irving. Page 112.

ember 3, bec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Enclosed Act of Parliament and instructions regarding Post office establishment. Post office bags addressed to Quebec not to be opened at Three Rivers. 102.

ember 12, bec. Same to the Same. Has sanctioned Burton getting four Companies; will send three to replace them at Three Rivers and the fourth from Deschambault if Haldimand thinks it necessary to keep the communication. 103.

ember 15, ee Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Is surprised at the tone of Burton's letter. Believes it would be better to send the troops intended for him to Montreal, than to disturb those at Three Rivers, which had established themselves for the winter. Does not think himself justified in keeping fewer troops than those assigned by General Amherst, so that as many should be sent as are withdrawn, but still thinks it best the troops should be sent direct from Quebec to Montreal. Acknowledgments from various officers. 104.

vember 16, ebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Can only spare three companies which should be sent to Montreal. Burton ought to have the reinforcement he requires, and as soon as Murray has power conferred on him the additional company shall be ordered for Three Rivers. Haldimand, therefore, to warn the company to be detached to be in readness. 106.

cember 25, ebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Sends copy of answer to Governor Burton's application for another company to reinforce Montreal. Hopes Haldimand will agree to send the company from Maskinongé. What he says about Quebec being the principal *appuis* in Canada must be allowed. 109.

cember 25, ebec. General James Murray to Governor Burton. Is concerned to hear the men of his garrison so sickly. General Gage may order all the troops from Quebec to reinforce, but does not think he has a man to spare. It would be destruction to the 27th to march them at that season to Quebec. Will again write Haldimand to send a Company from Maskinongé and replace it by another, a distribution he disapproves of, as there is no use for five Companies at Three Rivers. If a revolt apprehended, troops should be placed *hors d'insult*. Every man might be massacred there in a night. Quebec only *appuis* in Canada, that and Montreal the two objects of importance. The Commander in Chief will no doubt give the necessary orders. Never more reason to be upon guard than at that instant. A truce with Indians, is always to him a summons to vigilance, besides there being other circumstances. Will not interfere with two Upper Governments till he receives orders from the King. Cannot order Col. Maunsell to Montreal, but General Gage may order Col. Irving there. 110.

1764

January 8, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Cannot at present communicate the other circumstances requiring vigilance, being bound t secrecy. Page 11

January 20, Quebec. Same to the same. Recommends George Hips, a butcher proceeding to buy cattle at Three Rivers, to Haldimand's protection. 11

January 23, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to Genl. James Murray (in French). Congratulates Murray on the arrival of his instructions, and trusts that a peaceful government may be as glorious for him as one during war. 11

January 30, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Thanks for congratulations. 11

February 5, Quebec. General James Murray to General Gage. The two Canadian Companies from Quebec should be raised without delay. Has no doubt Governors of Montreal and Three Rivers will do the same. Flatters himself there will be no difficulty in raising Volunteers, but not to attempt to march them out of the Province. Time fixed by treaty of Peace for emigration not expired, any attempt would be represented as invalidating the treaty. Canadians must, therefore, volunteer under their own countrymen. Must also be liberally treated for military services, to prevent agitators from making use of a contrary course. He intends, therefore, to give the same encouragement as that offered in the Province of New York. The expense must meantime be charged to the Contingencies of the Army. Has sent the letter under flying seal to Governors of Three Rivers and Montreal. 11

February 10, Quebec. General James Murray to Col. Burton. With Copy of Lord Halifax's letter respecting raising Canadian troops in Quebec. Has published declaration in consequence. The same may be published in his name in Montreal, if Col. Burton objects to sign it. Returns to be made of all paper money and Bills of Exchange to France or London. All in Quebec district registered (see p. 99 for list for June 1763). Burton and Haldimand will please give similar information for Montreal and Three Rivers to be sent to Lord Halifax. 121

February 10, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Enclosing letter to Col. Burton. Trusts Haldimand may comply with requests contained in it. 122

February 10, Quebec. Same to the same. Thanks for congratulations on promotion. Tells him in confidence of proposed appointment of Major General Gage to be Lt. Governor of Montreal and Burton of Three Rivers. Doubtful if Burton will accept; certainly Gage will not. Haldimand's application may be in London as soon as their answers. 123

February 17, Three Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Has forwarded letter and proclamation to Burton. The precautions to make known the goodness of the King to his new subjects is too just and essential to their interests to bear delay in publication. Has published a general placard to that effect. No record in Three Rivers respecting paper money; has written to Burton, his predecessor. Is assured that only small sums have been sent to France by shop keepers for goods, purchasing paper money at a low rate and sending the bills to Quebec and Montreal. Thanks him for information respecting the Governorship; has left the care of his interest in the hands of General Amherst. Respecting his nephew's debts and pay as Engineer. 124

February 17, Three Rivers. Pillard, Greffier, Three Rivers. Extract from the Registry from 11 to 30 June, 1763, of certificates &c., of sums drawn. 99

1764
bruary 24, ebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Respecting the embarrassment of Lieutenant Haldimand's affairs. Had given him a year's pay. 126.

rch 3, ree Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand (in French). Has just received order for a Company of 60 men from Three Rivers Government, as proportion of contingent of 300 Canadians for next campaign, to be commanded by a Major. 127.

arch 6, uebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Encloses letter to Col. Burton to show steps he proposes to take as to raising the Canadian corps. Encloses also copies of proclamation and oaths to be taken by officers and men. Hopes Haldimand will agree with him. If not, trust he will let him know by express to prevent confusion, if companies are not all on same footing. Registry office to be opened at Three Rivers. Clerks to be paid by him (Murray). 128.

arch 6. Col. Fred Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Desires to furnish contingent on same terms as Quebec, and asks for description of clothing. Has informed the Captains of Militia of the orders; instructed them to collect their corps and ask volunteers; if not forthcoming will be obliged to demand a certain number of men from each parish, so that they will be in Montreal by the end of the month. General Amherst not yet arrived in London. 129.

Iarch 7, Three Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand to the Captains of Militia of the Government of Three Rivers (in French.) Troops wanted to ensure peace from the Indians and thus secure peaceable cultivation and trade to the inhabitants. A contingent asked from Three Rivers to act with regulars and levies from other Provinces to be paid and rationed like them. Only those wanted who can be best spared and who may volunteer. Appeals to their experience of the kindness they have received under the new Government. 130.

March 9, Three Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand to General James Murray (in French.) Has forwarded the letters to Col. Burton. Will act in the levy like Murray. If cannot obtain volunteers, believes, as the Government is on a military footing, that he can demand men to fill up the contingent and may be forced to do so, as the time is short. Has done nothing yet beyond ordering Captains of Militia to collect their companies. Is surprised that General Gage has not given details that might facilitate the work, and concurs in Murray's letter. Has named an officer for the Canadians and has instructed Col. Brown to send a complete suit as proposed to be given the newly raised corps. 132.

March 9, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Is glad Haldimand has not draughted the Militia as they cannot, without His Majesty's order, be marched out of the Province. General Gage should have given positive orders about forming, &c., the corps, or should have left the business to the Governors. Has reported the whole affair to His Majesty to prevent recurrence of confusion. By Royal Proclamation the inhabited parts of Trois Rivières and Montreal added to Quebec and styled Province of Quebec. Should his authority, therefore, not extend over the whole Province? The money necessary for the raising the Company of Canadians to be paid at Quebec. He is very ill and obliged to employ Capt. Shirreff to write. 134.

March 11, Quebec. Same to the same. Pattern of clothing for Canadian Volunteers. Officers and pay settled: Major, $3 a day; Captain, $2; Lieutenant, $1; Sergeant, one shilling (20 cts.); Corporal, 8d. currency (13 cts.); Soldier, 6d. (10 cts.) Two lieutenants to each Company and no ensign. 136.

1764

March 11, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Pattern of clothing sent. Sorry he apprehends difficulty in procuring volunteers for Company; shows bad will, can get a thousand more than wanted in Quebec. Enclosed copy of commissions; may employ M. de Chaney (*sic*) as Captain, if Haldimand has no one else. Scruples as to employing officers with only leave of absence from Court of France unfounded, as all Canadians by Treaty of peace may choose or not to become British subjects. Page 137.

March 12, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Has despatched packet received; asks about the pattern of clothing. 138.

March 15, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to the same (in French). Has received pattern of clothing. Thanks for scale of pay &c., contained in previous letter. 139.

March 22, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Burton has great difficulty in raising volunteers. Little prospects of assistance from Quebec. Sends letter to Burton unsealed, that Haldimand may see his views. (Letter to Burton at p. 140.) 141.

March 25, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Difficulty in recruiting young men from their fears of being bound for life and other chimeras. Has not yet the half engaged, but hopes to have all ready by opening of navigation. Has spoken to the *curés* who seem well disposed. 142.

March 26, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Haldimand, having already 30 volunteers, it is probable he has completed his Company; if not, he has sent supernumeraries who may be engaged or sent to Burton who complains of difficulty. Will continue to raise men if required by Haldimand. Morris paymaster of the 27th has applied for warrant for subsistence. Thinks that should be issued by Haldimand or Burton. 143.

March 30, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Surprised at the difficulty of raising men in Quebec and Montreal. Annoying that the ill reports cannot be traced to their source. The example may have evil consequences in more critical circumstances. Proposes to disarm the Canadians who refuse to use their weapons to secure tranquillity. Is indignant at the insolence of certain parishes; has already 50 men but will take means to complete the number. Burton requires the supernumeraries most. Will hand the subsistence accounts of the Company to Flurimont, the paymaster. Will sign the warrants for the 27th Regt., if Murray desires it. 144.

April 2, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Happy that Haldimand agrees with him about pressing men; Burton does not like it, but it is necessary and has not been resorted to in any great degree. Sends a volunteer to be forwarded by the Captains of Militia till he joins his corps. Militia seem unwilling to do anything for the service unless forced. 146.

April 6, Three Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Will forward the volunteer to Montreal. Has completed his company by volunteers; ready to leave when roads practicable. Sorry to learn that pressing is necessary in Quebec. Will try to get men to replace those pressed and send them to Montreal. Montreal full of *voyageurs*, and, besides, Burton has the advantage of a month from the situation of the city, so can afford to wait. Asks explanations regarding fyling of documents and list of those who wish to go to France and those who intend to remain. Before the expiry of the 18 months,

1764 they should state their determination, or whether they have not yet decided. 147.

l 9, ec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Congratulates him on raising his company; will be glad of ten men to replace those pressed. Thinks the making the people declare their intention as to going to France or remaining may be postponed with advantage to both sides. Believes he can show very good battalion if Haldimand will visit him at Quebec. 149.

l 16, ec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Illness of Haldimand; has also had an attack; has never missed one any spring since he came to Canada. Statement of the number of the people who will emigrate desired by the Secretary of State. Steps to be taken to obtain this. 151.

il 20, ee Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to Gen. James Murray (in French). Suffering from an obstinate cold. Can only obtain the numbers of those going to France by an order for them to give in their names within two or three weeks. Has written to Burton and supposes Murray will take the same means, but the people may change their minds when the time comes for leaving. Is persuaded of the good condition of Murray's battalion. 152.

date. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Recommends young Montefiore and praises the zeal of his father, who would take the command if necessary. Has appointed M. de Montizambert. Means adopted to secure volunteers, and calculations the people have made of the money they would receive for bounty and six months' pay. Has written to Gage that he will conform to Murray's plan for raising the company. 153.

ıe 20, ebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Acknowledges receipt of register of Canadian paper money and a list of French who are determined to emigrate. 154.

ıe 20, ree Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Relative to the declarations &c. of Canadian paper forwarded. Bad weather and seed time have prevented their complete registration by the people, but the amount not registered cannot be great. 155.

gust 4, ree Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Captain Holland's arrival reported; has no doubt brought Murray's commission. Hopes Murray may come to Three Rivers. Not to take it amiss that his nephew does not deliver this letter in person. Trusts he may yet turn out well. 156.

ıgust 7, ıebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Sends copy of commission and extracts of instructions to be published at Three Rivers. Troops to be under arms and cannon fired at Quebec; suposes the same will be done at Three Rivers. 157.

ıgust 15, ıree Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Copies of commission &c. received. Commission solemnly read at head of the troops, saluted and inhabitants made congratulation. Circular letter addressed to all Captains of Militia. Would have gone to Quebec but expects Murray immediately and will await orders. 158.

o date. General James Murray to Haldimand. General Gage and Col. Burton do not accept commissions of Lieut. Governor; has sent two senior Councillors to administer civil government in Montreal and Three Rivers. Haldimand to provide for himself a house, as Lieut. Governor will probably use the house allotted him. 159.

eptember 1, hree Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General Jas. Murray (in French). Letters of exchange drawn by Fleurimont, for company of Canadian

1764 Volunteers sent to Murray, all the battalion being under his orders Subsistence drawn to 24 May inclusive. Page 160

September 8, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Sends report of Canadian Volunteer companies. Charmed to hand over in good order. All quiet; people busy with their harvest. 162.

September 14, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Relating to Robichon, workman at the forges; the best man in the establishment. The forges are going on according to Murray's orders. Has received a letter from General Gage to place himself under Murray's orders, with which he will be charmed to comply. 163.

September 20, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Will gladly give up the care of civil affairs to the person named. Will try to find a suitable house for himself. 161.

October 7, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Desires Haldimand to come to Quebec to be informed of many things which cannot be communicated by letter, Murray being obliged from violent indisposition to employ an amanuensis. 164.

October 19, Three Rivers. Col Fred Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Has written to friends in London respecting the suggestion of Murray that he (Haldimand) should be appointed to the Lieut. Governorship of Quebec. Has no letter from General Gage, but Burton has been appointed Brigadier. Hopes to see everything placed on a stable footing, and wishes to spend the winter in New York. 165.

October 20, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Not being able to find a merchant remitting to Quebec, asks that £500 be sent on the first opportunity. Will keep all winter supplies stored to see what is the result of the application for the Lieut. Governorship of Quebec, regarding which he has written his friends, trusting that Murray will support it, as the first suggestion came from him. The appointment would in part indemnify him for his expenses in the King's service. 166.

October 23, Three Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand to General Jas. Murray (in French). Had thought the affairs of the Canadian Volunteers settled and Col. Irving to provide their subsistence. Will draw warrants if Murray wishes. Had hoped to get to New York before winter. General Gage will give him leave only in spring and he will go then and to Europe if possible. Will discharge the corps on its arrival, daily expected, if Murray wants it disbanded. 169.

November 18, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Has not neglected to urge in London Haldimand's claims. Cramahè takes the despatches, so that they would be safely delivered. Asks his opinion of a proposal made to Burton. The expenses of the corps must be charged to army contingencies. 168.

November 30, Three Rivers. Col. Fred Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Volunteers arrived at Montreal. Desires to know Murray's determination and the person to pay them off; most of the men live on the other side of the river, which a single night might render impracticable, and it would suit best to send them off by way of Sorel or Longueuil. 171.

December 1, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Brown to discharge the Canadian corps. Instructions to do as Burton and he (Haldimand) direct as to pay of that regiment. 172.

December 17, Quebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Excuse for not writing, at the end of a letter from Captain Brown, intimating that Governor Murray leaves for Montreal, some ladies being of the company, and hopes that twelve or fourteen beds can be got at Three Rivers. 173.

1765
ary 18, e Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Arrival of troops under Bayard, sent off comfortably and arrived at Berthier same evening. Four other Companies under Captain Symes-Macker also arrived and sent off. Arranged to join at the last quarters so as to march into Montreal together. Speaks highly of their appearance and spirit. Disappointed that Burton did not inform him of the movements of the 28th Regt. Has, however, made arrangements to prevent confusion or misunderstanding. Page 174.

uary 6, cec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Reminds him of promise to come to Quebec. 176.

h 3, bec. Same to the Same. Sending something forgotten at Quebec. 177.

il 15, bec. Same to the Same. No material news from Europe. Friends in England surprised that General Gage hesitates in giving him the command in the Province. Promotions. Bouquet and Haldimand ought to be on the American Staff, as they can hold employment in America only. Remitted money for expenses connected with clothing. 178.

4, ee Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). General Gage informs him that his independent command ceases. Has been given the choice of remaining or of going to England direct or by New York. Will choose the latter place, but if vessel from Quebec should touch at the Island of St. John (P.E.I.), would like a passage by one of the King's sloops. The recommendation of his nephew has gone to England; wants Murray's opinion of the two thousand arpents his nephew has a right to demand. Col. Bouquet named Brigadier. 181.

y 12, ebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Congratulations on Bouquet's promotion; would have preferred his being sent to the Northern District. Will issue grant of lands for young Haldimand when he knows those selected. Wishes Haldimand to come to Quebec, that the route by way of St. John's is the best to Boston, and there are daily opportunities. 183.

y 17, iebec. Same to the Same. Governor's house at Three Rivers to be converted into a barrack. Asks for plan to judge how many can be accommodated. 184.

igust 21, iree Rivers. Col. Fred. Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Thanks for settling the clothing. Waits the packet to know the promotions. Col. Haviland will no doubt be named a Brigadier if he wishes to come to this country. Expects to hear shortly from Gen. Gage as to exchange of his nephew. Thoughts about selling and acquiring land. All the good lands on the banks of the rivers taken up. All quiet in Three Rivers. 179.

1766
pril 23, uebec. General James Murray to Haldimand. Joy at Haldimand's promotion; will be heightened if appointed to Northern district. Burton detested. Hopes after so long a persecution and such a series of confusion to have peace. If Haldimand not appointed still liable to caprice of fortune. Bespeaks his protection for Skeene of the 28th, who is hated for his love of truth. Asks that he be appointed D. Q. M. G. to free him from tyranny of commanding officer; does not want the pay if Haldimand wishes office for a friend, but will do the duty to be free. Condoles with him with respect to loss of Genl. Bouquet and his nephew. 185.

une 26, General Haldimand to General James Murray (in French). Sorry could not serve Skeene, as a person was named D. Q. M. G. before

1766 Murray wrote. Does not yet know his destination. Has lost since he left Canada what he held dearest, Bouquet and his nephew. The price of latter's commission (which he never received) is lost and will take no steps to recover it. Has asked his brother for another nephew. Thanks Governor Johnson for his kindness to his deceased friend. The 22nd under Captain Sterling, to take possession of Illinois, arrived from New York and in quarters. The 28th expected. Desirable that 3 or 4 regiments should be in each of the principal towns. Will probably hear his destination when he goes to New York. Page 187.

No date (between July and October.) James Robertson D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Hoped that petulant refusal of Assembly to comply with an Act of British Legislature would have brought correction from the Mother Country. All the resolutions ended in smoke and only the usual reliefs sent. Do not know of any steps to alter or enforce the Quartering Act. Hears that Haldimand is doing much to render Florida healthy for the troops; will send them new bedding before winter. Iron utensils sent, to complete establishments at Mobile, Pensacola and out posts. Can get no information from McLellan about department. Is responsible for barrack furniture and above £3,000 of money without one voucher. Hopes through Col. Taylor to bring order out of confusion. Recommends Mr. Johns. 193.

1767
July 4, Pensacola. General Fred. Haldimand to Robertson, D.Q.M.G. (in French). Bad condition of the garrison. Has improved matters; troops in stockades till barracks built. Robertson's department has suffered from quarrels subsisting. Time will be required to rectify affairs. Lt. Dunman is a good change; he writes in detail. Considerable quantity of wood due the garrison; not to be obtained under $3 a cord even with negro labour; living very dear and the best negro does not cut 4 cords a week. Europeans cannot work. Coal might be more cheaply used than wood. Will try to get accounts settled, in spite of confusion. Heat already 92° and probably be 6° higher. 190.

October 5, New York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. No orders to fit up barracks at Pensacola. The General sending some workmen. All things depending on his department sent to West Florida, in proportion to number of troops, and more than sufficient money to furnish wood to the garrison. Can get no account from the suspended Barrack Master. Asks Mr. Downman to trace payments from bills sent to Florida. Has sent supplies to Apalachi to be forwarded. Complains of the short time the blankets last. Respecting Barrack Master and Deputy for West Florida and Mobile. Suggests cutting the wood in winter and the rates. Fashion, hatred, gloominess and every English vice prevailing in Canada. Would not be surprised to hear the French had adopted suicide. Had got into disfavour with both parties, by dining with both. Reported Sir Henry Moor is to go home, and that Col. Clark or Col. How will succeed. The crimes charged against Moor are discouraging English manufactures by wearing home spun; refusing lands even tho' applicant had *Mandamus*; not being able to guide Assembly. 195.

November 29, Pensacola. General Haldimand to Col. Robertson, D.Q.M.G. Not surprised at the disorders in Canada, brought about by the pride and hatred of a few. Pity, as Canadians were well disposed. Confusion so rooted in Robertson's department in Florida, that despairs of remedying it. Points out that the only remedy is to have an enquiry

767 on McLeland, Barrack Master, to get accounts settled. Barracks not worth the name; all repairs thrown away; they are in an excessively unhealthy state. Cannot obtain the wood at the price fixed. Is trying various plans to get wood cheaply. The want of proper barracks necessitates more wood and the soldiers steal and pillage everything combustible. Has felt the cold as bad as ever he did in Canada. Proposes improvements in Robertson's department, by engaging a fixed barrack master in charge of that part of Florida. May probably appoint one of the Messrs. Johns. Page 199.

mber —, York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Respecting bedding for troops at Pensacola. Governor in Council and Assembly at New York forbidden by law to make any laws till provisions of ballotting (billetting?) act complied with. Governor writes secretary of state that Assembly has complied and proceeds to make laws and to vote provision for barracks at Albany and New York as last year; but nothing for troops on march or for troops in other parts of Province. Considers it an evasion. Owing to confusion, nothing been done to enforce removal of Sir Henry Moor. Sir John St. Clair apparently dying. Recommends Mr. Pittman. Asks that Mr. Downman send an account of barrack expenditure. 204.

1768 ruary 17, York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G., to Haldimand. Murray to have first vacant regiment. The 15th to go to England; relieved by the 8th. No other reliefs this year. 206.

ruary 17, York. Same to the same. Has been confined for three weeks by a fall from a horse. Barrack arrangements; supply of wood left to Haldimand; bedding for Florida. 207.

rch 27, York. Same to the same. Earl of Loudoun will recommend Haldimand's suggestions to General Abercomby. *Isabella* sent to be one of the transports; material for bedding forwarded for transports. Haldimand to employ the people necessary to get ready ships and forward embarkations; Lieutenant who commands armed sloop to give every assistance. 210.

y 11, w York. Same to the same. General Murray removed to 13 Regt. Respecting barrack arrangements; supply of wood by soldiers' labour; appointment of Barrack Master and Fort Major at Pensacola and Mobile. Change of Ministry; Lord Temple at the head of the Treasury; Mr. Grenville Secretary of State. New regulations respecting America expected. Hutchinson recommended for purchase of a company in Royal Americans. 211.

y 21, w York. Same (signed as Barrack Master General). Regulations as to allowance for rooms, fuel and oil, to be followed at Newfoundland. 215.

ne 29, w York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G. Arrangements for quartering troops. Philadelphia, Jersey and New York have voted money for quartering three regiments; all the rest to be thrown to the distant Provinces, so as to be at King's expense there. Ministers hoped to avoid a contest about ballotting acts with Provinces, but it seems no longer possible to avoid dispute and preserve any shadow of authority. Believes his proposal for quartering troops will at last be relished. Distribution of troops in America. 216.

ptember 15, ensacola. General Haldimand to Col. Robertson (in French). Agrees as to the unsuitableness of St. Augustine for troops. From the dangers of navigation finds extreme difficulty in getting transports. Difficulties of arranging about Barrack Masters, &c. Respecting barrack utensils, &c. 219.

1768
Sept. (?) 16, Pensacola. Same to the same (in French). On the same subjects and nearly a transcript of the immediately preceding letter. Page 221.

December 8, New York. James Robertson, D.Q.M.G. Wishes Haldimand nearer; troops really wanted to prevent if not to quell rebellion. Excited state of feeling in Boston; 20,000 country people helped the inhabitants to fill the streets; landing and encampment of troops. No quarters provided. Two more regiments expected. General leaves for Boston accompanied by Robertson. Haldimand's troops were to have been sent for, but the two regiments from Ireland thought sufficient. The whole continent will take example by Boston. Respecting barracks. One of Haldimand's regiments to go Virginia. Regimental changes. Sir Jeffery Amherst has lost his Government, and offered to resign his regiment; this has raised a violent cry against administration. He will retire to his farm, but Cincinnatus was called again from his plough. 223.

1769
April 24, Charlestown. Lieutenant Charles Williams. Bill for wood, drawn on paymaster, 31st Regiment. 226.

No date (about the middle of 1769.) James Robertson, D.Q.M.G. List of quarters for troops in the South. Barracks to be built at St. Augustine. His opinion of the unsuitability of the place as troops are wanted in middle Provinces. Advantages he procured for officers and men since appointment as Barrack Master General. How wood is to be procured. Annoyed at reflection on him by men he is trying to save. Wishes Rainsford to instruct the new barrack master. Factions in the Assembly at New York. Each depending for popularity on abuse of the laws and government of the Mother Country. Mr. Downman has drawn for wood; hopes he has applied unaccounted for portions to settle the claims of 32nd regiment. 227.

No date (about the middle of 1769.) James Robertson. Stations of troops in America. 231.

1770
March 25, New York. James Robertson to Haldimand. With bill in favour of Lewis Usher, recommending him to kindness of Haldimand. 232.

March 26, New York. James Robertson to Haldimand. Contracts for building barracks at St. Augustine thrown into confusion by waiting further instructions. 26th Regiment drawn to Pensacola by clamours of traders. Troops would be better employed at New York and Boston; near the latter 41,000 men are in arms ready for signal. Moderation of some officers has kept things quiet, but the soldiers are considered hostile and any quarrel between soldier and inhabitant made general. Respecting barrack masters. 233.

May 27, New York. Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Bird. Respecting barrack accounts and their unsatisfactory state. The confusion and opposition to Government all over the King's Dominions not to be described. Sends New York papers. Carlton gone to England on six months' leave. McKay continued Major General on staff at Christmas last; does not know if he was then struck off. 235.

July 3, Long Island. James Robertson to Haldimand. Chiefly occupied with barracks arrangements. Col. and Mrs. Prevost at Long Island. Asks him to send Ensign Barry; solicits leave for Lt. Usher to spend the winter at New York. 238.

November 1, New York. Same to the same. Permanent barrack master to be appointed at Pensacola. Rainsford to get the situation. Settlement of wood claim by 31st Regiment and mode in which wood was procured, and on which settlements will be made

770 with the regiment. Respecting certain protested draughts. Unsuccessful attempt to effect an exchange between Hutchinson and Boyd. Page 242.

1771
4,
York. Same to the same. Ship seven weeks from Liverpool reports war not yet declared. But for the pacific disposition of the King of France, a blow would have been struck at Spain. Movements of troops; 21st to Philadelphia, the 64th and 65th ordered from Halifax. Reported two regiments of Canadians to be raised and officered by young gentlemen in Canada. Light Infantry companies be probably formed into regiments. Trouble with his barrack account; would do anything to satisfy the troops. 246.

15,
York. James Robertson to Haldimand. Hopes Rainsford will settle barrack accounts. Disturbances in London. The Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver sent to the Tower; mob wounded Lord North and burned the Princess and Lord Bute in effigy. Duc de Choiseul returning to power in France; prospects of a Spanish war. Been hasty in reducing the army, but fleet not disarmed; a regiment to St. Augustine; 26th or 29th, 64th and 65th at Boston to be returned to Halifax. Carlton not to return to Canada. Gang of robbers and murderers in the 10th Regt.; 3 men lately hung and confessed that officers of 10th and 52nd were to be murdered. Recruiting to go on. Disputes respecting sending a squadron to East Indies and settling an Island in the Asiatic Ocean and the affair of the Lord Mayor create difficulties. 249.

y 29,
nsacola. General Haldimand to Col. James Robertson (in French). The bad system of obtaining wood; the loss of life among the soldiers cutting it; the difficulties of Robertson's deputies respecting accounts, &c., and suggestions for an improved system. Recommends selling the negroes; they have not earned their provisions. A good many needed before an overseer can be employed who must know how to make them work and have a strong hand. 252.

) date (Apparently out July or ugust.) General Haldimand to Col. Jas. Robertson (in French). Respecting the quarters of the Officers of the 16th. The bad state of the barracks; cannot be repaired. Has taken a batteau of Robertson's for the use of the batteries; will settle for that and for a negro purchased by Col. Taylor. 257.

1772
ly 21,
ew York. Col. James Robertson to Haldimand. Arrangements for supplying wood by contract. Rainsford asks leave of absence. The 14th and 34th Regiments gone to reduce rebellious negroes in new ceded islands. Relative to claims by officers for expenses repairing quarters at Forts Natchez and Bute. 258.

ugust 1,
ong Island. Same to the same. Relating to Capt. Rainsford and wood contract. Wishes Haldimand joy of his promotion and gives scale of general promotions in the Army. Reported that transports were to take 1st Batt. Royal Americans to Jamaica and 2nd to Antigua; not yet confirmed. 14th and 31st to go to St. Vincent against the Caribs. Lord North believes a prospect of peace for ten years, but the death of the King of France may change this. General Carlton married Lady Howard and got 47th Regt. 261.

December 17,
New York. Same to the same. On Haldimand's promotion and private matters. 264.

1773
May 3.
New York. James Robertson to General Gage. As Lt. Col. 16th Regiment, recommends that Lieutenant and Adjutant Fleming may be allowed to retire by the sale of his commission. 266.

1773
June 27, New York. Same to the same. Relating to application from Lt. Governor Goreham (Newfoundland), for allowance from redundancy of fuel at Placentia. States that there is no redundancy unless the soldiers are defrauded. Page 267.

July 21, Crown Point. Same to the same. Fortifications at Ticonderoga going to ruin; at a small expense they could be made habitable for the garrison at Crown Point. The companies at Montreal complete; no room there for the Crown Point company. The fort at Crown Point still burning. 269.

1774
February 9, New York. Same to the same. Recommends Mr. Page for Barrack Master at Ticonderoga; has been of the greatest service in arranging the Barrack accounts of Robertson. 271.

No date. Col. James Robertson to Haldimand. No date. (Apparently the spring of 1774, the date of the General's arrival being 13 May, 1774.) Men of character and property over-awed by the mob; they mean to express their joy at General's arrival by an address; Adams threatens to have addressers tarred and feathered. No riot yet, but great apprehensions; they pray for the arrival of troops. Adams governs absolutely; has no hopes but from confusion. The Assembly, instead of answering the General's offer of services by thanks, applied for a fast, and other resolves calculated to inflame the people, only cut short by adjournment. No address on the part of Governor could keep the people quiet, influenced as they are by an artful man. After seeing the General to Salem he (Robertson) will return to New York. 279.

May 23, Newhaven. Same to the same. The people there only to be moved by their interest; their trade all with the West Indies, and indifferent whether Boston be opened or not. Should the charter be altered, it would rouse them; all the Presbyterian clergy are idolaters of the charter, and would lead their flocks to oppose any alteration. 273.

1775.
January 2, New York. Col. James Robertson to General Gage. Elliot has seized 10 chests of arms and a barrel of powder on the way to Rhode Island; Sear tried to set the mob on Elliot, but the merchants and sailors appeared for him. Infinite pains to get majority of Assembly to approve of the resolves of Congress. If successful, raising armies will follow. Mob influence probably carry, but not if Tryon is present. By Maryland and Philadelphia resolves, 100,000 men are to be armed against Government. Room can be made at Boston for the 16th lying idle at West Florida. Could do good service in Boston. 274.

January 12, New York. Same to the same. All the city members and five or six from the country determined to oppose approval of the Congress, as that would lead to actual rebellion. A majority in favour of Congress and mob ready to rise in support of the latter. Association forming to keep the peace and prevent the house from being forced or insulted. Views as to claims of government. Wants New York separated from other governments. Jealousy of the claims of Massachusetts to all the Province of New York shared by Morris, Philips and the Livingstones; they dread the proposal to form two republics; Massachusetts to extend to Delaware; Virginia to meet it there. New York threatened by Connecticut. Asks for a recommendation for Douglas to Sir Basil Keith at Jamaica, where he proposes to take his theatrical company. 276.

March 30, Mahor. General James Murray to Haldimand. Sending some olives and anchovies by Mr. Pinkard. Is sure Haldimand does not mean to decide American disputes by arms. Gage would gain more glory by a conference than by a battle; abhors civil war. Spends his life

1775 tranquilly, differently from what he did in Canada. Haldimand's honourable conduct made the deepest impression on him. Page 278.

REPORT OF GENERAL MURRAY ON QUEBEC, 1762.

B. 7. B. M., 21,667.

1762 e 5, bec.

General Murray. Has sent report (in obedience to dispatch of 12th December, 1761) on the Government of Quebec and dependencies, thus divided: 1. Return of His Majesty's Forces. 2. State of the Fortifications. 3. State of the Government under the French administration. 4. Revenues and Expenses. 5. Church Government. 6. Indian Nations. 7. Nature of the soil and its produce. 8. Population. 9. Trade. 10. Character of the people; also, remarks as to errors of ancient system, and suggested improvements. Page 1.

Return of Troops in the Government of Quebec,
showing commissioned officers..... 96
Staff officers..... 13
Non-commissioned officers..... 92
Drummers..... 56
Rank and file effective.....1,637

The return shows the different regiments, &c. 2.
Royal Artillery, showing a total (officers and men) of 187. 3.
Absent officers—nominal return. 4.
General and Staff Officers—Quebec. 6.
Quebec.—State of the Fortifications—Detailed Accounts of the fortifications of Quebec, referring to plans, points out disadvantages and proposed improvements—Plans (1 to 6) prepared by Capt. Holland transmitted. 7.
Fortifications of Jacques Cartier, of no use at the time, as it no where commands the main River. 11.
Fortification of Deschambeaux. May be fortified to very good advantage; the only road from Lower to Upper Canada; commands the rapids of the Richelieu, and some fortifications on the south shore would render difficult the passes by land and water. 11.
State of Government under the French administration. 1. The powers and jurisdiction of the various officers and courts. 12.
Tenure of land. 1. Fiefs. 14.
2. Terre en roture. 14.
Militia, under French Government, 15.
Provisions, cattle, &c. Abuse from the intendant fixing a price for. 15.
High Roads, usefulness of the office of Grand Voyer, or Inspector of. 16.
Courts of Justice. Their decisions not much respected; success depended more on the favour of the great than the justice of the cause; the absence of the Governor, Bishop and intendant contributed to the disesteem in which the courts were held. Canadians mostly Norman and very litigious; encouraged by the system; suggests a short code. 16.
Revenues and expense of Government, under French administration. This contains very full details with explanatory notes. The returns are for 1757. Receipts. 17.

1762

Expenses, ordinary. Page 21.
do King's Domain. 24.
do Governor General's salary and perquisites. 28.
do Intendants. 29.
Disposal of surplus. 29.
Moderation of expense to 1726, rapid increase to 1759. 29.
Manner of transacting the business. 30.
Revenue, new mode of collecting, and suggestions for best means of raising, with rates of duties, &c. Ill effects of the small salaries of French civil officers. 32.
Church Government—The Bishop—Chapter of Quebec. Parish of Quebec. 34.
Religious Orders. The Jesuits. 36.
The Recollects. Seminary, Quebec. 37.
Convent of the Hotel Dieu at Quebec. 38.
Convent of the Ursulines at Quebec. 39.
General Hospital near Quebec. 40.
Filles de la Congregation. 40.
There is a brief statement of the affairs of each of these orders, under the several titles, suggestions as to the policy to be adopted towards the religious orders, and how to conciliate the inhabitants.
Indian Nations within the Government. North Shore: Esquimaux, their customs, employment, &c. 43.
Montaignais (*sic*) or Monsonies (called by almost as many names as there are Villages). 44.
Hurons. 45.
South side: Miamies. 46.
Kanibas and Malocites. 46.
Nature of soil, and produce. Fertility; inhabitants more given to gun and fishing rod than to farming. 47.
Mines. Abundant Mineral resources. 48.
Suggestions as to growth of hemp and flax. 48.
Population. Remarks. 49.
Trade. Statement of exports of *Furs*, for 1754, 1755, also imports to show that the value of trade was greatly understated. 50.
French East India Company. 51.
Fisheries, prospects of in future. 51.
do whale, seal and sea cow. 52.
do salmon. 52.
Lumber. 53.
Fur Trade of the future. 53.
Hemp and Flax. 53.
Potash. 54.
People, character of the Gentry, The Clergy, The Traders, The Peasantry. 55 to 57.
Boundaries of Canada. No chart or map found to show the part of North America called by the French Canada. 58.
Papers referred to in report. None of these contained in this volume. List of them at 60.

1763

May 31, Trois Rivières

Lieut. Governor Burton. Report respecting the Government of Trois Rivières, to the Lords of Trade. 61.
Three Rivers. Situation, extent and boundaries, nature of soil. climate and natural and improved productions. 61, 62.
Rivers, Lakes and harbours. 63.

1763 Settlements, towns, parishes and inhabitants, tenure of Land, &c. 65.
Priests, number, how licensed and supported. 68.
Trade, with estimated exports and imports. 69.
Number of Vessels—Fisheries none. 70.
Woodlands, plenty of pine, &c., for masts, &c., on the North side, but difficulties of river navigation. 71.
Oak on south side. 71.
Fur Trade, former prosecution, rules since conquest. 71.
Mines, 73.
Civil Government, laws of commerce and courts. 73.
Revenues, Government, how raised, how applied. 75.
Forts, &c., and troops for garrisons. 77.
Hemp, what lands fit for. 77.
How forges and iron made, description of St. Maurice Works. 78.
Return of Canadian inhabitants in Government of Three Rivers, in May 1763. 81.
Return of christenings, marriages and burials from March 1762 to March 1763. 82.
Return of acres granted, cultivated and chief crops. 83.
General Gage. Report respecting Montreal to the Lords of Trade. 84.
Situation, extent and boundaries. 84.
Soil, climate, natural and improved productions. 85.
Rivers, Lakes and harbours. 85.
Settlements, towns, parishes, inhabitants and tenures. 87.
Priests, number, how licensed and supported. 89.
Trade, nature and amount. 90.
Vessels, number, tonnage, what built in the country. 91.
Fisheries, none in Montreal Government. 91.
Woodlands and their products (suggestions as to replanting timber). 91.
Fur trade (past system and proposed improvements). 92.
Mines, none in the inhabited parts, some at a vast distance do not pay. 94.
Civil Government, laws and Courts. 95.
Revenues, how raised and applied. 97.
Forts &c., what to be maintained and force necessary. 99.
Hemp, lands fit for and methods of encouraging growth. 99.
Forges, none. 100.

Govr. Murray's Transactions at Quebec.

B. 8. **B. M., 21,668.**

1766 August 20, London. Governor Murray. Letter to Lord Shelburne. Refers to the order for his return, to give an account of the state of the Province of Quebec, of the disorders there and of his own conduct, introductory to the papers in the volume.

The statements in the letter give the statistics of divisions, of population, British, French, and Indian; the British chiefly men of mean education, and the most immoral he ever knew; the Canadians frugal, industrious, and moral, and reconciled to British rule; describes the Noblesse, the Tenants and the good understanding that exists between them; they are shocked at the insults which the

1766 Noblesse and King's officers receive from the traders and lawyers since civil government took place. They are very ignorant, and venerate their priesthood who are, however, illiterate. Is not aware of any remarkable disorders, the outrage on Mr. Walker, the magistrate at Montreal, excepted. Disorders naturally arose from the attempt to establish civil govt. by which military officers were deprived of power, and magistrates and jurors selected from 450 contemptible sutlers and traders; sets out the abuse of power of those people, who hate the French Noblesse and abhor the peasants. The silence of the Ministry encourages them. The improper choice of civil officers from England has intensified this, added to by the pay being derived from fees, &c. Page 1.

1764 October 16, Quebec. Presentment of the Sessions held at Quebec 16 October 1764, by grand jury. Complaining of the number of inferior Courts and of the number of unqualified justices; ask that three justices decide cases not exceeding £10, without jury or appeal. The nuisance of permitting the occupancy of stalls in markets by men who ought to be employed in industrial pursuits; allowing King's batteries &c. to become private property. For the better observance of sabbath. Ask that the grand jury be consulted before any ordinance is passed; that all public accounts be submitted to it and settled every six months; that there should be an appeal from military to civil court, if the sum exceeds £10. Object to the ordinance establishing Courts of Judicature. The presentment enumerates also regulations as to measurement of wood &c., and the carrying of lanterns at night. 128.

An addition to the presentment demands that no Roman Catholic should act as grand or petty juror, the same being unconstitutional and tending to subvert His Majesty's power &c. 131.

Presentment of session. Protest of the French members of the grand jury against the presentment of 16 October, 1764, and against the attempt to disqualify Roman Catholics from serving in various capacities. 133.

December 13, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Murray. Enclosing letter respecting outrage on Walker, submitted for His Excellency's directions. 146.

December 10, Montreal. Capt. Mitchelson, 28 Regiment. Complains of the illegal arrest and imprisonment of soldiers, on suspicion of being concerned in the Walker outrage. 147.

No date (evidently Dec. 1764.) Mrs. Walker to General Burton, two letters respecting not granting of guard asked for by magistrates in form. Containing severe reflections on the military. 142.

December 12. Petition from merchants and traders of Montreal, praying that steps be taken to discover the authors of the outrage on Walker, complain the magistrates dare not act except in danger of their lives. 143.

No date (evidently Dec. 1764.) Letter from Mrs. Walker to Genl. Burton, asking that a guard should be placed on her house, and also on the gaol, to prevent the escape of the soldier lodged there on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage. Answer from General Burton, 28 Decm., 1764, that he is willing, but that application must be made by a civil magistrate. 141.

December 7th, 9th and 19th, Montreal. Copies of warrants against Sergeant Rogers and Private James Coleman, of the 28th Regiment, for being concerned in the Walker outrage. 148.

December 13, Montreal. Letter from General Burton to Governor Murray, enclosing letter from Capt. Mitchelson, 28th Regiment, respect-

1764 ing outrage on Walker. Letter from Capt. Mitchelson, 10th Decm., 1764, complaining that the soldiers of the Regiment are arrested and sent to prison illegally, and on mere suspicion. The difficulty of maintaining order in the regiment under these circumstances, Page 146.

ember 14, treal. Thomas Walker, J.P. Deposition of, as to the outrage committed on him. 24 Decm., 1764, deposition of Mrs. Walker. Same date, deposition of George Walls, tailor. 8 January, 1765, deposition of William Lewis, Grenadiers, 28th Regiment. 25th Decm., 1764, deposition of Sergeant Mees. Same date, deposition of Private James Coleman. 9th December, 1764, deposition of Sergeant Rogers. 9th December, 1765 (*sic*), deposition of Private Philip White. 25th December, 1765 (1764), deposition of Mrs. Mees. 5 February, 1765, deposition of Corporal Joseph Renny. 4th Feb., 1765, deposition of Private Hamilton. 5th February, 1765, deposition of Private Thomas. 8th February, 1765, deposition of Private Roxborough. 7th Feby., 1765, deposition of Private Coleman. 8th February, 1765, deposition of Private Ashman. 3rd February, 1765, deposition of Capt. Skene (latter bound over on 12th February.) Deposition of Lieutenant Carleton (bound over), 4th February, 1765. Deposition of Lieut. Dow (bound over), 8th February, 1765. Deposition of Ensign Dilks Harding (bound over), 3rd February. Deposition of Lieut. Tottenham, 17th December, 1764. Deposition of Provost Marshall Jones, 2 February, 1765. Deposition of Ensign Cole (bound over), 8 February, 1765. Depositions of Messrs. Waldron and McNeal, 2 February. Depositions of Mr. Thos. Christie, Mr. James Price and Mr. J. Croquet, same date. 181.

1765 date. Quebec Traders. Petition to the King. Sets out their loyalty, and submission to military rule till civil government established. The poverty of the ancient inhabitants and the destruction of inland trade by Indian wars. The want of money, except paper currency of doubtful value; sets forth charges against Governor Murray of tyrannical, unconstitutional and oppressive conduct, of which numerous instances are given. Prays for new Governor and for a House of Representatives, exclusive of military officers. 6.

o date. London Merchants. Petition to the King. In support of petition from Quebec Traders (see pages 6 to 10). 10.

ebruary 10, uebec. Governor Murray. To Thomas Walker, respecting the trial of accused for outrage on him. 80.

arch 2. uebec. Governor Murray to the Board of Trade. The jealousies, heart-burnings and strife that exist; the outrage on Mr. Walker; the insubordination of the 28th Regiment at Montreal. The improper grants to men for conducting affairs at Labrador, highly prejudicial. Is anxious for a judgment in his case. The poverty of the Judge and officials whom there is no revenue to pay. 82.

arch 10, ontreal. Inhabitants of Montreal. Petition to the King from the new subjects (in French). Setting forth their grievances; amongst others, billetting of soldiers in private houses, new registration of titles to property at great expense; vexatious regulations respecting Indian Trade; gun license; the doing away with Assize Courts; the thirty days' registration of those intending to leave the Province on business. The excessive issue of tavern licenses; the monopoly of civil offices by the military, &c. 11*a*.

pril 9, uebec. Grand Jurors. Representation against the Ordinance changing the terms of summoning the grand jurors, so as to bring them from

1765 all parts of the country instead of selecting by vicinage as hitherto. Page 150.

No date. (about April 1765) George Suckling, King's Prosecutor. Explaining the irregularities of summoning jurors and the cause of the failure of the prosecutions at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, especially that regarding the Walker outrage. 152.

No date. Walker, Agent. Anonymous paper left by him at the Secretary of State's Office, containing list of charges against Governor Murray. 14.

No date. Governor Murray. Answers to the charges and complaints against him. These contain the statistics of revenues derived from duties, seignorial dues, &c., in 1757, (prior to the Conquest) imposed by Edict of the King of France. The Articles are answered in detail, and the appendices contain documents and statements in support of the Governor's defence. 19.

May 14, Montreal. Thomas Walker, J. P. Protest and accompanying documents. 68.

June 24, Quebec. Governor Murray. Enclosing ordinances, issued as a temporary measure. The ignorance of the London merchants, who object to certain of these, as to the condition of the Colony. The reason of Walker's pains to baffle the investigation, so as to excite the sympathy of the London merchants; the pains taken to secure a fair trial and his refusal to attend at Three Rivers. The Council determined he shall be removed from the magistracy, which Murray is averse to doing. 93.

No date. Protestants, list of, in the District of Montreal. Total number 136. 96.

Acts of the Privy Council relative to the assault on Thomas Walker, J.P., with evidence adduced as to the failure to bring the trial to an issue, &c. The Acts relate to proceedings extending from 10 December, 1764, to 22 June, 1765. 101.

No date. Petition from French Inhabitants. Acknowledging the justice of the laws passed by Governor in Council, when under military rule. The overturn when lawyers, not knowing the language, were substituted; complain of exclusion from all professions (even those of surgeon and apothecary) on account of their religion, at the instance of about 30 shop-keepers, only 15 of whom are domiciled; pray that the laws established by Governor in Council may be confirmed; that jurists, notaries, advocates, &c., may be preserved in their functions, that family affairs may be settled in their own language, that they may be allowed to follow their own customs, so long as these are not contrary to the general good of the Colony, and that the laws should be promulgated in their own language. 62 signatures. 121.

September 2, Whitehall, London. Board of Trade. Report signed by Lord Dartmouth, Soame Jenyns, Sir John York and J. Dyson. That the Lords of the Privy Council have now before them all matters respecting the constitution and form of government of Quebec, civil and ecclesiastical, of the greatest importance, but submit the propriety of calling a general assembly and second the consideration of the complaints of merchants and traders. State the objection to the first, and the propriety of dividing the country into three districts with Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers as Capitals respectively. Governor Murray to return to answer to the complaints. 12.

No date (evidently 1766). Seigneurs of Quebec and Montreal. Address to the King, bearing testimony to their feeling of respect and esteem for General Murray, for the kindness and justice he showed them and all their country-

1766 men. The evils arising from the establishment of civil government, by which the French Canadian inhabitants have been oppressed. Page 191.

date (evi- tly 1766.) Seigneurs and Proprietors of Fiefs in the District of Montreal. Petition (in French) to do away with the new Registry of title, the expense of which exhausts the Colony, and is of no advantage; and to open all offices, without respect to religion, the only test being qualification. 199.

ril 14, ebec. Governor Murray to the Lords of Trade. Relative to the suspension of Mr. Allsopp from his office of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Inrollment. Allsopp's seditious designs, the evil effect of his being restored, both on the new subjects and on the old (British) subjects. 63.

ril 14. Murray to Mr. Ellis patentee of Allsopp's offices. That Allsopp is an unfit person. Copy of Article 24 of Instructions as to suspensions from office. Extract of Govr. Murray's letter to the Lords of Trade dated Quebec, 24th April 1764, on the state of the country and the character of the British settlers; Protest by Thomas Walker, J.P., against a resolution of the Governor in Council, dated 3rd January 1765, not to hold a Court of Assize in Montreal, as also against an ordinance, changing the manner of calling Juries, for, among other reasons, the great injustice to him (Walker) and others by having to attend the Court of King's Bench at Quebec. 64.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRIGADIER GENERAL BURTON, 1760 TO 1765.

B. 9. **B. M., 21.669.**

1760 ovember 18, lbany. General Amherst. Empowering Colonel Burton to draw warrants for the subsistence of the 48th Regiment. 1.

1760 (?) uly 4, ew York. Colonel Burton to Col. Haldimand (the date at the beginning is 4 July, 1760; on the endorsement it is 4 June, 1762). Is on the point of starting on a campaign. The expenses of forces at Three Rivers to be drawn for, &c. General Gage has got 22nd Regiment. Leaves his family to Haldimand's care. The composition of the 1st Division. 2.

1762 ugust 15, lavana. Colonel Burton to Colonel Haldimand. The reduction of Havana. 4.

December 26, New York. Same to the same. Is recovering health. Will leave for Canada as soon as the lakes are passable. Kepple has taken a sixty gun French ship of war, and a large convoy off Havana. 5.

1763 January 22, New York. Same to same. Is leaving for Trois Rivières. The terms of the treaty of peace. Home politics. 6.

January 22, New York. Same to same. Enclosing Royal Proclamation. 8.

February 21, Montreal. Colonel Burton to Col. Haldimand. Arrival at Montreal; Mrs. Burton to be sent up. The power of drawing warrants. Rumoured loss of Captain Lotteridge in Missisquoi Bay. 9.

June 12, New York. General Amherst to Col. Burton. Murders by Southern Indians; to take precautions should messages come from them to Indians in his Government (Three Rivers). 10.

July 15, November (?) Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). That he had arranged with Governor Murray to send troops from Three

1763

Rivers, but thinks those from Quebec might go to Montreal without inconvenience. 15.

August 21, New York. General Amherst to Governor Burton. Bouquet's expedition against the Southern Indians; apathy of the Philadelphians; militia formed in Virginia. General expectations among the Indians as far as Nova Scotia. Precautions to be taken. 11.

November 10, Montreal. Governor Burton to General Murray. The troops in this (Montreal) Government very thinly scattered. Troops must be sent to Fort William Augustus and Oswegatchie. Desertion at the latter place; any attempt during winter or spring will likely be made there. The reinforcements might be most quickly sent from Three Rivers. 13.

November 12, Quebec. General Murray to Governor Burton. Haldimand has consented to send the troops wanted (see p. 13) from Three Rivers to be replaced by men from Quebec. 14.

November 17, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Respecting the arrangements for sending troops to Montreal. The garrison at Detroit well and Indians sickening of the affair. 16.

November 18, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). General Murray to send troops from Quebec to Montreal; has asked for a company from Three Rivers but does not believe himself warranted in lessening the number of troops without order from General Amherst or pressing necessity. 17.

November 20, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand. The troops from Quebec to continue their march to Montreal; encloses letter (in French) to Captains of Militia to give them assistance. 18.

November 20, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. The arrangements for reinforcements (see previous letters). Outrages by Indians at Oswegatchie. 20.

November 22, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). The arrangement about troops to Montreal. The company at Maskinongé will be ready to march at an hour's notice. 21

November 24, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Enclosing letters. 22

November 25, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). The troops on the march. Orders sent to Maskinongé. Detachment at St. François will be safe from surprise. Report of the peaceful feeling of the St. Francis Indians, but not to trust them too far. 23.

November 27, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Arrival of troops at Montreal. Safe arrival of detachment at Fort William Augustus; all quiet there and at La Galette. 25.

December 12, Montreal. Same to the same. Packets of letters sent General Amherst have not reached. Reports from upper posts. Indian reports say that Ottawas intend attacking Oswegatchie during the winter, 26.

December 14, Montreal. Same to the same. Loss of a convoy to the Detroit. Indian truce with that garrison. 27.

December 26, Three Rivers. General Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). The delay in delivery of letters vexatious. The loss of so many men by Indian attacks is unfortunate. The company at Maskinongé still ready, but if they are not wanted soon will give them more room as they are restricted in their quarters. 28.

December 29, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Cannot say when the Company at Maskinongé will be wanted. 29.

1764

January 1, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). The troops from Maskinongé would have started but for the doubts about the roads. If the danger to the garrison of Montreal increases might send other troops also, as all is quiet at Three Rivers. 30.

1764
nuary 4, ntreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. The reinforcements for Montreal ; the passage of the Repentigny not yet safe. No news from the Upper Country ; hopes everything is quiet there. Page 32.

nuary 11, ntreal. Same to the Same. The Assomption river sufficiently taken ; has sent march route for troops. 33.

nuary 17, ree Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Hopes the troops have arrived safely. Captain Campbell to rejoin his Corps. 34.

nuary 18, ntreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Safe arrival of troops from Maskinongé. Captain Campbell has received orders to go to Three Rivers. All quiet above. Impatient for news from Crown Point. 35.

nuary 22, ntreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Sends letters. Murray appointed Governor of Quebec. His own (Burton's) destination yet uncertain. 36.

nuary 24, ree Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Arrival of Colonel Christie ; left for Quebec. Apparently no change in the situation ; never asked anything, so is easy. Is surprised at the difference between what was supposed to be Canada and what forms the Province of Quebec now. 37.

bruary 13, ree Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Has received enquiry from General Murray as to papers respecting this country (Three Rivers ?) and copy of paragraph from Lord Halifax. Would be glad to hear from Burton as to position of affairs. 38.

bruary 14, ree Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Respecting paper money. 39.

bruary 21, ree Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Paper money ; no dealers in it at Three Rivers ; if any they must be in Quebec and Montreal. The party spirit in England prevents definite arrangements being made for this country. 43.

bruary 16, ntreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Unsatisfactory state of their position. The mode adopted with respect to registering paper money and of treating it officially. Its disposal. List of that registered at Three Rivers. 40.

bruary 23, ntreal. Same to the same. Paper money dealers. Faction at home. News expected from Crown Point. 44.

rch 3, ree Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Men sent from Quebec and Three Rivers to Montreal. 46.

rch 8, ree Rivers. Same to the same (in French). The steps he is taking to raise his quota of the Battalion. 48.

Summary of letter of 13 March to the same effect. 50.

rch 11, ntreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Will follow the same method as Governor Murray in raising Volunteers. 49.

rch 14, ntreal. Same to the same. Further respecting the raising of Canadian Volunteers. 51.

rch 20, ree Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Officers for the Volunteers ; the mistaken ideas of the men about their time of service. Will keep the Volunteers raised in Three Rivers until they are required at Montreal. 52.

rch 22, ntreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. The arrangements for Officers; men do not come in fast; hopes to have the number completed by the opening of navigation, &c. 53.

rch 24, ree Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Has received Governor Murray's remedy for difficulties in recruiting. Will follow his example it necessary. 54.

1764
March 27, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Battalion of Canadians to be raised. Has written to Governor Murray on the subject, but does not know yet whether his commission as Governor of the Province has arrived. Page 47.

March 27, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). The second company has left Quebec; hopes his own will soon be ready. Will send warrant for the pay of the 27th Regiment. Two deserters sent for trial. 55.

March 28, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Letters aknowledged. Respecting the Volunteers and warrant for the 27th; will try the deserters. 56.

April 5, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. The movements of Volunteer Companies &c. 57.

April 9, Montreal. Same to the same. Letters sent. Concerning Volunteers; hopes to have the regiment despatched on the 16th to Lachine on the way to Oswego. Returns of paper money to be made. Personal news &c. 58.

April 11, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Hopes that the presence of General Amherst in London will be of advantage to those here. Burton's acceptance of Governorship of Montreal. Hopes for nothing for himself. Paper money return. The Volunteers will be sent off before the end of the week. The engagement of additional men. Murray's unfounded anticipations of raising men in Quebec. 60.

April 12, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. The Lieutenant Governorship of Montreal. The returns of paper money. The arrangements for sending off the Canadian Battalion. Anticipations of Governor Murray falsified. Prohibition of Indian trade with Upper Country. 63.

April 12, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Recommending M. de Montizambert. Arrangements about the Three Rivers Company, pay &c. and the reimbursing of M. de Montizambert for the expenses of supernumeraries. 65.

April 17, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Concerning Canadian Volunteers. Suggests a proclamation to ascertain what decision the Canadians and French have taken as to remaining in or leaving Canada. 66.

April 19, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Praises the Three Rivers Volunteers. They have left for Lachine. Approves of suggested proclamation as to French &c., desirous to leave or remain in the country. Respecting the Indian trade. 68.

April 25, Montreal. Same to the same. The last batteaux have left Lachine with the Three Rivers company on board. Hopes General Gage will be made Commander in Chief. 69.

May 3, Montreal. Same to the same. Respecting letter. No word from Major Rigoville since leaving the Cedars. 70.

May 8, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Report as to intention of the French to remain in the country cannot be made till the time allowed has expired. Would not be surprised if no definite arrangements made for the country till then. Is surprised Claus has sent no message to the Indians. 71.

May 9, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. The list of those intending to return to France not yet sent. Major Rigoville and corps to leave Oswegatchie. Congress at Caughnawaga satisfactory. A large body of Indians to be sent off for Sir W. Johnson's. Abenaquis have received a message through two chiefs. 72.

1764

May 16, Montreal. Same to the same. The Caughnawagas to leave for Sir W. Johnson's next day to join the Five Nations. The returns of emigrants to France, &c. Page 73.

May 22, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton. Glad the Caughnawagas are leaving. Only two of the Tête de Boules Indians yet arrived; eagerness of the traders to get their peltry. Has sent a number of emigrants to Governor Murray. 74.

May 29, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Has received letters from Captain Montizambert; Corps in good order; expects the Campaign to be short. The daily allowance proposed to be given to Lieut. Governors has been stopped. 75.

May 30, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. No letter from Calcraft mentions the pay to Canadian Governors; Chief Justice Gregory arrived at Quebec. Murray's commission to arrive by Holland, who leaves London about the middle of April. 76.

May 31, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Has heard of the expected arrival of Holland with commission and arrangements for this country. Asks about Burton's method of making returns of paper money. 77.

June 2, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Is sending registry of paper money to Quebec to be forwarded to Lord Halifax. 78.

June 8, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Will follow the example of Burton in sending off the registry of paper money. 79.

June 18, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. All quiet at Detroit; Canadian Volunteers at work on the carrying places at Niagara. Sir W. Johnson to hold congress there in July. Bradstreet ill at Albany. Has stopped seven canoes from Michillimackinack at Carillon. 80.

July 3, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Prospect of a peaceful campaign for the Canadian Volunteers. Burton is well rid of the Indians, probably attracted by the remembrance of the rum. 81.

July 5, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Will forward letter. 82.

July 6, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. All quiet at Niagara and Detroit. Arrival of Bradstreet at Oswego very ill. Sir W. Johnson expects his congress to result in peace; the mischief in Pennsylvania and Virginia was committed by Shawanese and Delawares. Has succeeded in getting the Ottawas to congress. Is anxious for definite settlement of government of the country. 83.

July 17, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Complains of the increasing irregularity in receiving letters; the inconveniences of the situation increase rather than diminish, so that he would like a quiet life. His allowance as Governor. Peace with Southern Indians desirable. Distrusts the Delawares and Shawanese. The deficiency in iron from the forges caused by the difference in the store scales. Deserters sent for trial. 85.

July 18, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. No staff fixed for America, nor government for Canada. General Monckton's court martial. No pay to be got for the Canadian Governors. Cannot therefore, send an order for proportion to Haldimand during his (Burton's) absence at Havana. The deserters arrived; mail irregularities. The deficiency in iron. The Indian congress at Niagara. All quiet at Michillimackinack. 87.

July 24, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). The delay in settling the government of Canada. Respecting the deferred pay

1764 to the Governors and his reason for asking the order on Mr. Calcraft. The next letter is a copy with a paragraph added, respecting the Indian congress and that some of the St. Francis Indians are planting Indian corn in the interior with the purpose of retiring there. 89.

August 8, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). Prospect of settling about the governments. Has taken measures to check the receipts and issues of the iron at the store. Anticipates that the forges will be transferred to private individuals. 92.

August 8, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. The receipt of Governor Murray's commission should settle their position. Respecting the deficiency in the weight of iron. To make arrangements about the accounts in case any private person gets the forges. 94.

August 14, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). The deficiency in the iron. A man of the 27th the thief, having made false keys. Duplicates of the declaration of the weight will be sent. 96.

August 29, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Respecting letters. Justices of Peace much wanted in Montreal. 97.

August 30, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Letters will be forwarded. Shall be glad at the arrival of one of the Council for the administration of justice. 98.

September 13, Montreal. Same to the same. No civil judicature yet established. Reports as to new Governors for Montreal and Three Rivers. Is thoroughly home sick. Hears that the Province is to be divided into two districts—Quebec and Montreal. The Rivers St. Maurice and Godfroi to be the boundaries. All quiet at Detroit. Bradstreet and his army arrived there. 99.

October 4, Montreal. Same to the same. Sends letter from General Gage, not to be spoken of till they meet. Asks Haldimand to come to Montreal on matters of consequence. 101.

October 6, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). The state of his health prevents him from going to Montreal. Has sent Mr. Gugy, to whom he can open his mind without risk. Congratulates Burton on escaping the frightful labyrinth. If he (Haldimand) must spend the winter there it will certainly be the last. 104.

October 7, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Regrets Haldimand's illness. Has been appointed to the command of the troops in the district of Montreal. In case he does not remain in Canada, Haldimand to command. Has obtained leave of absence and will sail for home by the 20th. Urges Haldimand to come to Montreal to receive papers, &c. Has written Murray that he has resigned Lieut. Governorship. 102.

October 9, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Will do all he can to see him, if his health permits. Will leave at once if he is able. 105.

October 9, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Is appointed Brigadier General on the staff of North America; has changed his mind as to going to England and will remain. No need of Haldimand to come to Montreal in his present state of health. 106.

October 16, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to Governor Burton (in French). Congratulates Burton on his appointment. The journey to Quebec has increased his indisposition but will leave for Montreal as soon as he is well enough. 107.

October 17, Montreal. Governor Burton to Governor Haldimand. Acknowledges letters, &c. 108.

1764
November 15. No signature (Governor Murray ?) Apparently addressed to General Burton. Arrival of sick Canadian Volunteers at Montreal. Proposed method of settling the accounts of Canadian corps. 109.

November 21, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). Sends letter from Governor Murray. The method of paying Canadian Volunteers. 110.

November 22, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. Sends Haldimand his answer to Governor Murray for perusal. 111.

November 27. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). The arrangements he thinks desirable for settling with the Volunteers from the Government of Three Rivers and disbanding them. 112.

November 28, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. No instructions from Governor Murray about Volunteers. Cannot send down the companies till he leaves. Refers him to the officer for an account of this extraordinary campaign. 114.

December 1, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). Captain Brown goes to Montreal to disband the Volunteers. Encloses letter to M. De Montizambert with instructions, &c. 115.

1765
January 14, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. General Gage appointed Commander in Chief. Colonel Bouquet's success, &c. 116.

January 19, Montreal. Same to the same. The 28th Regiment (in three divisions) marches for Pointe aux Trembles. Asks Haldimand to assist it with provisions, &c., at Three Rivers. The Royal Americans on the way to Montreal. 117.

January 2?, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). Congratulations on the appointment of General Gage and success of Bouquet. Will do all he can for the 28th Regiment. Had proposed visiting Quebec and Montreal but is afraid of the state of his health. 118.

January 22, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. The arrival of the Royal Americans earlier than expected has obliged him to send off 1st Division of the 28th Regiment before he could let Haldimand know. Respecting Bouquet, &c. 119.

January 29, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). The march of the 28th Regiment. The arrival of the 2nd Battalion (Royal Americans) at Montreal. 121.

February 1, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. The movements of the 28th Regiment and the Royal Americans. 122.

February 28, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). Enclosing letters &c. 45.

April 27, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. Enclosing official intimation by General Gage of his (Burton) being appointed Brigadier General in North America. 123.

No date (April 1765) Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). The intimation of General Burton's appointment. Asks leave of absence. Touching Col. Bouquet. 124.

May 2, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. Thanks, &c. Leave of absence will be granted. Captain Holmes to command the troops in his absence. Arrangements about the forges &c. 125.

May 7, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). Making arrangements for leaving. Is responsible to the Commander in Chief about the forges and iron. Hopes to obtain some remuneration in this respect. 127.

May 20, Three Rivers. Same to the same (in French). If he cannot get a passage at Quebec will go by Lake Champlain and spend the summer at Crown Point with his battalion. Sees by Quebec Gazette, Burton's name mentioned in the promotion of Generals. 131.

1765
May 10, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. Haldimand's arrangements for leaving. The arrangements about the forges. The money matters between them. A company of Royal Americans gone to Crown Point; the rest to follow; Haldimand's baggage will be sent by the Transport sloop. Page 129.

May 25, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). The monthly returns and distribution of troops in Three Rivers district. Will go to Quebec to see about a ship. The wretchedness caused by the fire in Montreal. 132.

May 26, Montreal. General Burton to Governor Haldimand. Thanks &c. Haldimand's baggage will be forwarded. Dreadful fire in Montreal; exertions of the military saved the rest of the town. 133.

June 18, Montreal. Same to the same. Troops to be removed from the town of Three Rivers during the assizes. 134.

June 21, Montreal. Same to the same. The forges at Three Rivers having passed into the hands of the civil government the accounts are to be made up. 135.

June 28, Three Rivers. Governor Haldimand to General Burton (in French). Troops removed from the town during the assizes. Sends monthly returns and has transferred the command to Captain Holmes. The arrangement of stores, &c. 137.

July 5, Quebec. Colonel Haldimand to General Burton (in French). Has made arrangements about the iron and stores sent to Quebec. Will settle personally with Commander in Chief in New York. Is to leave next morning. 138.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, AND PAPERS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1759 TO 1774.

B. 10. **B. M., 21,670.**

1759
July 20, Before Niagara. W. M. Johnson to Col. Haldimand. The General (Prideaux) and Col. Johnson killed. Has taken command. Col. Haldimand is to join. Ammunition to be sent on immediately. 1.

July 21, Before Niagara. Same to the same. Haldimand not to join; is sorry he cannot reinforce him. The place much stronger than was expected. The progress of the siege. Ammunition and provisions running short. 2.

July 25, Niagara. Same to the same. Beat the French army yesterday; this morning the fort capitulated. The French garrison to be forwarded to New York. 4.

July 26, Niagara. Same to the same. Escort for French garrison. Rum and provisions wanted. 5.

1760
May 3, Conajohare. Same to the same. Introducing friends. 6.

May 12, Fort Johnson. Same to the same. With Indian presents. Suggestions as to dealing with Indians. 7.

May 28. General Amherst to Sir W. Johnson How French Indians are to be received. 8.

May 30, Fort Johnson. W. M. Johnson to Col. Haldimand. As to reception of French Indians. Onondaga Indians sent on an expedition to bring in an intelligent prisoner, so as to ascertain the fate of Quebec. 9.

July 11, Fort Johnson. Same to the same. The meeting of Swegatchy Indians with Haldimand; he and the Onondaga Chiefs might arrange with them. Is

1760 using every endeavour to bring the Six Nation and other Indians to His Majesty's interests. Their defection from the French. Will soon be at Haldimand's post to consult. 11.

1763 October 7, St. James', (London.) Proclamation. Copy of Proclamation relative to the lands reserved to the sole use of the different nations or tribes of Indians. 160.

1767 June 6, Johnson Hall. Sir W. Johnson to Brigadier Haldimand. Letter of introduction. 14.

1768 October 24, Fort Stanwix. Indian Treaty; present 3,102 Indians, the names and numbers of the tribes being specified. Letter of instructions read empowering James Walker, commissioner from Virginia, to settle boundaries between Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the several nations of Indians concerned. The congress lasted from the 24th October till 5th November. The report contains abstract of the speeches, the boundaries settled upon and the conditions. 15.

1772 September 24. Sir William Johnson. Pay list, Indian department. 72.
Indian Department. Receipts for pay to Interpreters, &c., 1 November, 1772; 1 May, 1773. 73.

1773 June 2, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson. Relative to some Indian accounts. 97.

June 14. Major Basset to General Gage. Conference with Indians who brought in the murderers of Pond, &c., at Detroit, which lasted for two days, 9 and 10 May, 1773. 75.

June 14, Detroit. Same to the same. Confession of the Indians who murdered Pond, his two batteau men and boy. 82.

June 14, Detroit. Same to the same. Pottawatamie Chiefs' statement as to attack on Mr. Vanslicke. Charge the French with being the instigators. From pages 87 to 96 are duplicates of confessions, &c. 85.

June 14, Detroit. Major Basset to General Haldimand. Respecting the attack on Vanslick by Indians; blames the French most. Has refused passes to French and English traders for St. Joseph. Has refused to receive Indians from there till they behave better. Will release the three murderers of Pond when their chiefs arrive. 98.

June 15, New York. General Haldimand to Sir W. Johnson. Has taken command during Gage's absence; desires to be fully informed of the state of Indian affairs in the northern department. In the south, no prospect of peace between the Creeks and Chocktaws. 100.

June 15, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Congratulates Haldimand on his command. Is in daily expectation of hearing from the Shawanese and Delawares, summoned to a congress on account of some dangerous belts. 102.

June 28, Pittsburgh. Alexander McKee. Arrival of six Shawanese from Scioto, relative to surveys of land by Virginians, on the ground that the land had been sold by the Six Nation Indians and Cherokees. They wish the Virginians to pay them for it. 103.

June 30, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Northern Indians complain of the irregular method of carrying on trade; no proper regulations made by Provincial Governments. Shawanese and Delawares desire to break off from the Six Nations. Congress called to consider the conduct of the Indians at the Wabash and the Pottawatamies. The intrigues of the French to the southward. His ill health requires absence. 105.

August 5, Perth Amboy. Chief Justice Smyth to Haldimand. Regarding the passage of two servants. Reply by General Haldimand. 107 and 108.

1773

August 17, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Enclosing speech from four chiefs of the Pottawatamies, at Detroit, and of six Shawanese at Fort Pitt. (The latter a repetition of the proceedings at pp. 103, 104). Page 109.

August 26, Guy Park. Guy Johnson to Haldimand. That he has sent general directions to Major Basset how to deal with the Indians. 112.

August 28, Montaulk. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. His ill health. Does not see how Major Basset could do otherwise than release the Indian murderers, after the wanton cruelty committed by traders on people of the same nation. Expects a numerous meeting of Indians from Ohio shortly at his house. Colonel Johnson will write what takes place. 113.

September 29, Guy Park. Guy Johnson to Haldimand. Murder and robbery of Frenchmen by Seneca Indians. The chief ordered the stolen packs to be secured for return. The Indians are greatly concerned about the murder, and agreed that the murderers should be given up. 115.

September 15, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. The latter's health. Extraordinary conduct of Mr. Murray in the Illinois. Steps should be taken to prevent the Indians selling land without the sanction of Johnson; he should take the opportunity of the meeting to arrange this. Apprehends difficulties from land encroachments. Has received news of the murder of Frenchmen by Indians. 116.

September 27, Detroit. Major Basset. Answer of Pitchibaon, Pottawatamie chief, to speech of Sir William Johnson to his and the Six Nations. 118.

September 30, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Unless His Majesty stop the spirit of purchasing and putting settlements in the back lands, where there is no government, despairs of its being done. Indian complaints on that head. Will caution them about selling. Received favourable answer to his speech from Western Indians. The murder of the Frenchmen an act of revenge. 119.

October 5, Brunswick. Samuel Cleveland to Haldimand. Respecting constitution of members of a Court Martial. 121.

October 7, New York. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Has been occupied with a deputation of Indian chiefs from Canada. Has sent his half yearly accounts. 122.

October 8, New York. General Haldimand, by his Secretary to Cleveland. Relative to members of Court Martial. 123.

October 15, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. The conduct of the Senecas; has sent a proper message to them, as they have not sent to explain the misconduct of their people. Capt. McLeod requests that he may not be obliged to go to Ontario. 124.

October 20, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. The land transactions of Mr. Murray; Maisonville's account of Kennedy. Sends warrants for half year's disbursements. Is impatient to hear resolution of the Senecas about the late murder. Capt. McLeod need not go to Ontario till spring. Birth of a daughter to General Gage. 125.

October 29, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Has no confidence in Kennedy; has tried Maisonville and confides in him. The Chiefs of the Six Nations coming down about the murder; the laws ought to be enforced. Thanks for indulgence to Capt. McLeod. Has received answer from the Pottawatomies about the murders and robberies committed since the surrender of Canada. 127.

November 25, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Has come to a conclusion with the chiefs of the Six Nations; they are to make good the peltry stolen and deliver up the murderers; disputes among them; one of the disaffected fled to stir up strife. 129.

1773

December 1, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Discusses the best means of dealing with the Indian murderers, and how to turn the matter to the best account with the Six Nations. 131.

December 8, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Respecting the conduct of one George Klock, a bad character. He has carried off three Indians to be used in England for mischievous purposes. The Indians exasperated at this. Klock to be apprehended. 132.

December 17, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Concerning the organization of the Indian Department. Agrees as to the means of dealing with the Indian murderers. 135.

December 22, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Has taken measures to prevent Klock escaping. Has heard of a number of Indians assembled at the Wabash. Newspapers publish an account of the murder of Virginians on their way to the Ohio. Has just heard that Klock with one Indian had sailed. 138.

December 27, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Respecting the organization of the Indian Department. 139.

1774

January 6, New York. Geueral Haldimand, by his secretary, to Col. Nesbitt. Leave of absence to Ensign Turner, 47th Regiment. 141.

January 26, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. The organization of Indian Department. Intelligence from Kayaghshota, Ohio Chief; the French at the bottom of the late meetings to ingratiate themselves with the Indians in case of a war. The Shawanese not to be trusted. Has sent message by Kayaghshota. 142.

February 7, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. His son, Sir John, goes to New York. Senecas, it is believed, will fulfil their engagements. Intercedes for a deserter who has been living among the Indians and has been useful. 144.

February 10, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Satisfaction at the conduct of Kayaghshota. The refractory conduct of the Shawanese; they are likely to be humbled by the resolution of the Six Nations to shake them off. The advantage of getting the Seneca murderers delivered up. Is surprised at the interference of the French in Indian affairs. Will take steps to ascertain through what agency they communicate to the southward. How the pardon of the deserter, Andrews, is to be obtained. 145.

February 24, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. The intrigues of the Creeks; the combination not yet general, but no knowing what may come of it, or of the gross insult to the English nation. The war between them and the Choctaws is fortunate. 146.

March 18, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Hostilities of the Creeks in Georgia carried no further. Account of the cause of the murders and of what took place. 147.

March 19, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. The steps he is taking to draw the northern nations closer into alliance to check the refractory Indians. Has a number of Indians with him, who have brought skins to make up for those stolen from the Frenchmen last year, and also chiefs of the Mohawks about a dispute between them and the Corporation of Albany. 149.

March 31, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. Further about the murders committed by the Creeks. Suspects that the Shawanese would try to widen the breach. Has deferred sending chiefs, who had prepared to start to negotiate with the Indians to the southward, until he hears further. Has received letter from Lord Dartmouth concerning the Illinois settlement; will co-operate to prevent what he believes to be a dangerous and impolitic measure. 152.

1774
April 7. New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Prospects of peace with the Creeks; approves of his deferring sending the Six Nation chiefs to the Creeks till it is absolutely necessary. To be prepared in case of a rupture. Mr. John (Jehu?) Hay to go to the Illinois to obtain description of the country and inhabitants; sends with him a proclamation against encroachments and orders to commanding officer to prevent them. 154.

April 21, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. The Six Nations deliver up the Seneca murderers, but intercede for their lives. The provocation they have received. Asks for their lives. Mr. McKee's accounts at Fort Pitt. 156.

April 27, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Pardons the two Seneca murderers, on condition that full reparation be made for the robbery. 158.

April 29, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. That Mr Hay is going to the Illinois; to furnish him with presents for the Indians; sends copy of proclamations relative to encroachments on Indian lands. 159.

April 29, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. The prisoners sent to gaol; several of the chiefs wait to see the result; the novelty of the transaction occasions much private contention. Illness of one of the prisoners aggravates the state of feeling. 162.

May 4, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. Sends duplicate of letter respecting prisoners. Hopes the lenity shown on this occasion may be productive of good effect. 164.

May 5, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. The proceedings at the meeting with the Indians, when the Seneca murderers were delivered up. Will be ready to cooperate to the southward if necessary. Mr. Hay a suitable man to send to the Illinois. Importance of the co-operation of the Six Nation Indians. Prays for the pardon of the deserter Andrews. 165.

May 26, Amboy. Major Hamilton to Haldimand. Has been acquitted at the court martial on the ground of the want of competency of the court, owing to its composition. Asks that a proper court be constituted to have the charges against him fully tried. Accompanying this are the proceedings of the court martial. 171.

June 9, Johnson Hall. Sir William Johnson to Haldimand. The outrageous conduct of Colonel Cressor and the forcible entry of Virginians has made an uproar among the Indians. The encroachments on the hunting grounds will not be submitted to peaceably by the Warriors, whatever the chiefs may do, the few acts they have committed are nothing compared with what they suffer. The accounts of Mr McKee. 174.

June 15, New York. General Haldimand to Sir William Johnson. The two Indian murderers to be released, but proper measures to be taken to have the Canadians indemnified. Has given over the command to General Gage. Hopes that matters to the southward have been made up with the Creeks, but the unwarrantable conduct of Colonel Cressor will draw the just resentment of the Indians. 176.

August 20, Guy Park. Guy Johnson to Haldimand. Death of Sir William Johnson; he has been recommended for the succession. Has taken charge in the meantime, and has prevailed on the Indians to send a delegation to the southward. Conduct of the Virginians a great obstruction to every pacific measure. Mr. John (Jehu?) Hay been appointed resident at Detroit; has received instructions as to his journey to Illinois. 178.

1774
August 31, New York. General Haldimand to Col. Guy Johnson. Condolences on the death of Sir William Johnson; trusts he will be able to preserve the influence Sir William had with the Indians. Page 179.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRIGADIER GENERAL TAYLOR AND OTHERS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1765 TO 1774 VOL. I.

B. 11. **B. M., 21,671.**

1765
October 4, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Cannot yet make up contingent account for the Province. Intends to attempt supplying Iberville and Natchez through the Mississippi by the Lakes, to avoid going to New Orleans. Government schooner to be used for this and other services. The military works at Natchez and Iberville; survey ordered. 1.

1766
March 27, Fort Tombecby. E. Lagardère to Governor Johnstone. Murder of an Indian by Creeks, may forward the views of the Governor in trying to widen the breach between the Creeks and the Choctaws. 5.

May 20, Pensacola: Brigadier Taylor. Orders for taking possession of Fort Tombecby, carrying on the works and preserving order. 7.

May 25, Chester-ca-lusfa. S. Forrester to Governor Johnstone. Fight between the French and Indians. Indian internal wars. 10.

May 29, Pensacola. Marshall,—Carpenter. Offer to repair the Fort at Natchez. 12.

June 4, New Orleans. Felix Manuel Riesch to Brigadier Taylor (in French). A friendly letter. 13.

June 17, Mobile. F. Pousset to Brigadier Taylor. Plan for protecting the plantations and inhabitants of Mobile from the Indians. 14.

June 26. Charles Stewart to Brigadier Taylor. All quiet among the Choctaws; has heard nothing of the Creeks, except a slight raid. Different tribes come to get arms &c. repaired. Chickasaws have made peace on the Illinois. The expedition to Tombecby. 16.

June 28, Muckolassie's Town. James Germany to Governor Johnston. The Creeks have promised to keep the peace. They are at war with the Choctaws. 18.

June 28, Muckolassie. Wolf King to Governor Johnstone. Friendly talk, expressing his desire for peace and asking for some tobacco, coffee &c. 19.

June 30. James Noble to Brigadier Taylor. German settlements on the Mississippi (?). If appointed superintendent could bring trade into British hands. Asks Brigadier Taylor to recommend this, &c. 21.

July 17, London. Mr. P. to Thomas Miller. Referring to a charge, that letters to the officers had been opened. 23.

July 18, Mobile. Daniel Clark to Brigadier Taylor. Asking him to pay an account and deduct it from the amount due for wood. 24.

July 20, Pensacola. Arthur Gordon to Brigadier Taylor. Giving his opinion as Attorney General, that the control of the lands, tenements, &c., of His Majesty in West Florida is in the hands of the Governor. 25.

July 21, Mobile. Lieut. Ritchy. Inventory of Ordnance and Ordnance stores sent from Mobile to Fort Tombecby. 28.

July 23, Pensacola. Jacob Blackwell. That he has left power with Mr. Robert Ross to carry on his contract. 30.

July 24, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to Brigadier Taylor. Acknowledging money for King's service. Shall attend to orders respecting batteaux, &c. 31.

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August 1, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to Governor Johnstone. Enquiring about the manner of obtaining the services of the Government schooner, &c. Page 32.

August 3, Pensacola. Same to the same. Further about the Government schooner, 34.

August 7, New Orleans. Manuel F. Puesch (Riesch at page 13) to Brigadier Taylor (in Spanish). Letter by Captain Francisco Rui. 36.

August 20, Mobile. William Irving to Brigadier Taylor. That he will procure carts and send fowls, &c. 37.

August 29, Mobile. J. Hendrie to Brigadier Taylor. Reporting murders committed by Indians. The Choctaws trying to discover the murderers. Other Indian outrages. Senecas and other Indians asking ammunition to defend themselves. 38.

August 30, Mobile. Robert Hannah. Deposition respecting the murder by Indians of two traders, Goodwin and Davis. 41.

September 3, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to Brigadier Taylor. Respecting batteaux, with account of disbursements. Sends all accounts current. Provisions for Iberville. 44.

September 8, Fort Tombecby. E. Lagardère to Lieutenant Ritchy. Recommending him to have the guns mounted at the Fort, as a protection against the Indians. 46.

September 10, Fort Tombecby. Lieut. John Ritchy to Capt. David Hope. Asks for kettles, &c. Complains of undue interference. Desires provisions to be sent or the fort must be abandoned. Will order men on short allowance. Wants medicine chest. Has had a bad fever. Asks leave of absence to prosecute Lagardère. 47.

September 10, Tombecby. John Dawson to General Hope. Has put provisions in small batteaux and returned the large one with her crew, who are sickly. The impudence of the Senecas. 52.

September 13, Whitehall. Lord Shelburne to John Stuart. His Majesty's displeasure at the frauds, &c., committed on the Indians and at illegal settlements being made. Steps must be taken to stop these settlements and prevent frauds. Has written to General Gage and the Governors of the Provinces to cooperate for this purpose. 53.

September 16, Senechasa. James Adair to Governor Johnstone. Details of Indian outrages. The hatred of the Creeks to the British. Fears of a dangerous Confederacy. 55.

September 18, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Description of the ruinous state of the fort and buildings at Pensacola. 59.

September 18, Pensacola. Same to the same. The importance of the posts of Tombecby and Natchez. The state of mind of the Indians and the effect on them of the possession of these posts. The inconvenience and danger from the Spaniards possessing the land on the East of the Mississippi. The desirability of having possession of New Orleans; its advantages for the fur trade, &c. 64.

September 18, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to the Lords of the Treasury. Suggestions for the building of fort at Pensacola, now ruinous. Reasons for being compelled to draw money. The exorbitant charges. 69.

No date (1766) Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Pensacola healthy. The sickly state of the garrison at Mobile. Disputes with the Governor as to medical service. The distribution of Surgeons. The garrisoning of the distant posts. 72.

September 22, Mobile. J. Hendrie to Brigadier Taylor. Report of Indian battle, and murders by Creeks. The murderers should be demanded and war declared if they are not given up. 74.

September 27, Fort Tombecby. Lieutenant John Ritchy to Brigadier Taylor. Return of the state of the garrison, provisions, &c., at Fort Tombecby. 76.

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September 28, Fort Tombecby. E. Lagardère to Brigadier Taylor. Detailed account of disputes between him and Lieutenant Ritchy commanding the detachment at Tombecby. 77.

September 29, Mobile. William Irving to Brigadier Taylor. Sending some fowls, &c., 88.

September, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to the Lords of the Treasury. Respecting the state of the fort, storehouses, &c, He may have to expend money on urgent necessity and asks that due consideration be given. 90.

October 4, Pensacola. Governor Johnstone to Brigadier Taylor. By authority of Council proposes defensive measures and declaration of war against the Creeks. 92.

October 6, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to Brigadier Taylor. Respecting accounts. Provisions have been ordered to Iberville by Mr. Home; asks for orders about batteaux. Expected arrival of Brigadier Taylor at New Orleans. 94.

October 11, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Suggestions as to the conduct of war against the Creeks. The necessity of united action. 97.

October 11. John Field to Brigadier Taylor. Report of speeches at a council held with the Creeks. 163.

October 15, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Respecting accounts for which bills were drawn. 101.

October 15, Pensacola. Same to the same. The rage of the Creeks; the necessity for reinforcements and ordnance. Doubts as to the Choctaws. Believes that Indian war might have been avoided but for the desire of the Province to have control of the public expenditure. Arduous duties of garrison. Sites for posts. 102.

October 15, Mobile. William Irving to Brigadier Taylor. Forwarding supplies. Solicits his interest to be continued in the contractor's agency at Mobile. 105.

October 15, Mobile. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Taylor. The dispute between Lt. Ritchy and Mr. Lagardère at Fort Tombecby. Another Indian murder. Provisions for the fort and for the Indian Commissary. Unhealthiness of Mobile. 106.

October 16, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Respecting the repairs to Forts Natchez and Bute (Iberville). Control of the Governor and Council over public expenditure. The unsettled plans for an Indian war. The insolent behaviour of the ordnance storekeeper. The movements of the Spaniards in New Orleans. The advantage of the place to Britain. French intrigues with the Indians. They (Indians) must be dealt with, otherwise there will be no peace. 108.

October 18, Mobile. D. Clark to Brigadier Taylor. Respecting his wood contract; his transactions with Dawson and complaint against Capt. Hope. Applies for the office of Commissary. 113.

October 23, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. The miserable condition of the fort and barracks at Pensacola. Outrages by Choctaws. Plans for new defences. Variations of temperature. The pretensions of Governor Johnstone. 117.

November 4, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to Brigadier Taylor. Wains ordered, two for Iberville. Accounts for fitting batteaux sent to Natchez. Provisions sent to Iberville. Respecting commissions, &c. 121.

November 4, New Orleans. Same to the same. Respecting Spanish deserters. 123.

November 5, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Taylor. Contradictory reports as to the designs of the Indians. Apprehensions of French intrigues. Asks for reinforcements. 124.

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November 8, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to John Stuart. Defining the relations between Lieutenant Ritchie and Mr. Lagardère at Tombecby. To see about ammunition and provisions and arrange about payment, &c. Page 127.

November 25, New Orleans. François Don Rui to Brigadier Taylor (in French). His dangers in getting from Pensacola. Private messages, &c. 130.

November 29, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to Brigadier Taylor. Respecting accounts, &c., 133.

November 30, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchie to Brigadier Taylor. His disputes with Mr. Lagardère about the distribution of powder, &c., to Indians. Fears of Indian designs. Has laid in a supply of provisions paid for by powder. Respecting the mounting of guns on the Fort. He has obtained leave to retire on half-pay. The healthiness of the place. 135.

December 4, Mobile. Elias Durnford to Brigadier Taylor. Has arranged for furnishing bark for barracks. Sends man with cattle. 141.

(Dec.?) 7, Pensacola. John Simpson to Charles Stuart. Indians quiet. Evil reports by the Choctaws contradicted. 162.

December 10. Henry Fairchild to Governor Brown. Offers to supply fresh beef, butter, milk, &c. 142.

December 13, Charleston. John Stuart to Governor Johnstone. The murders by Indians. The necessity for concerted action by the different Provinces in event of an Indian war. The injustice and impolicy of a war with the Creeks; their desire for friendship. Detailed argument on this point. 143.

December 17, Charleston. Same to the same. Regulations for Indian traders to be enforced. Commissary for the Creek Nation appointed. 147.

December 21, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchie to Brigadier Taylor. With orders of the day, &c., relating to complaint against Mr. Lagardère. 149.

December 27, Tombecby. Same to the same. Report on Indian affairs and complaint respecting Indian Commissary Lagardère. 155

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January 2, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Taylor. Two Choctaws killed. Dissatisfaction at trade being carried on through New Orleans. Visit of a Choctaw chief after his victory over the Creeks. The expense of entertaining the Choctaws. The chief's unwillingness to visit the Indian Commissary. 171.

January 12, Pensacola. Joseph Garrow to Brigadier Taylor. Asks for arbitration on provisions supplied by him. 174.

January 15, Pensacola. Same to the same. Protest against the delay in receiving provisions and in the state of the store houses. 175.

January 16, Beaufort, S. Carolina. John Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. The instructions he has received from General Gage. Enumerates the proposals of Governor Johnston relative to the Creek war. Will communicate everything relative to the Indians. Indian affairs improving; Creeks have given satisfaction for the murder of traders. No negotiation with them possible till April, &c. 176.

January 22, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Bills drawn for barrack and other expenses. Will transfere all charge to Brigadier Haldimand. Progress of block houses. Necessity of consideration before capital works are begun. The state of the approaches to the harbour owing to the bar. The expenses of the post. 180.

January 22, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. The inconvenience of carrying on the repairs and buildings under the Treasury regulations. His efforts to prevent exorbitant charges have been partially successful. The supply of Iberville and taking possession of the Natchez and other works requiring expense enumerated. Forwards vouchers. 183.

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January 22, Pensacola. Joseph Garrow to Brigadier Taylor. Accepting the offer to take over the provisions. 186

January 23, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Sending survey of the Iberville and the passage by Lake Pontchartrain, with remarks as to the advantages of that route. Proposals for erecting and supplying posts for the relief and supply of the Mississippi. Distrust of the designs of the Spaniards. 187.

January 24, Pensacola. Same to the same. Relative to provision contracts. Stores for Iberville and Natchez, by the Lakes. The expense of sending by New Orleans. Advance to Major Field. 194.

February 15, New York. General Gage to Chevalier Montault de Monterrand, New Orleans (in French). His complaints for dismissal from the Indian service and the calumnies against him by Governor Johnstone must be laid before the King, as he (Gage) has no control of the Governors. Will, however, endeavour to have the agreement made with Mr. Stuart carried out as far as possible. 197.

February 15, New York. General Gage to M. La Gauterais, New Orleans (in French). Regarding his claims under agrement with Mr. Stuart; will write to that gentleman on the subject, as well as on other claims. 200.

February 28, Pensacola. John Lorimer. Resolutions of a meeting of surgeons as to the best time for troops to reach that station in order to avoid the effects of the climate. 208.

No date (1767) Lieutenant Pierie. Narrative of a voyage from Halifax in the sloop George, and proceedings of the Spaniards at Porto Rico, and of the crew of a Spanish frigate. Asks for redress (see also p. 211). 202.

March 2, Kingston, Jamaica. Lieutenant Pierie (*No address*). Respecting his narrative (see pages 202 to 207). 211.

March 3, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Details of the works done at Pensacola and explanations of the expenses necessarily incurred. 212.

March 4, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to E. Lagardère. The report that he (Lagardère) had told a chief he might kill either white or red man with the powder he had given him, as justification for the murder of a white man. Hopes it is not true, but fears from his disobeying Brigadier Taylor's orders, &c., that there is truth in it. Recommends his taking steps to prove his innocence. Distrusts the interpreter and advises Lagardère not to talk of a Creek war; his own carefulness in the quarrels among the Indians. 215.

March 4, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Arrival of Haldimand at Jamaica. War between Creeks and Choctaws continues. Supplies for Tombecby and Natchez. Doubts the usefulness of Tombecby, but the Indian Superintendent thinks differently. If traders removed from New Orleans believes the Indians would be peaceable. The interested motives of the Indian commissaries. The selfish designs of the Province frustrated by the departure of Governor Johnstone. 218.

March 4, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Taylor. Refers to letter to Lagardère (see p. 215 to 217) and his views of his conduct. Has engaged another interpreter, not trusting the present one. Complains of Lagardère's dealings with the Indians and its bad effect. Reports of Chickasaws preparing to fall on the Creeks. The mischief wrought by the Indian commissaries. The insubordination of Lagardère, &c. 221.

March 4, Tombecby. E. Lagardère to Charles Stuart. Copy of his journal containing his proceedings with relation to the killing of a white man by

1767 Indian, referred to in Lieutenant Ritchie's letters (215 to 217 and 221 to 226). Page 227.

March 5, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchie to Major Chisholm, Mobile. Relating to his quarrels with Lagardère and his threshing him. The scarcity of provisions. The murdered white man's saddle and gun returned. 239.

March 6, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. The arrest of Neile, the storekeeper, to be brought before a court martial; release by the Governor; suit for damages, &c., and subsequent proceedings, 242.

March 7, Pensacola. Same to the same. Plans for a communication from the Mississippi to Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain. 246.

March 8, Fort Bute. Joseph Price, Surgeon, to Brigadier Taylor. Asks to be relieved. If not proposes to quit the service. 249.

March 11, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Harvey, A.G. Memorandum on the climate and the best time of relieving troops in Florida. 250.

March, Tombecby. E. Lagardère to Charles Stuart. His quarrels with Lieutenant Ritchy. 253.

March 14, Mobile. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Taylor. His treatment of Indians guilty of misconduct. The murder committed by the Choctaws. Chickasaws sending out parties against the Creeks; Cherokees expected to join in the attack. Hopes to give him all information at Pensacola. 256.

March 14, Mobile. Major Chissolm to Brigadier Taylor. Arrival of recruits and clothing. The conduct of Lieutenant Ritchy. Provisions and reinforcements have left for Tombecby. No passage by way of New Orleans to the Mississippi forts. Desires leave to come to Pensacola. 259.

March 14, Mobile. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Taylor. A few robberies committed by Indians. Deposition as to the murder of a white man received and forwarded. Commissary for Creeks appointed. War between Chickasaws and Cherokees and the Creeks. The Indian murderer giving himself up. The conduct of Lieutenant Ritchie. 262.

March 16, Tombecby. E. Lagardère to Lieutenant Ritchy. That he will consent to the distribution of ammunition to the party of Choctaws at the Fort. 265.

March 23, Pensacola. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. The murder of a white man. Governor Johnstone's plan of making large grants on the Natchez. The Indian internal war. How to deal with the Creeks. The quarrels between Lieutenant Ritchy and Lagardère at Tombecby. Doubts as to the benefit of the arrangement of Indian commissaries. 266.

April 1, (New Orleans.) B. M. (B. Macnamara) (?) to Robert Collins. To show his letter of deputation. 269.

April 1, Charleston. John Stuart to Brigadier Taylor. Is setting out to meet Creeks and traders in Georgia, and thence to meet other Indians. Trading regulations enclosed, and orders asked to be given to officers to enforce them, &c. 270.

April 5, Tombecby. E. Lagardère to Lieutenant Ritchy. That he is summoned to attend a court martial and must obey. 272.

April 5, Tombecby. Same to the same. Notifying him that he may inspect his (Lagardère's) luggage before he sets out. 273.

April 16, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to Brigadier Taylor. Carts, stores, &c., for Iberville. 274.

May 17. L. Reily to Brigadier Taylor. Offering to lease negroes for 10 or 12 months. 275.

May 22, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand. Standing orders for the post at Tombecby. 276.

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May 28, Pensacola. Same. Respecting claim for wood cut on Lord Elibank's grant. Page 277.

June 2, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Haldimand. Arrival of provisions. Repairs to Fort. Horses stolen have turned up. Escape of a murderer. Indian hostilities. Refers to the murder of a white man. The healthiness and fertility of the country. 278.

June 7, Augusta, Ga. John Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. Reports of meetings with Indians. Boundaries behind North Carolina and Virginia run. Satisfactory settlement with the Creeks; all interviews friendly. Lord Shelburn disapproves of fomenting quarrels among Indians. 281.

June 10, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Haldimand. Return of expedition of Indians without result. Has sent interpreter to the nation to ascertain their designs. Suggestions how to treat the Creeks who come to Mobile, so that their plots may be circumvented. Adhesion of a leading Chief, formerly a great friend to the French. The disputes between him and Lagardère. 284.

June 25, Charleston. John Stuart to M. de la Cohaye. Respecting the accounts due to him. 291.

June 25, Charleston. John Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. Satisfaction of the Creeks with trading settlement; they are to send deputies to mark out boundaries of Georgia and West Florida. The Cherokees also friendly. Tariff of trade with the Choctaws and Chickasaws to be settled. 293.

June 29, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Colonel Taylor (in French). Draught of a letter of a friendly character. 296.

June 29, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Colonel Taylor (in French). Has forwarded letters to him. The trial of Major Farmer. Returns to be made. 298.

July 22, St. Augustine. Brigadier Taylor to Brigadier Haldimand. Asking that precautions be taken to keep Ensign St. John from illicit connection with a soldier's wife. 300.

July 22, Charleston. John Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. Glad that Indian affairs are found better than expected. Thanks for trouble taken to enquire into complaints, &c. Cherokee line behind North Carolina completed satisfactorily. Peace among the Indians of this District. 302.

July 23, St. Augustine. Brigadier Taylor to Brigadier Haldimand. Establishment of new post to East Florida; will introduce several men to a knowledge of the road. The arrival of the Cygnet at the Havana; ordered from the Moro and fired upon. The Adventure also fired upon. The defences of the Moro formidable; they are described. 304.

July 25, Mobile. Charles Strachan to Capt. David Hope. Respecting horses lost on the Tombecby expedition, and the small chance of recovering them. 309.

August 1, St. Augustine. Mrs. Taylor to Brigadier Haldimand. Private note. 310.

August 6, St. Augustine. Brigadier Taylor to Brigadier Haldimand. Officers sent for court martial, and agreement with vessel that carries them. The difficulties about the court martial on Major Farmer and reflections on Governor Johnstone's motives. 312.

August 6, St. Augustine. Same to the same. Remarks upon the new post route between East and West Florida. Is to remain at the request of General Gage to proceed with the building of the Barracks. Hopes Haldimand will soon be in East Florida. Soldiers' rations. Private messages. 315.

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August 16, Pensacola. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. List sent of articles necessary to be sent to the posts on the Mississippi for distribution to Indians. Asks that instruction be sent to commanding officers as to distribution. Page 318.

September 1, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Haldimand. Will do what he can during the Commissary's absence. The outrages by traders. Requests copies of Superintendent's orders. The want of these the cause of misunderstandings with Lagardère. The orders he has given respecting assistance by troops. The low character of the men employed in the Indian Service. Indian stores left unprotected by the flight of an agent in charge. His conduct towards the Indians and Lagardère's designs to embroil the different Indian tribes. Health of the post. Sends state of the garrison. Traders ordered to send in all the King's horses they can find. 319.

September 15, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Brigadier Taylor (in French). Arrival of officers for court martial, but does not know when the evidences can be collected. Will employ the sloop, and will send a detachment by her to St. Augustine. Monthly returns received, showing the number of absent officers. To obey General Gage's orders about the barracks, &c. Congratulates him on flattering letters from Lord Shelburne and having settled with the Treasury. 325.

September 22, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Haldimand. Sends down a murderer. Expedition of Choctaws against the Creeks. Creeks on the war path and attack a village, in spite of his pretended advice not to attack the Choctaws. Policy to be observed. Report by Indian trader of Creek designs against the Whites. Chickasaw doings. Respecting supplies for the fort. Must discharge the Interpreter for want of means to pay him. 328.

October 4, Charleston. John Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. Thanks for assistance in the Indian Department. The quarrels between Lieut. Ritchy and Lagardère. Complaints by Ministry of expense of Indian Department. His difficulties owing to Governors distributing presents, and the demands of the Indians. Murders and outrages by Lower Creek Indians. 333.

October 5, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Brigadier Taylor (in French). Sends a detachment of the 9th. Disposal of the rest. Has employed the sloop carrying wood. The troops to cut their own wood. Sends furniture left behind by Colonel Taylor, &c. Sends engineers to report on the state of Appalachie. 336.

October 5, Mobile. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Taylor (in French). Will conform to orders. Letters to Ritchy. Choctaws on the war path; reported to be threatening Tombecby if they are refused ammunition. Has ordered McIntosh to make the Chickasaws restore the French prisoners. Complaints of French trading on Lake Pontchartrain. Number of Indians on the trail reported to be 1,000 men. 340.

October 6, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Colonel Taylor (In French). Respecting detachment of the 9th. How Ensign St. John can be kept out of the way of the woman who follows him. 342.

October 6, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Haldimand. Hostile demonstration of Choctaws against the fort; his talk to them and their withdrawal. 343.

October 16. James Hewett to McGillivray and Struthers. Red Captain and 24 Choctaws killed by Creeks, who have delivered the medal, gorget, &c., which he will bring down. The visit to Tombecby (see 343, 344) referred to. The slaughter blamed on the whites as the result of information given to the Creeks. 345.

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October 27, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Col. Taylor. Arrival of vessel from New York, but no letters. The detachment of the 9th for St. Augustine he hopes has arrived. The men for Appalachie not yet left. The weather improving and health of the place better. Private messages. Page 347.

November 1. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Part of the original mutilated. Refers to the necessity (apparently) of keeping the Chickasaws on good terms. 355.

November 16, Tombecby. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Haldimand. Excuses himself for sending down the trader charged with murdering his servant. The death of the Red Captain and his men; had assisted the survivors. Will watch their proceedings and can get information from his adopted brother. War party sent off against the Creeks. List of prisoners &c. 356.

November 20, Tombecby. Same to the same. Arrival of Pousa Homa with 341 warriors against the Creeks; supplies them with ammunition &c. 360.

December 16, Mobile. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. Will set out for Tombecby. The expedition of Mr. Pitman will be delayed by bad weather. The gathering of Indians may delay the evacuation of the fort. Chickasaw commissary to meet him with chosen Indians at Tombecby to counteract effects of bad reports. The treatment that should be given to the faithful Chickasaws. 361.

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January 8, Mobile. David Thomson, Gunner, to John Weir. Receipt for ordnance stores. 364.

February 13, St. Augustine. Colonel Taylor to Brigadier Haldimand. The pretensions of Governor Grant to take complete command of the troops as well as govern in civil matters. 365.

February 14, St. Augustine. Same to General Gage. Recapitulating the demands of Governor Grant to command the troops, and giving his own views on the subject. 368.

February 23, St. Augustine. Same to Brigadier Haldimand. Hopes for his arrival at St. Augustine. Will himself wait till the barracks are advanced. Delay of letters. Discusses the defence of Havana. The distresses of the troops owing to Governor Johnstone; his assumptions of power. The useless expense in repairing the fort at Pensacola without some regular plan. Private messages &c. 373.

March 11, Mobile. Lieutenant Ritchy to Major Hutchison. That he has been arrested upon a claim for the price of horse hired to help in moving detachment to Tombecby. 378.

March 24, Charleston. John Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. The successful evacuation of Fort Tombecby. The satisfactory settlement of M. Gauterais' accounts; commission as commissary to the small nations on the Mississippi, &c., sent him. Lieut. Henderson replaces Lagardère. Indian presents received at Mobile. The system of distribution of presents through Governors. Negotiations between Cherokees and their enemies; skirmish between Chickasasws and Creeks, and presents to Creeks by Governor Grant. 380.

April 5, Pensacola. Major Farmer to Brigadier Haldimand. Asking for a court martial, 384.

April 28, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Mrs Taylor. A private letter. 385.

April 29, Mobile. M. de la Gautrais to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Will leave for the Lake next day. Will obey all instructions. 387.

April 29, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Colonel Taylor (in French). The misunderstanding with Governor Grant is not to affect his command of the troops as now established. He is to report direct to General

1768 Gage, sending duplicates to him (Haldimand). To follow the General's orders as to the barracks. Relief of troops and recruits. Captain Jenkins to look out for wood-land for fuel and building timber for St. Augustine. Page 388.

May, Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to Col. Taylor. The limits between the civil and military authority. 393.

May 13, Pensacola. Lieutenant Ritchy to Brigadier Haldimand. Asks leave to draw upon him should the loss of the horses already referred to be chargeable to him (Ritchy) and asks leave to go to England. 395.

June 2, Rivière au Paille. N. de la Gautrais to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Financial embarrassment has hindered him from getting to Baton Rouge as quickly as promised. Reports sale of spirits among the Indians; asks troops to arrest the illicit dealers. Calls attention to his accounts for the Illinois expedition. 397.

June 16, New Orleans. Garin, Notary, to M. d'Aubry (in French). Statement of arrangement with his creditors made by M. de la Gautrais. 400.

June 18. Lieutenant Ritchy. Award of arbitration in the case between him and Orbaun Dumoriez. 409.

June 28, Mobile. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). All quiet; he is setting off in a few days and will report. Chickasaws not arrived, their horses having had an epidemic. They have rejected the overtures of the Creeks. Complaints of traffic in brandy from Natchez; the cause of disorders. 410.

July 2, New Orleans. N. de la Gautrais to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Has not yet reached Baton Rouge. Will render an account of his discoveries. The settlement with his creditors. 412.

August 1, Savannah. John Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. Indian affairs transferred from Superintendents to Governors of the Colonies. All internal posts to be evacuated except Niagara, Detroit and Michillimakinak. Running Indian line behind Georgia unfinished. Reported proposals of peace between the Creeks and the Choctaws and the Chickasaws. 415.

September 15, Natchez. Lieutenant Lovell. Account of provisions, &c, delivered to Indian tribes. 418.

October 27. Pensacola. Brigadier Haldimand to John Stuart. The change in management of Indian affairs; the concealment by the Governor. The policy of mediation to be followed with the Indians. The garrisons of Forts Bute and Natchez arrived. Lieutenant Lovell to draw for provisions furnished to the Indians. The fort at Natchez with swivels, &c., delivered to Lieut. Governor's order, but Natchez demolished. 419.

October 29, Pensacola. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand. The death of the Red Captain and its effect upon the Creeks, making them deaf to overtures, and on the Choctaws disheartening them. The insolence of Indians; the bad effect of the present system of trade. Reasons that may be given for abandoning Fort Tombecby. Slaughter of Frenchmen by Chickasaws. The reason for this and character of Chickasaws. The good faith of the French Governor of New Orleans. 349.

December 11, Fort Panmure John Bradley (no address). The alarming state of affairs. Has taken possession of the fort but it is open to all comers; its ruinous condition. 424.

December 16, St. Augustine. George Phyn to Major Hutchison. Arrival of Captains Varlo and Hume. Loss of the scow which brought Captain Hodgson but no lives lost, all the baggage gone. Detachments preparing to sail for Charleston, S. C. Delays on the part of the Master of the vessel. 426.

1769
July 27, Pensacola. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Acknowledges letters, &c. The unhappy state of affairs in West Florida. The conduct of Mr. Brown since the death of Governor Elliot. He feels the loss occasioned by his (Haldimand's) departure. The Lieut. Governor's course towards him (Stuart) by supplanting him in the council by a young engineer. The unfortunate effect of the death of Elliot on the Indian Affairs of the Colony. Will do what he can to preserve peace with them. Information will be given by Mr. McGillivray and others on this subject. Page 428.

September 23, Appalachia. Charles Stuart to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Arrived here in pursuit of Spaniards. The conduct of Lt. Governor Browne in respect to this expedition, engaging a vessel without furnishing necessaries or instructions. Had himself provided all things necessary; Browne becoming sensible of his mistake. Expected arrival of General O'Reilly at New Orleans with Spanish troops. Desires to know Haldimand's views as to the course he should adopt with the Spaniards. 432.

October 7, Charleston. John Stuart. Account of expenses (Indian) incurred in the southern district on the old establishment previous to 1st November, 1768. 422.

No date. Brigadier Taylor to General Gage. Recapitulates the ruinous state of his quarters and other disadvantages. The conduct of Governor Johnstone in keeping back papers, &c. Major Farmer at New Orleans. Capacity of Mobile harbour. Concerning accounts, &c. 189.

No date. Guy Johnson to Colonel Williams, Questions as to the powers of the civil and military authority in reference to quarters fer the officers and soldiers. 191.

No date. List of men able to bear arms in the different Indian nations; the names of the different tribes given with the numbers of fighting men of each. In all, 30,630. 436.

No date. No name. Talk to the Indians respecting outrages. 438.

No date. G. P. Chauvet to Brigadier Taylor (in French). The surprise of the French settlers at Campbelltown at the withdrawal of troops from the fort, which had been intended as a protection against the Indians. They entreat protectien to prevent the dispersion of the settlement, owing to the folly of two or three persons. 440.

No date. Board of Trade. Abstract of plan, followed by the plan itself, for the future management of Indian affairs, including list of tribes, regulations, traffic, &c. 442.

List of Indians charged with a late murder. 472.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRIGADIER GENERAL TAYLOR AND OTHERS, ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1765 TO 1774. VOL. 2.

B. 12. **B. M., 21,672.**

1770
March 2, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Has communicated all the news he received of the Creeks and Spaniards to Lord Hillsborough and General Gage. Believes the Indians misunderstood the intentions of the Spaniards. The cession of lands from the Choctaws very valuable. The small tribes on the Mississippi below the Yazoo must be satisfied. West Florida much confined on the Pensacola side. Creeks very tenacious; cannot hold a congress without King's

1770 orders. The diversity of laws relating to Indian traders in the various Provinces leads to confusion. Circuit Courts established in the Province (South Carolina). Cannot assist Mr. Charles Stuart with commissaries. An armourer necessary among the Chickasaws. General O'Reilly's policy of keeping the Indians in subjection. The Spaniards less dangerous than the French. Page 1.

May 8, St, Louis. Bellame to M. Mollere, Avocat, Wabash, at the Post of St. Ange. Kennedy to be commissary for the Spaniards. A number of the revolted at New Orleans killed, and a number sent to the Bastile. The Grand Sauteux have killed three of the English. A garrison has been placed at Kaos. All the inhabitants to hold themselves in readiness. Internal wars of Indians from the Upper Mississippi to the Missouri. The Sioux have killed a Frenchman. The letter is chiefly occupied with friendly messages. 5.

August 26, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. The reconciliation brought about between the Creeks and Choctaws has left a favourable impression of British influence. Virginia accepts the boundary pointed out in the King's last instructions. Cherokee Chiefs to meet in October to confirm it. Will try to discover designs of the Shawanese and Northern tribes, who have been tampering with Southern Indians. 7.

November 25. No signature (General Haldimand ?) to Charles Stuart. Reports received of Indian outrages. 87.

1771 January 23, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. The Confederacy of the Northern and Western Indians with the different tribes shows the business of the Shawanese in the South. The state of feeling. Dangerous state of West Florida, from unsettled state of Indian affairs; will come there in spring. Cannot ask more land at this time. Glad that his deputy (Stuart) has not effected peace between Choctaws and Creeks, as war may defeat the schemes of the Western Confederacy. The disorders in Florida he thinks due to difficulty in internal police. Has settled Cherokee line with Virginia. 10.

April 18, Pensacola. Charles Stuart to General Haldimand. The complaints of the Indians set out in detail. The Chickasaws, if their complaints could be redressed, would form a body of brave and good Indians, ready for any service. The Choctaws, their treachery. The Creeks, their warlike character. The evils of leaving the Provinces to regulate the Indian trade. The lawless character of the white traders. The machinations of the Mortar and the Handsome Fellow of the Oatsfuskies. The steps he has taken to defeat them. The danger of encouraging hostility between the Indian Nations in event of their making peace with each other. The tribes inhabiting the Lakes and banks of the Mississippi; their motions watched. Care to be taken in distributing presents; the qualifications of whoever has charge of this. 12.

April 19, West Florida. David McClush and Timothy Tryon. Depositions as to Indian outrages. 23 and 26.

May 8, Mobile. M. Grant to Governor Chester. Sending petition from inhabitants of Mobile for protection against the Indians. 29.

May 8, Tockahatches Joseph Cornella to Governor Chester. Report of talk with the Indians about boundaries. 32.

May 8, Fort Charlotte. Captain Connor to General Haldimand. Schooner arrived; will have the guns, &c., put on board with all expedition. Outrages by Choctaws; they have gone so far as to strike the sentry. 35.

May 10, Pensacola. Governor Chester to General Haldimand. Sending copy of petition from Mobile and letters relative to Indian outrages. Would be glad to see General Haldimand relative to them. 36.

1771

May 15. Charles Stuart to General Haldimand. The only reason for the action of the Alabamas was the passing of their limits. Is inclined to believe that all those robbed were encroaching. Indians quiet, 95.

June 20. C. H. Stuart to General Haldimand (in French). Sends letters which have been taken by a party of Chickasaws from the baggage of a Frenchman, who was accompanied by Indians at war with the Chickasaws. The Chickasaws confirm the report of deputations from the Northern Nations coming. Pages 37 and 84.

November 20, On the Mississippi. John Thomas. Deposition as to the attempts of Terrasco, a Spanish subject, to stir up the Indians. 38.

See, also, page 59.

December 12, Fort Bute. John Thomas to John Stuart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Is making every possible enquiry as to the Spanish dealing with the Chickasaws. Asks for more medals to be distributed to the Arkansas. His talk with the Indians on 25th October. Various tribes resolve to live on friendly terms on the English side of the Mississippi. His arrival at the Natchez. Doings of unlicensed traders. List of Indian warriors. Stories of the French to the Indians. Spanish designs. They are fortifying New Orleans. This letter enters into details of the writer's proceedings, &c. 40.

December 13, Fort Bute. John Thomas to Don Unsaga Amizaga. Giving an account of the proceedings of the French-Spanish officers with the Indians, and the steps that have been taken to induce the Indians to return to their own lands. Is confident in the honour and fair dealing of Governor Amizaga. 61.

December 21, Fort Bute. John Thomas to General Haldimand. Respecting the Indians who have agreed to return and settle on the British side of the Mississippi. Spanish have discovered a route from Mexico to New Orleans; 350 men, &c., on their march. 67.

No date (December 1771?) John Stuart to General Haldimand. The Indian Congress satisfactory. The Chickasaws troublesome. The chief Paya Mataka recognized as the medium of correspondence. Return of Charles Stuart. Mr. Romant's survey of Tombeckby. 69.

1772

January 8, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Mr. Fairchild in North Carolina. Dismissal of Lieutenant Thomas. His accounts are, by order of General Gage, to be examined. The Creeks insolent; is to meet them and the Cherokees at Augusta about cession of land. New government on the Ohio. Thanks for concern about Lieut. Thomas' correspondence. 101.

February 26, Mobile. Same to the same. Behaviour of Mr. Thomas is amazingly odd; has expressed disapprobation. Had to find a station where he can be useful. Charles Stuart prepared for another expedition. 72.

May 12, Charleston. Same to the same. Has returned from West Florida very weak. No Indian news. Lord Hillsborough writes recommending economy. No intelligence of Fairchild. New government on the Mississippi reported. Assembly (of South Carolina?) dissolved, &c. 73.

May 29, Fort Chartres Charles Stuart. Has been visited by Chickasaws, who left for Kastaskias. They have committed a violent outrage there, of which details are given. 75.

May 30, Kaskaskias. Captain Lord. Particulars of Indian outrage referred to in Charles Stuart's letter (p. 75). 77.

June 21, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Still confined to his bed. The Creeks appear to be well disposed. Boundaries to be marked out. The Lower Creeks to make reparation for the outrage. Have returned prisoners. The Cowetas have put a warrior to death for murder, &c. The traders at the highest pitch of licentiousness. The

1772 Cherokees peaceable. Will send Mr. Taill (Taitt?) back to the Creeks. Report of new government on the Mississippi unfounded. Page 79.

June 24, Pensacola. Christopher Long. Statement respecting the Indian outrage of 29 May at Kaskaskias already mentioned; (see pages 75 to 78,) also of outrage by Kickapoos. 82.

July 10 (1773?) Mobile. Charles Stuart to General Haldimand (in French). Results of investigation into the murder of whites; three were killed instead of one, as reported by the savages. Pai Mingo Etensey was at the head of the party of whose doings particulars are given. If no remedy things will probably become worse. The good behaviour of the Choctaws. 169.

July 24, Pensacola. No Signature (John Thomas?) to General Haldimand. That materials of Fort Bute have been destroyed and he himself turned out by the help of Spanish officers. 85.

July 31, Mobile. Charles Stuart to General Haldimand (in French). Negotiations for peace between the Talapousses and Choctaws. Cherokees threaten to fall on the Choctaws if they do not make peace. Hopes the Upper Creeks will not come to mark the line till he hears from Mr. Stuart (John). Is afraid they are coming to arrange their differences with the Choctaws. Lieutenant Thomas has applied for a court of enquiry. 318.

September 3, Chickasaw Nation. John McIntosh to General Haldimand. The movements of the Northern Indians towards forming a Confederacy against the British. 89.

September 13, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. The promotion of General Haldimand. Lieut. Thomas' defence. His character calculated to give trouble. Murder of emigrants from Virginia by Cherokees; the Nation disown it. Trusts the Creeks will agree to the cession of their land. Charles Stuart to reside at Pensacola till Indian boundary line settled. Partition of Poland. Financial trouble in Europe. The large crops in South Carolina have made the people dissipated and luxurious. 92.

September 13, Pensacola. John Thomas to General Haldimand. Desires an investigation into his military and civil conduct. The charges against him are made by the traders because he interfered to protect the Indians. 97.

October 27, Pensacola. General Haldimand to John Stuart (in French). Indians quiet; the discords attributable to the traders. Respecting marking out the limits with Emistisigue. Is satisfied with Mr. Taitt. The acquittal of Mr. Thomas. Mr. Stuart's pain in discovering where Mr. Fairchild is, &c. 386.

Montfort Brown. Orders dated 4 November, 1772, in his favour for money disbursed by him for the salary of a Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Mobile. 99.

December 9, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth. Acquits Lieutenant Thomas of anything greater than mistakes, but leaves the matter to General Haldimand. 100.

1773

January 1. General Haldimand. Received by him in New York in July. Course of the Boundary of the Creeks and Cherokees. 136.

January, Pensacola. John Thomas to General Haldimand. Demands enquiry into his grievances at being driven out of the Barracks, &c. With affidavits, &c. 103.

April 24, New York. General Haldimand to John Stuart. Asking for general receipts for moneys advanced to the Indian Department. 117.

May 1, Mobile. Charles Stuart. Doings of the Chickasaws on the Illinois. 118.

May 5, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. Intercedes for Lieut. Thomas. 119.

1773
July 3. No signature. John Stuart (?) to General Haldimand. Transmits information of the intentions of the Indian Nations; the Caughnawagas the first to accept the belts. Believes the design is to bring the Western Indians to reason. The Chickasaws have obtained an advantage over the Creeks, which is fortunate. 137.

July 5, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Thanks to Haldimand for his kindness, &c. Has obtained a valuable cession in Georgia. Lieut Thomas arrived; his decent behaviour. The recommendation of Lord Dartmouth is embarrassing. 142.

July 5, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. The boundaries of Indian cession in Georgia (see p. 136). The difficulty of dealing with traders' accounts. Regulations for traders. Murder of a Chickasaw. The belt said to be lodged with the Cherokees by the Senecas, 145.

July 5, Charleston. Same to the same. List of bills drawn for Indian Department, 148.

July 5, Seneca. Alexander Cameron. Copy of talks from Seneca and Cherokee chiefs about murders committed by white people. 151.

July 21, Cherokee Nation. Alexander Cameron to John Stuart. Account of the murder of a trader by the second man of Toguak (an Indian). 160.

July 28, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Account of bills drawn for expenses in Indian Department. 162.

July 28, Charleston. Same to the same. Murder of two Indians by a settler in Georgia. Arrest of the father of the settler; reward offered for the capture of the murderer. The Indians must be satisfied. Meeting of Indians. Has drawn for expenses. 164.

August 6, New York. General Haldimand to John Stuart. Satisfied with the early accounts of the disposition of the Creeks; hopes their design for a Confederacy may be rendered ineffectual. The danger from the Creeks if free from their wars. Agrees that it was not the proper time to ask satisfaction for the murder of Virginian settlers but urges it to be done at a favourable time. Hopes reports of the Little Carpenter true and that the Northern Confederacy may punish the Western tribes. 167.

August 9, New York. Same to the same (in French). Respecting Lieutenant Thomas being sent back to his post on the Mississippi. How it can be avoided (see Stuart's letter, p. 197). 386*c*.

August 10, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Will obey General Gage's directions to correspond with Haldimand during his absence. Steps taken to learn what takes place at the meeting of the deputies from the Northern tribes, Creeks and Chickasaws. Refers to previous account of the murder of two Cherokees in Georgia and escape of the murderer. Enclosed talk of the warriors of the Nation and murder of a white man. The behaviour of the Indians shows no hostile intention, &c. 170.

August 12, New York. General Haldimand to John Stuart. Regrets the murder of the two Cherokees. Steps to be taken to trace the murderer and rewards offered. The friends of the deceased to be informed of this, and some presents to be given them. 172.

August 16, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Advice of bills drawn for Indian Department. 174.

August 20, Charleston. Same to the same. Indians pacific; evil effects of rum. Can only be remedied by intervention of Government at home. Has reinstated Lieut. Thomas in his post on the Mississippi. Is prosecuting Richard Pears, for illegal settlement on Indian land. Has employed a surveyor to run boundary lines between South and North Carolina and Georgia. 176.

1773

September 1, Charleston. Same to the Same. Advice of bills drawn. 178.

September 9, Woosichie. David Taitt. Had demanded the Negroes from the Lower Creeks; obtained five and part payment for a sixth. No satisfaction from the Cowetas. Running the line at Alabamaha.

Hickory Ground, 24 September, 1773.—McNeill's Negroes not yet reached. The bad talk of the Creeks. Reports of Spanish Armies arriving Negotiations with the Indians successful. The Alligator &c., should be watched. The measures to keep them quiet. Robbery of people from Natchez. He wishes these people would settle down. The death of the Indian at Pensacola not yet settled. 180.

September 30. John Thomas. Receipts for presents for the small tribes on the Mississippi. 401.

October 6, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Advice of bills drawn. 185.

October 11. Alexander Cameron. Arrived from the Cherokee nation. Alarming reports of the traders which he disregarded. Could discover no bad intentions at Toquah. Reports of joining Northern Confederacy for war on whites unfoundeded. Object of the Confederation to establish peace. The Creeks would willingly sow discord. The great sway of Oucconastotah. The murder of a white by the second-man an accident; details of it. The traders carrying rum to the Indians will bring on a war. The trial of Richard Pears. The Little Carpenter gone off with a war party, his friendly messages to Mr. Stuart. 187.

October 16, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Advice of bills drawn. 192.

October 17, Charleston. Same to the same. Has not yet heard from Mr. Taitt of the Creeks; ammunition not yet delivered them. Will have Hezekiah Collins the murderer punished. Has sent Haldimand's letter to Mr. Cameron to show to the Cherokees. Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations quiet. Paya Mataka wanted to go to England. Nothing to be apprehended from Indians near Florida except from the profuse importation of rum. Arkansas settled on our side of the river. Prosecution of transgressors on Indian land. 194.

October 18, Charleston. Same to the same. Is unhappy he did not get Haldimand's letter before establishing Mr. Thomas on the Mississippi; his reason for doing so. Has written the Spanish Governor. No late Indian intelligence (see Haldimand's letter p. 380*c*). 197.

November 14, New York. General Haldimand to Lieutenant Thomas. That he has had no complaints about his military conduct and cannot interfere with his civil conduct. 202.

November 22, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Sending abstract of Cameron's letter about the Cherokees (see p. 187), and also abstract of Mr. Taitt's, with remarks. The bill drawn to meet expenses of prosecution against Pears. Respecting bills drawn, &c. Mr. Charles Stuart going to New York. 203.

November, New York. General Haldimand to John Stuart. Acknowledges letters. Remarks on Lieutenant Thomas' appointment. The payment of the balance of Mississippi funds ordered. 200.

December 14, Virginia. Arthur Campbell to Lord Dunmore. Slaughter of settlers by Indians supposed to be Cherokees. 206.

December 20, Virginia. Lord Dunmore to John Stuart. Enclosing letter from Arthur Campbell (p. 206). Will take every step to secure the murderers. 208.

1773
December 28, New York. General Haldimand to John Stuart. Acknowledging letters. Is aware of intercourse between Spaniards and inhabitants of Florida; is not apprehensive of bad results, but the trade should be watched. Bills ordered to be paid. Page 209.

No date (1773) Governor Wright. Report of a talk with the Creeks and demand for reparation for murders committed by their young men. 120.

1774
January 3, David Taitt. Sends copy of the complaints of Headmen of the Creeks for non-performance of articles of treaty at Augusta. 213.

January 5, Charleston. John Stuart to Francis Hutchison. Transmitting bills. 215.

January 5, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Richard Pears tried for purchasing land from Indians; judgment in favour of the Crown. Oucconastotah, Cherokee Chief, gives pacific assurances; their Confederacy for the purpose of bringing Western Indians to reason. Hostile proposals from the Mortar disapproved of. Mortar's behaviour since is more friendly. Emistisigue wounded; his death would be a loss. Dealings of the Spaniards with the Creeks. Suggests the appointment of Mr. Rousseau as interpreter. 218.

There is a duplicate at p. 221.

January 3 and 12. David Taitt. Details of fighting between the Choctaws and the Creeks. Has enclosed list of complaints to Governor Wright. The merchants backward in fulfilling agreements. Reported murder of white people. Traders to take out licences. Arrival of the Second-man; insists the trading boat shall come up the Coosa river. Desire for peace, which it is thought the whites could bring about. Creeks intend to go to war in spring. The refusal of traders to take out licences. His determination to enforce the law. 224.

January 17 and 22, Charleston. Charles Stuart to General Haldimand. Enclosed list of the small tribes. Arrest of an Interpreter at New Orleans. Recommends Rousseau to be engaged as Interpreter. Proposes going to London and purchasing promotion. Report by Governor Wright of murders by Creeks. Evils of the rum trade. Mr. Stuart proposes to go to Georgia. Lord Dunmore reports a murder by Cherokees. The danger of settling the new ceded lands. 228.

January 22, Little Tallassie. David Taitt. Satisfaction to be given by Indians for murders. Details of the murder at Ogesehee. Meeting to be held to settle matters. It is desirable to keep people from travelling through the Indian Nations, as it is hard to stop robbery, &c. 233.

January 24, Little Tallassie. David Taitt. Disputes about Indian presents. Asks for directions. Traders' licences; unlicensed traders running from town to town. Slaughter of Indians. 246.

January 27, Savannah. Governor Wright to John Stuart. To form an alliance of the other Indian Nations against the Creeks. 250.

January 27, Little Tallassie. David Taitt to Governor Chester. Difficulty of receiving letters. Has been informed by Governor Wright of the murders at the Ogichee. The details of them. Number of Indians killed this winter. 251.

January 28, Savannah. John Stuart to Alexander Cameron. Respecting the recent murders by Indians in Georgia. Cameron to go among the Indians of his district to secure their attachment. Not to go beyond Fort Prince George and to send for the Great Warrior to come to him there. 254.

January 28. Governor Wright. Letter to the Headmen and Warriors of the Upper and Lower Creeks, respecting the recent murders on the ceded lands. 256.

1774

January 29, Little Tallassie. David Taitt. The murders and outbreak by Coweta Indians in Georgia. 260.

February 3, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Sending details of murders and outrages by the Creeks. Panic among the inhabitants of Georgia; desertion of the militia. Preparations for defence. Mr. Charles Stuart and Mr. McGillivray ordered to return. Dread of effect of news on the upper Creeks. The complaints of the Indians of being cheated. Cherokees appear friendly but not to be trusted. More presents must be sent for distribution. The traders unfortunately among the Creeks with new supplies. If advisable will invite chiefs to a conference to give time for traders to withdraw and for the Provinces to prepare. Incessant requisitions for lands, and conduct of traders the causes producing discontent, &c. 261.

February 4, Little Tallassie. David Taitt. Report of friendly talks from the Creeks to John Stuart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. 272.

February 4. David Taitt. Report of friendly talk from the Abicas, Tallapuses and Alibamas to the Cassitas, Pallachocolas, Hitchitas and Cowetas. 278.

February 4. Edward Wilkinson. Friendly talk from the Cherokees. 280.

February 4, Lochaber. Alexander Cameron. The panic caused by the defeat of the Augusta militia. The men who would, in time of peace, kill all the Indians, have scattered for shelter. Is preparing for defence. Has had a Seneca leader professing friendship; expect others. Will visit the Cherokees. Cause of the slaughter by the Creeks. Finding of Mr. Grant's body. 282.

February 9, Lochaber. Alexander Cameron. Expects a visit from Creeks, to discuss matters; necessity for regular troops. Will he set the Cherokees at variance with the Creeks? 285.

February 10, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. The party of Indians that attacked the Georgia militia was only 17; the same who murdered Shirroll. The terror in the Southern Province not to be expressed. The Creeks disclaim any concern in the action. Cameron to spare no pains to keep the Cherokees right. Georgia can expect no help from South Carolina; the disunited state of the Legislative bodies. The stoppage of the sale of ceded lands in Georgia necessitates him paying for the presents. Asks for assistance from Haldimand. 287.
There is a duplicate at p. 291.

February 15, Savannah. Governor Wright to General Haldimand. Containing an account of the murders referred to in other letters. The strength of the Creeks and weakness of the militia. Can only act on the defensive till assistance is sent, which is asked for. 295.
There is a duplicate at p. 300.

February 16, St. Augustine. John Moultree to General Haldimand. Does not think the Indian defection general. Is sending a talk to the Creeks by two different ways; the Creeks not likely to enter into a general war whilst war is raging between them and the Choctaws. The weak state of the garrison. Little ammunition left, and want of money. 305.

February 21, Sugar Town. Edward Wilkinson. Friendly talk of the Cherokee Indians. 309.

February 22, New York. General Haldimand to Charles Stuart. Is afraid that the outrages by the Creeks are more than a rash attempt by a few, but is the action of a party among them who seek to bring on a war. Trusts it may be avoided. To secure the Chickasaws and engage the Choctaws to prosecute the war against the Creeks with vigour. The necessity for prudence. 313.

1774
February 23, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Enclosing list of bills drawn. 316.

February 24, Charleston. Charles Stuart (in French). His detention on account of Indian troubles. Recommends Rousseau as interpreter; and also Fourneret, who may be useful. Governor of New Orleans has imprisoned Favre. Major Dickson, &c., among the Indians. List of the small nations on the Mississippi between New Orleans and the Red River. 386*e*.

February 25, Keowee. Alexander Cameron. Friendly talk of the Cherokees. 320.

February 25, Upichie. David Taitt. The number of murders by the Cowetas renders Governor Wright's demand for satisfaction impossible. The danger that all the traders might be killed. Trading irregularities the cause of all the trouble. 323.

No date (about Feb., 1774.) George Galphin, to the Young Lieutenant, Indian chief, respecting the murders lately committed by his tribe. 270.

March 2, Choté. Carter. Friendly talk from Occounastota. 332.

March 8, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. He and Governor Wright intend calling the headmen of the Creeks together to urge them to give satisfaction for the murders; it will at least give the traders time to withdraw. Nothing will be done without the intervention of Haldimand; the various legislatures embroiled. 334.

March 9. Georgia. Addresses from the two Houses to the Governor, that application has been made to the Imperial Government for military aid against the Indians, &c. 336.

March 10, Savannah. Governor Wright to General Haldimand. Enclosing the addresses from the two Houses of Legislature of Georgia. 341.

March 12, Mobile. John McIntosh. Complaints of Indians, (Choctaws,) as to traders bringing in rum. Inveterate war between the Choctaws and Creeks. A party on their way against the latter. Pia Mataka expected. McIntosh proposes to visit the Choctaws and Chickasaws next month. 344.

March 13, New York. General Haldimand to John Stuart. The result of the trial of Pears to be made public to deter others from encroaching on Indian land. The hostility of the Mortar. Hopes Emistisigue recovering. Respecting Spanish trade with Indians. Remarks on the murders by the Creeks; they will hardly dare venture on a general war; believes Stuart may manage to avert it. Approves of his measures and those of Governor Wright. Encouraging the war between the Choctaws and the Creeks. Has ordered payment of Stuart's bills. 346.

There is a duplicate at p. 350.

March 28, Savannah. Governor Wright. Proclamation for the arrest of Thomas Fee, for the murder of The Mad Turkey, an Upper Creek Indian. 354.

March, Keowee. Alexander Cameron. Conference of the Chiefs of the Tooguloo (Cherokees). A few men had joined the Creeks, but the Nation was desirous of peace with the whites. Necessity of despatch and resolution to put down the Cowetas. The blame cast on rum by the Big-bellied Raven. Party gone off with talk to the Creeks. Is afraid the headmen cannot restrain the young men. The torturing of Mr. Grant. Desire to go with a party of Cherokees against the Creeks. Compensation for the murder by Collins. Concerning various expeditions. 325.

March. John Stuart *per* Mr. Ogilvy. Schedule of papers on Indian Matters. 343.

1774

April 8, Savannah. David Taitt. That two headmen from the Upper and one from the Lower Creeks to be at Savannah. All quiet when he left, but the murder of two Indians may have altered that. 357.

April 10, Savannah. Governor Wright. Writing Mr. Stuart of the arrival of Mr. Taitt and Indians. Will amuse them till Mr. Stuart can come. 358.

April 12, Keowee. Alexander Cameron. Great betting among the Indians; many have lost all and gone off naked. Report of the party sent to the Cowetas; that they are not disposed to fight, but that a number of their young men had done so. Details of the murder of a Creek; the remonstrance of the Nation; the growing barbarity of the whites. Settlers warned to move. The intrigues of Carter to obtain land. The murder of Frenchmen. The pacific talks of the Middle and Lower (Creek) Indians. He has reminded all the Indians of the necessity of observing treaties for their own sakes. 359.

April 16, Charleston. John Stuart. Is going to Savannah to meet the Indian chiefs. The traders have all withdrawn from among the Indians. 367.

April 17, Charleston. John Stuart. Advice of bills drawn (two letters). 368.

April 23, Savannah. John Stuart. Has had a satisfactory talk with the two Chiefs; measures arranged for obtaining satisfaction for the murders committed by the Creeks; the prudence of Mr. Taitt in his dealings. The suspicions regarding the conduct of the Cherokees, &c. 372.

April 23, Savannah. John Stuart. The success of the suit against Pears due to the existence of local laws. Doubts, in the present times of licentiousness, if His Majesty's proclamation would be regarded. The talks with the Indian Chiefs, &c. Thanks for accepting bills. 375.

April 25, Charleston. William Ogilvy. Enclosing papers relating to Indian affairs. Respecting the murders of Indians committed by Thomas Fee, &c. 377.

April 27, Charleston. William Ogilvy. Encloses copy of letter. 379.

May 12, Charleston. John Stuart. Advice of bills drawn. 380.

May 14, New York. General Haldimand to John Stuart. The prospect of settlement with the Creeks; the lawlessness of frontier men. The Cowetas have been misled by the villainy of one of their own people. To keep them short of ammunition. The craft of the Cherokees; they foment disturbances on the part of the Creeks. The prudent conduct of Mr. Taitt. To concoct measures with the Governors to prevent traders carrying in so much rum. 382.

June 17, Chickasaw. John McIntosh. Cherokees return with scalps of white men; their leader vows vengeance for being shot at. 385.

June 30, New York. General Haldimand to John Stuart. Is giving up command to General Gage. Encloses account to Stuart to examine. 387.

July 22, Mobile. Charles Stuart. The Creeks have not yet given satisfaction. Upper Creeks quiet through fear. Choctaws offering to go to war with them. Murders committed by Pai Mingo on the Illinois. The Chickasaws entirely disapprove of his conduct. Pai Matako complains of the rum making his people bad. The expense of so many Indians coming to the station. 388.

September 13, Charleston. John Stuart. The attempts to stop the trade to the Creeks frustrated by the avarice of the traders. Confederation of Shawnees, Delawares and Mingoes. Doings of Pai Mingoe with the Cherokees. He has been scalped. The zeal of the patriots has rendered society not agreeable. The eyes of people fixed on Congress. 392.

September, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Has examined the bills sent by General Haldimand (see page 387). Notes discrepancies. 395.

1774
November 20, Charleston. John Stuart to General Haldimand. Has settled disputes with the Creeks; Georgia relieved of fear of a dreadful war. Cameron has received satisfaction from the Cherokees. Bad conduct of the Chickasaws. Emistisigue has contributed to effect peace. Peace made in Virginia with Shawnees and Delawares. People inflamed with political enthusiasm; drilling; no tea drunk; no importation next month. Introduces Ensign Hay, &c. Page 397.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES, 1765 TO 1774.

B. 13. **B. M., 21,673.**

1765
May 28. Governor Johnstone. Treaty with the Creek Indians for lands. 1.

July 25, 1765, and July 10, 1767. Returns of the officers, men, women and children of the 35th Regiment dead between these dates. 12.

July 25, 1765, and July 10, 1767. Returns of the 31 Regiment during the same period. 20.

1766
January 13. Governor Johnston to General Haldimand. Recommending his secretary, Mr. Thomson, to General Haldimand. 4.

September 24, Placentia. Respective Officers. Memorial adopted for additional rations. 3.

1767
May 4, Mobile. Charles Williams to General Taylor. Applies for pay for acting as Judge Advocate, 5.

May 25, Pensacola. Governor Brown to General Haldimand. Cannot give him (Haldimand) the use of the provincial sloop. 7.

June 1, New York. John Reid to Colonel Bouquet. Pointing out errors in accounts for use of waggons. 8.

June 1, Pensacola. General Taylor to General Haldimand. Certifies that the provincial (West Florida) sloop has been of no use to the troops. 9.

June 12, Pensacola. General Haldimand to Governor Grant, West Florida. (in French.) Has sent an engineer to examine the damage to the fort. Respecting the possibility of forming a communication between the two Floridas. 9*a*.

July 6, Pensacola. Governor Brown to General Haldimand. That he will prepare a billet for Major Farmer. 11.

July 14, Pensacola. Robert Collins to General Haldimand. The Lieutentant Governor and Council desire to meet General Haldimand on material business of the Province. 21.

July 14, Pensacola. Minutes of Council. Regarding the Rum trade; respecting the propriety of keeping the post of Tombeckby; French possessions on our side of the Lakes. Means to secure the trade. 22.

July 22, St. Augustine. Governor Grant to General Haldimand. Invites General Haldimand to visit him. Arrangements for keeping up communication with Pensacola. Has invited the Indians to a congress at Picolata. Recommends Ensign Wright for dealing with the Indians. Captain Sutherland detained by a court martial. Death of the Earl of Sutherland; defeat of the Ministry. North American traders to come before the Lords. Reinforcement for New England. Marriage of General Amherst. 24.

August 5, Pensacola. Robert Collins to General Haldimand. Asks for six swivels for Provincial sloop sailing for Havana, &c. 28.

1767

August 16, Pensacola. Governor Brown to General Haldimand. That he will send presents for the Indians coming to Natchez and Iberville to be returned by the Superintendent when demanded. Asks for a man or two for the Provincial sloop. 29.

August 25, Pensacola. Archibald Hamilton to General Haldimand. Asking for leave of absence on account of ill health. 30.

August 28, Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. The Provincial Storehouse has been broken open; asks for sentries. 31.

September 2, Mobile (?) Charles Williams to General Haldimand. Transmitting returns of provisions tranferred to his successor; has received no pay as Commissary or Barrack Master. 32.

October 4. Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. To provide cattle for the garrison, proposes to employ the provincial vessels; asks for men for the service. 33.

November 11, Durnford's Plantations. Same to the same. Has ordered the sloop to be detained; the provisions are found to be perfectly good and fresh. 34.

December 31, Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Asks for a carpenter. 35.

August 26, Pensacola. Governor Browne. Anonymous letter printed in 1767, headed "A letter from a Gentleman in Pensacola to his friends in South Carolina, Pensacola, 26th August, 1767." The letter contains charges against Governor Montfort Browne for his conduct towards the Assembly and is written in bitter terms. 36.

No date (about 1767.) No Signature. That an engineer has been sent to examine how the post (not named) can best be protected from damage by high water. To send list of boats, tools, &c. 10

No date (January, 1768?) Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Applying for a carpenter. 44.

No date (January, 1768?) Same to the same. Asks for reply to a previous letter. 45.

1768

January 4, New Orleans Sainctelette to General Haldimand (in French). Asking Haldimand to visit New Orleans. 45*a*.

February 3, Pensacola. Captain Varlo, 31st Regiment, to Genl. Haldimand. The resignation of Capt. Vignoles. 46.

February 9, Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Asks that Mr. Pitman be sent with him as engineer on a visit he proposes to make to different parts of the Province (Florida). 47.

February 14, Pensacola. Return of artificers of the 21st Regiment. 48.

February 14, Pensacola. Return of Artificers received as volunteers into the 31st. 49.

February 17, Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Regrets that Mr. Pitman, engineer cannot be spared. Mr. Durnford, Provincial Engineer, is under the direction of the Governor. 50.

February 22, St. Augustine. Governor Grant to General Haldimand. Communication between the two Provinces (East and West Florida) desirable. Movements of troops; want of barrack accommodation. The political situation in Britain. Recall of Governor of New York. Monkton offered it. Hopes Haldimand will visit St. Augustine. Increase of people coming into the Province and of slaves. Expected 500 Greeks with Dr. Turnbull. 51.

February 23, Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Regarding the authority to whom Mr. Durnford, Engineer, is responsible. 53.

February 23, Pensacola. Captain Hamilton to General Haldimand. That he desires to sell his commission. 54.

March 6, Mobile. Elie Lagardère to General Haldimand (in French). Applies for he situation of interpreter. 54*a*.

1768

March 10, Mobile. Elias Durnford to General Haldimand. Reports his progress in surveying, &c. Page 55.

March 10, Mobile. George Bryn to General Haldimand. Impracticable to take troops from Iberville through the Lakes to Mobile; has taken them to New Orleans, and thence by water to Mobile. Deserters who have given themselves up. The causes of his slow progress. Encloses a letter from Sir Wm. Johnson. 57.

March 14, Pensacola. Captain Hamilton to General Haldimand. Sends in his resignation. 59.

March 18, Pensacola. General Haldimand to Mr. Durnford (in French.) Will do nothing with barracks or fort at Mobile till he hears from the North. Proposes to build huts for the increased garrison. Directs Durnford to select a proper place, and proper materials. To prepare plan of the Bay. P. S.—With private message. 59*a*.

March 21, Mobile. Elias Durnford to General Haldimand. Will go on with the survey of the Bay. Has sent corn, &c. 60.

April 15, Whitehall. Lord Hillsborough to General Haldimand. Regulations of Indian affairs to be left to the Colonies, but a Superintendent continued for such matters as are of immediate negotiation between the King and the savages. Reduction of forts ordered. Niagara, Detroit, and Michillimakinak to be continued, and a proper naval force kept on the Lakes. The Colonies to prevent settlement on Indian lands and frauds by traders. 61.

April 29, Pensacola. General Haldimand to Governor Grant (in French). The difficulty of the route between the two Floridas; the traders' route from Mobile to Augusta (Georgia). Suggests looking for a road to the Bay of Spirito Santo by St. John River or other part of East coast of Florida. The prosperity of East Florida, St. Augustine; the factions in West Florida have hindered the progress of the Province. Hopes to visit Grant and trusts the Greek Colony will be successful; movements of troops, &c. 63*a*.

May 14, Pensacola. Captain Vignoles to General Haldimand. Apologising for his improper conduct and praying to be released from arrest. 64.

June 30, Mobile. Joseph Aikman to General Haldimand. Will take advantage of leave of absence, but asks to be continued as Fort Major at Mobile, as he trusts to the pay to help him in paying for his company. 65.

July 26, Jamaica. Governor Elletson to General Haldimand. Will do what he can for the comfort of Lieutenant Boucher of the 31st and his detachment. 67.

August 1, Pensacola. Jacob Blackwell. Receipt for the subsistence of the Scotch Fuziliers. 68.

August 4, Pensacola. Ensign Watson. Certificate by two Surgeons of his ill health. 69.

August 14, Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Transmitting the remonstrances of the people of West Florida, against the removal of troops. 70.

August 15, Pensacola. Governor Browne to Messrs. Bradley & Fairchild. Authorising them, in consequence of the withdrawal of troops, to take possession, with the inhabitants, of the Fort at Natchez. Arms, &c., to be transferred to them and more sent. 72.

August 15, Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Asking General Haldimand to leave arms, &c., at Fort Natchez for the defence of the inhabitants. Fort Bute may be demolished. 73.

August 20, Pensacola. Same to the same. Requests Haldimand to give him an answer respecting troops to be laid before the inhabitants. 76.

No date (about August 1768) Governor Browne. Asking for a salute in honour of the King of the Creeks, on being presented to Haldimand. 78.

1768
August 15, Pensacola. General Haldimand to Governor Browne. The withdrawal of the troops and cessation of their expenditure will be a positive benefit to the people of West Florida. A frigate and sloop on the Lakes their best protection. No fears from the Indians if strict justice be administered, &c. No danger from French and Spanish. Page 74.

August 24. Charles Williams to General Haldimand. Thanks for favour. 77.

September 15, Fort Panmure. John Bradley to General Haldimand. Respecting the occupation of the Fort at Natchez. Will not take charge of it jointly with Fairchild, but will repair it, keep it in order and defensible on certain conditions. 79.

September 19, Pensacola. Captain Varlo, 31st Regiment, to General Haldimand. Urging the acceptance of Captain Vignoles' resignation. 82.

September 23, Pensacola. Captain Vignoles. Resigns his commission in favour of Captain Lieutenant Crofton. 83.

September 27, Jamaica. Governor Elletson to General Haldimand. That he cannot accept the offer to incorporate Lieutenant Boucher's detachment with the regiments on the island. 84.

October 4, Pensacola. Captain Vignoles to General Haldimand. Asks leave to remain when the regiment leaves for St. Augustine. 85.

November 1, Pensacola. Sergeant Rennison. Deposition against Lieutenant Fade for assault. 86.

No date (November, 1768?) Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Asking if General Haldimand has determined on the rent of his house and for the loan of four or five negroes. 87.

No date (November, 1768?) West Florida Inhabitants. Petition to Governor Browne to take measures to have the order to withdraw the troops rescinded. 88.

No date (November, 1768?) Captain Varlo to General Haldimand. That he and Mr. Durnford cannot dine with General Haldimand owing to a previous engagement. 91.

1769
March 4, Pensacola. General Haldimand to Governor Elliot (in French). Regretting that he has had to leave before the arrival of the Governor; recommending certain officers, &c. 91*a*.

April 2, Pensacola. Governor Eliot to General Haldimand. Acknowledging General Haldimand's letter of March 4. (pp. 91*a*, 91*b*.) 92.

April 13, Pensacola. Governor Eliot to General Haldimand. That he will not be able to buy the boats offered by General Haldimand; that he cannot live in the house hired by Governor Browne, &c. 93.

May 16, Pensacola Bay. Elias Durnford to General Haldimand. On the point of departure. The distressed state of the Province (West Florida). The representations sent against Governor Browne. Respecting the Governor's house in the fort, &c. Governor Eliot's burial. The outrages by Indians. 94.

July 26, Pensacola. Governor Browne to General Haldimand. Riots and confusion following Governor Eliot's death. Sickness at Mobile. Will do what he can to preserve Haldimand's house from damage. The violent partizanship of Captain Innis. Thinks of visiting St. Augustine. 96.

September (1769.) No signature. Letter almost illegible from gaps in the original manuscript. 99.

1770
January 27, Pensacola. Elias Durnford to General Haldimand. Expressing his desire for Haldimand's friendship. Expected arrival of troops. 101.

January 30, St. Augustine. General Haldimand to Mr. Durnford (in French). Congratulates him on promotion. Intends leaving for New York. A congress

1770

with the Indians advisable. The distribution of the troops. The prospects of success for the Province (East Florida). If East Florida could get the French, who detest the Spaniards, it would soon exceed West Florida. Page 101*a*.

ebruary 4, t. Augus- ne.

Same to the same (in French). The course to be followed by O'Reilly at New Orleans. He has promised assistance to vessels and against the Indians. Has forbidden foreigners to trade. 101*d*.

arch 9, ensacola.

Elias Durnford to General Haldimand. The arrival of troops; desirous of Haldimand's presence. The ruinous state of the barracks. Entreats Haldimand to represent this and to obtain more troops. 102.

arch 9, ensacola.

Same to the same. The regulations preventing trade with New Orleans. The re-establishment of the post at Iberville necessary; the advantage to the Mother Country as it would secure the trade of the Mississippi. Governor O'Reilly has sent a large escort to the Illinois. Indians unfriendly to the Spaniards. Their policy is to prevent trade with the British Provinces. They are to leave only 600 men when O'Reilly gives up the government to his successor. 104.

arch 9, nsacola.

Elias Durnford to General Haldimand. Will do his best in the position of Acting Governor; doubts his influence over the Assembly. A congress of Indians will do away with fear of Spanish influence. Desires to get French and married settlers. The sale of boats, &c. Repairs wanted at the fort of Mobile. Thanks for appointment. Difficult to sell Haldimand's house. Not much yet done in Spanish trade. 106.

1771

y 5.

Governor Chester to Captain Dixon of the 16th Reg. Expected arrival of Chickasaw and Arkansas Chiefs. They are to be saluted with 15 guns. 110.

vember 9, nsacola.

General Haldimand to Governor Browne. The Fort of Pensacola to be put in a fit state to resist the attacks of Indians. Desires the Governor's opinion on the plans. 111.

1772

cember 14, nsacola (?)

Elias Durnford to General Haldimand. Respecting the channel to Campbell Town. 113.

cember 15, nsacola.

John Chester to General Haldimand. The division of the Provincial from the military stores and ordnance. Mr. Durnford to preside at the Board of Ordnance. 114.

date, icentia.

Lieutenant Governor Goreham to Lord Barrington. Application for allowance of fuel, &c., with returns of fuel issued to troops. 115.

1773

y 8, muda.

Governor Bruere (Bermuda). Asks for leave of absence for his son, Lieutenant Bruere. 122.

y 31, ton.

Governor Hutchinson to General Gage. Will cover certificates for service of two officers at Castle William. 123.

te 9 ptember?) v York.

Governor Tryon to General Haldimand. Enclosing minute of Council respecting military aid. 167.

e 10, v York.

General Haldimand to Governor Franklin. The 47th Regiment expected from Ireland; to be quartered in the Jerseys; asks that preparations be made for its reception. 124.

e 13, v York.

Same to the same. Arrival of artillery, a company to be sent to Amboy. 146.

e 14, v York.

General Haldimand to Governor Hutchinson; Boston. Encloses warrants for pay of officers. 125.

e 15, lington.

Governor Franklin to General Haldimand. Will prepare for reception of the 47th. The Provincial appropriation nearly ex-

1773 hausted; not advisable to call the Assembly to make a fresh appropriation till the regular time of meeting; suggests that the King's Barrack Master advances the necessary amount till then. Page 126.

June 21, Burlington. Same to the same. The preparation for the reception of the 47th in New Jersey. Thanks for appointing Mr. Bonnell to act as Barrack Master. It will more probably induce the Assembly to make the necessary appropriation. 128.

June 24, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Franklin. Mr. Bonnell has been instructed as to the necessary arrangements for quartering the 47th Regiment. 130.

June 27. Robinson, Barrack Master General to Genl. Haldimand. Remarks on Lieutenant Governor Goreham's application for fuel. It should not be granted from the regulated allowance to the troops. Regulations appended. 131.

June 29, New York. General Haldimand (Probably to Col. Robertson, Barrack Master General). Confusion in the method of supplying the troops at Newfoundland; to examine the contracts and point out the cause of confusion. 134.

July 1, New York. General Haldimand (to Lt. Governor Goreham). Has enquired as to surplus of fuel and provisions at Placentia. Enclosed report of Barrack Master General; begs the regulations may be strictly observed. Cannot comply with his request for allowance. 135.

July 1, Quebec. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. Congratulation on his arrival in Quebec; asks that he be not called on to act as Judge Advocate while the reins of Government are in his hands. 137.

July 6, Annapolis. H. Sharpe to General Haldimand. Congratulations on Haldimand's appointment. Proposes going to England for about a year; offers of service. 138.

July 8, Quebec. Dy. Commissary General Cunningham to General Haldimand. Sending Commissariat accounts and asking leave of absence. 139.

July 9, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Penn. Arrival of artillery; one company to be stationed at Philadelphia. 140.

July 11. Inhabitants of Crown Point to Genl. Haldimand. Memorial against the oppression practiced by Captain Anstruther; also enclosing address to Governor Tryon and list of grievances. 141.

July 22, Placentia. Lt. Governor Goreham to General Haldimand. Respecting fuel and other allowances. 147.

July 28, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Moultree, East Florida. Asking him to give assistance towards embarking the 29th at St. Augustine. 151.

July 28, Charleston. John Stuart to Governor Martin, North Carolina. Respecting the murder of two Cherokees by one Collins; escape of the murderer; arrest of the father. 152.

August 10, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Shirley (Rhode Island). That the representations as to the small number of troops for the protection of the Island cannot be met just now, but in event of war immediate measures would be taken to preserve it from surprise. 154.

August 12, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Martin (North Carolina). Suggests offering a reward for the capture of Collins, the murderer of Indians. Authorises, besides, the offer of one hundred pounds sterling. 155.

August 27, New York. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé (Quebec). Desiring him to appoint a deputy Judge Advocate for the court martial on Ensign Randall, 52nd Regiment. 156.

1773
New York. General Haldimand to Governor Bruere, Bermuda. Thanks for his care of the distressed transports with the companies of the 31st. The lawless proceedings of the people of Bermuda. Cannot send more troops without express orders. Page 121.

August 31, Fort George. Governor Tryon. Minute of Council respecting riots and destruction of property in the County of Charlotte, N. Y.; applying for military assistance to be stationed at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. 157.

September 1, Fort George. Governor Tryon to General Haldimand. The alarm, insults, &c. offered by New Hampshire rioters to those settled under title from the Province of New York on the East side of Lake Champlain requires military assistance, which is requested. 162.

Postscript to the same. Asks that the purport of his official letters be kept secret as there are spies from the New Hampshire rioters in the city. 163.

September 1, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Tryon. Giving military aid against a few vagabonds in such a Government as that of New York would, he conceives, be attended with bad consequences and render the civil magistrate contemptible. The ruinous state of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. If request persisted in, desires to know the number of troops wanted. 160.

September 1, New York. Governor Tryon to General Haldimand. The objections to the requisition for military aid require him to take further advice of His Majesty's Council. (Written at 9 p.m.) 159.

September 2, Quebec. Lt. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. Introducing Chief Justice Hey; hopes he will be able assist General Carleton in obtaining good terms for the poor Canadians. Will do what he can for the fishing business of Haldimand's nephew. 164.

September 8, Fort George. Governor Tryon. Minute of Council respecting disturbances. Two hundred troops at Ticonderoga would be sufficient to quell them. 165.

September 15, Fort George. Governor Tryon to General Haldimand. Respecting certain articles left at Richmond Hill. 168.

September 17, Fort George. Same to the same. Desires to know if he is to move the Council for allowance of firewood to officers, &c., of Artillery. 169.

September 18. Inhabitants of Crown Point. Their distressed condition. 170.

September 23, Quebec. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. That he has filled up the blank in warrant for Deputy Judge Advocate with the name David Lynd. 171.

September 23, Quebec. John Carden. Applying for indulgence in respect to his sons, for whom he has purchased commissions, that one may obtain leave of absence; also that he himself may fill the office of Town Major temporarily. 172.

(September ?) New York. General Haldimand to Governor Tryon. That he need not lay application for allowance of firewood before the Council. (See Governor Tryon's letter, p. 169). 193.

October 2, Same to the same. The charges of oppression against Captain Anstruther to be investigated. Returns papers respecting Tryon's expedition to North Carolina. 173.

October 2, New York. Governor Tryon to General Haldimand. With papers respecting charges against Captain Anstruther. 174.

October 5, New York. Same to the same. The Council are of opinion that owing to the lateness of the season and insufficiency of accommodation the military aid at Ticonderoga and Crown Point may be postponed. 175.

1773

October 8, Pensacola. Governor Chester to General Haldimand. Arrival of Chevalier Maubec, negroes and whites to settle. Settlers coming into West Florida. Orders from Colonial Secretary to grant no lands, &c., except to officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers entitled to them. Has allowed settlers to go on vacant lands. Has recommended the purchase of Haldimand's house. Page 176.

October 18, Placentia. Lt. Governor Goreham to Commanding Officers at Placentia. Respecting the issue of warrants for rations. 178.

October 19, Placentia. Lt. Governor Goreham to General Haldimand. Respecting issue of rations. Has applied for leave of absence. 179.

October 20, Boston. Governor Hutchison to General Haldimand. Respecting pay certificates and firewood for two officers at Castle William. 181.

October 28, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Hutchison. Warrants for pay of two officers at Castle William sent; also orders to Colonel Leslie respecting firewood. 182.

October 28, Quebec. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. Will do what he can to help Haldimand's nephew in the fisheries. Their growing importance; the progress of the Province requires Government to be settled on a firm basis. 184.

No date (about October.) General Haldimand to Governor Tryon. Has enquired into the state of the buildings at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Can only cover 50 in winter; will send 200 till 1 November with strict orders to act only on the requisition of a magistrate. 194.

November 17, Boston. Governor Hutchison to General Haldimand. The disordered state of the town has prevented him sooner acknowledging receipt of pay warrants, &c. 186.

November 24, New York. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Goreham. That he has been allowed fuel. Will refer the irregularities complained of to the Secretary of War. Will not object to Goreham's leave of absence. 187.

November 24, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Legge, Nova Scotia. Congratulates him on his appointment. 189.

December 15, New York. General Haldimand to Governor (Penn?). To take steps to prevent one Clock (Klock), an infamous character, from taking three Indians to England. 190.

December 30 Governor Tryon to General Haldimand. Expressing satisfaction with the conduct of the military during the fire at Fort George. 191.

December 31, Halifax, N.S. Governor Legge to General Haldimand. Thanks for Haldimand's congratulations. 192.

1774

January 1, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Tryon. That he has communicated to the military the satisfaction of Governor Tryon with their conduct at the fire at Fort George. 191.

January 2. Governor Chester to Governor Haldimand. Encloses letter respecting the purchase of Haldimand's house. 195.

January 27, Little Tallassie. David Taitt to Governor Chester. Details of murders by Indians, 20 Creeks killed by Choctaws, who have lost 9 or 10. 201.

January 29, Little Tallassie. Same to the same. More murders by Coweta Indians. General war feared. 203.

February 3, St. Augustine. Governor Moultrie to Capt. Fordyce. The Military arrangements during the Indian alarm. 196.

1774
February 14, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Shirley, Rhode Island. The 14th Regiment ordered to England. Will send a company to replace the one now at Providence. Page 206.

February 15, St. Augustine. Governor Moultrie to Capt. Fordyce. The outbreak in Georgia has alarmed the planters in East Florida. The military force necessary, &c. 197.

February 17, Pensacola. Governor Chester to General Haldimand. Acknowledges letters of introduction. The progress of settlement; the murders committed by Indians, &c. 199.

February 22, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Chester. Has heard of the murders by Indians. Steps to be taken to prevent a war. To set the other nations against the Creeks. 204.

February 26, Savannah. Governor Wright to Hon. John Stuart. The expense of the Indian congress was to be paid out of the sale of lands. The Indian outbreak has prevented sales. 207.

March 9, Savannah. Governor Wright. Respecting Indian depredations, with details. 208.

March 12, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Wright. Respecting Indian depredations. The steps to be taken to obtain satisfaction must be conducted with due regard to equity towards the Indians. 210.

March 15, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Moultrie. Hopes that matters may be adjusted with the Indians without resorting to extremities. Has sent ammunition and a reinforcement of troops. To take precautions against the intercourse of the Spaniards with the Creeks. 212.

March 28, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Shirley. The mortality among the men of Captain Blacket's company; precautions to be taken for the health of the company replacing it. 214.

April 10, Savannah. Governor Wright to General Haldimand. Has issued proclamation respecting the murder of Indians by whites. A talk with the Creeks. The trade to be stopped till satisfaction given. Troops required to keep down the bad whites as well as the Indians. Many have fled from the Province, the prosperity of which will be checked. 215.

April 19, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Legge. Acknowledges letters; had forwarded the packet to Lord Dartmouth. 218.

May 4. New York. General Haldimand to Governor Wright. Waiting for definite information about the Indians before he would decide to send troops to Georgia. If necessity arises will send them at once. 219.

May 4, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Chester. Has received Taitt's report of the Indian outbreak. Hopes that means may be found to avert a rupture. 220.

May 13, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Goreham. Orders to relieve Lieutenant Trotter. 221.

May 14, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Wright. The prospects of peace with the Indians; the prudent conduct of Mr. Taitt. General Gage to return as Commander and Governor of Massachusetts Bay. The Port of Boston to be closed. 222.

May 24, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Cramahé. Mr. Hope's application for leave of absence referred to General Gage. 224.

May 25, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virgina, and Mr. Martin, Governor of South Carolina. That official communications are to be addressed to General Gage. 225.

1774

May 25, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Wright, Georgia. That all official letters are to be addressed to General Gage. 230.

May 25, New York. General Haldimand. Certificate of delivery of commissariat stores in New York, &c. 227.

May 25, New York. General Haldimand. Certificate of delivery of commissariat stores in Philadelphia. 229.

June 25, New York. General Haldimand. Certificate of the issue of commissariat stores in New York, &c. 231.

August 29, New York. General Haldimand to Governor Wright. That he has forwarded his letter to General Gage at Salem. 233.

June 3. General Haldimand to Governor Grant (in French). Mr. Sutherland to rejoin his regiment in six months. Admiral Parry not to arrive till spring. (This letter was evidently written whilst Haldimand was at Pensacola; the date is 3rd June, no year.) 230*a*.

No date. General Haldimand to Brigadier General Taylor (in French). (Evidently written from Pensacola before Haldimand went to New York.) 230*b*.

ANNEX No. III

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1884.

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

RETURNS OF MORTUARY STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

ANNEXE No. III

DU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

RÉSUMÉ

DES

RELEVÉS DE LA STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE

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POUR

L'ANNÉE 1884.

ABSTRACTS OF THE RETURNS

OF

MORTUARY STATISTICS

FOR

1884.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The informations and remarks made on the results of the first year's operation of this system of statistical recording of deaths apply equally to the proceedings of the year 1884, the returns of which are compiled and tabulated in this present volume.

The eleven cities first invited to put the system into execution, have sent their returns for the whole year 1884, with the exception of Victoria, British Columbia, which, so far, has not joined her sister cities. There were only six returns covering the whole year 1883, there are ten for the year 1884: Quebec entered the organization since January 1884, and the cities of Winnipeg, Charlottetown and Fredericton, which had sent only partial returns for 1883, have forwarded reports for every month of the year now accounted for.

The warning, given in the introduction of the last report, is equally necessary as regards the returns for the year 1884:—It was said, "Of the returns which form the matter of this volume, some come up to that standard of accuracy which it is possible to exact, others approximate it more or less closely, and others again are more or less far below it."—The applicability of this remark cannot fail to strike a statist taking the trouble to submit the returns to the control of statistical criticism.

The difficulties are very great in some localities, but unless they are surmounted the value of these statistics, so far as the places where the defects occur are concerned, will evidently remain lessened in ratio of the extent of these defects. The critical examination of the details, as shown by the ratios of deaths by ages, indicates very plainly that the omissions, where there are such, bear principally on the infantile mortality, which, as a matter of fact, is necessarily great in Canada, on account of a large natality and owing to other circumstances which are factors in its production.

Ottawa, June, 1885.

RÉSUMÉ DES RAPPORTS

DE LA

STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE

DE

1884.

REMARQUES PRÉLIMINAIRES.

Les informations et les remarques relatives aux résultats des opérations de la première année de la mise en pratique de ce système de la statistique des décès s'appliquent également aux procédés de l'année 1884, dont les retours sont compilés dans ce volume.

Les onze villes qui ont d'abord été invitées à prendre part à l'exécution de ce système ont toutes fourni des rapports de l'année complète, à l'exception de Victoria, Colombie-Britannique, qui ne s'est point encore jointe aux autres. Il n'y avait que six rapports complets de l'année 1883, il y en a dix pour l'année 1884. Québec est entré dans l'organisation depuis Janvier 1884, et les villes de Winnipeg, Charlottetown et Frédéricton, qui n'avaient envoyé que des rapports partiels en 1883, en ont fourni qui couvrent toute l'année dont le présent rapport s'occupe.

Les réserves faites dans l'introduction du dernier rapport sont également nécessaires à l'égard des retours de 1884:—" Dans les rapports qui forment la matière de ce volume, disait-on, il y en a qui atteignent le degré d'exactitude qu'il est possible d'exiger, il y en a d'autres qui s'en approchent de plus ou moins près et d'autres qui s'en éloignent de plus ou moins loin."—L'à-propos de cette remarque ne peut manquer de frapper le statisticien qui se donnera la peine de contrôler les retours à la lumière de la critique statistique.

Les difficultés sont très grandes en certains lieux, mais à moins de les surmonter la valeur de cette statistique restera diminuée dans la mesure des défectuosités et pour les localités où ces défectuosités se rencontrent. L'examen critique des détails, tels que révélés par les chiffres proportionnels des décès par âges, démontre clairement que, là où il y a des déficits, les omissions portent principalement sur la mortalité des enfants; laquelle, en fait, est nécessairement grande en Canada, à cause du chiffre élevé de la natalité et à ceux d'autres circonstances qui entrent comme facteurs de cette mortalité.

OTTAOUA, Juin, 1885.

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	1		1
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	1	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	12	9	21
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	7	12
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	4		4
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	2	3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1		1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		3	3
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		2	2
	Cancer	Cancer	1	4	5
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	16	34	50
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		2	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	17	11	28
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	2	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie		4	4
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	9	4	13
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	6	5	11

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1																		1	
	1	1	1															3	
2	2	3	3	2	5	3	1											21	
	1		2	2		3		3		1						2		10	
2										1		1				2		2	
								1								1			
3																		3	
1																		1	
3																		3	
					1					1						1		1	
			1				1		2				1			3	1	1	
	1																	1	
1	1	2		1	1	1	9	11	9	8	5	1				17	2	31	
1																		1	
	2																	2	
8	4	5	4	1		1	2	1	1		1					1	1	26	
											1	2		1		2	2		
													3	1		1	2	1	
6	2		1			1			1	1		1						13	
	1				1		1	1	1	2		1	3			5	2	4	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JANUARY. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	20	14	34
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	11	12	23
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	3	.....	3
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	5	3	8
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	5	2	7
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	1	4
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	4	2	6
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	2	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	3	5	8
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	33	32	65
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	.....	.....	.....
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	2	3
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths.	Autres Accidents	.....	1	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	1	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	1	2
	Hanged, (Judicial).	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	168	173	341

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE JANVIER. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mort-nés.
13	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	7	2	.....	.....	8	1	25	
6	4	4	1	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	2	5	1	
54	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	3	5	57	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
118	26	18	13	13	8	13	14	21	14	20	18	18	12	15	.....	57	24	260	19

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		4	4
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	13	13	26
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	2		2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	1	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		2	2
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	3	5
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	3	4
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer		1	1
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	2	1	3
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2		2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	13	16	29
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	1	2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	1	3
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	11	4	15
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2		2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	3	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	10	5	15
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	5	12

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
	1		1	1		1												4	
3	3	6	2	5	2	3	2											26	
2																		2	
1						1	1			1						1		3	
								1	1					1		1			
																2			
4													1			1		4	
									1							1			
										1		1	2			2		2	
												1						1	
										1						1			

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF FEBRUARY. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	28	18	46
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	16	15	31
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	4	3	7
1. Local. — Locales.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	2	5
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	2	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	2	1	3
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	.....	3
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	1	2
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	5	3	8
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	Malformations	Difformités	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	4	4	8
	At Birth	A la Naissance	3	.....	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	3	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	40	25	65
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	1	2
5.	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
Violent Deaths.	Drowning	Noyades	.....	.....	.....
—	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	1	2
Morts Violentes.	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	.....	.....
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	190	147	337

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE FÉVRIER. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.														CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
1	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	2	6	6	4	3	.....	14	7	25	
6	3	6	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	3	1	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	2	.....	9	4	52	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	20	12	12	4	15	7	21	12	19	17	17	18	11	.....	68	22	247	16

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		1	
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	6	8	1
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1		
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	4	
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	3	5	
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		2	
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	2	
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		2	
	Cancer	Cancer	3	5	
	Abscess	Abcès	2	1	
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR —	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	4	2	
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	20	17	3
	Hemorrhage	Hémorragie	5	2	
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		1	
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	14	14	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	4	4	
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	1	
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	4	7	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	11	16	2

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over. — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
	1																		
1	3	1	4	2		2	1											1	
		1																14	
																		1	
						2	2	1	1							2		4	
									1							1			
								2		1						3			
5	1												2			1		7	
											2					1	1		
								1								1			
											1					1			
									3							2		1	
	1									1							1	1	
1										3	2	2				5	1	2	
				1			1			1						1		2	
1	1	1	1			1		1										6	
2	1				1		2	16	6	5	1	3				20		17	
						1	1	2	1			1	1			2	1	4	
1																		1	
5	11	3	2		1	5						1					1	27	
									2	2	2	1	1			6	1	1	
							1				1	1						3	
7	2		1										1					11	
1					1	1	4	2	2	4	5	3	3	1		13	4	10	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF MARCH. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	13	7	20
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	11	8	19
3.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	2	5	7
Local.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	6	9	15
—	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	2	2
Locales.	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	4	5
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	6	1	7
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	1	2
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	4	2	6
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	1	.....	1
Developmental.	Teething	Dentition	2	2	4
—	At Birth	A la Naissance	4	.....	4
D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	3	3
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	3	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	41	36	77
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2	2	4
5.	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	.....	.....	.....
Violent Deaths.	Suffocation	Suffocations	5	1	6
—	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch de F	.....	.....	.....
Morts Violentes.	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	186	185	371

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE MARS. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	6	2	12	
4	2	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	18	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	
8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	3	1	
30	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	8	.....	3	7	67	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	32	15	14	8	4	13	14	32	22	21	19	22	19	11	....	88	26	257	14

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	7	13	20
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		2	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		2	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	3	7	10
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1		1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	4	5
	Cancer	Cancer	2	6	8
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	22	22	44
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	3	3	6
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	19	15	34
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	3	6
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	5	6
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	13	8	21
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	11	9	20

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1	6	2		6	1	2	1	1										20	
				1									1			1		1	
2																		2	
								1								1			
														1		1			
9											1					1		9	
									1		1					2			
									1									1	
											1							1	
1									1				3			3		2	
								1	2	1	3			1		4	2	2	
		1					4	18	7	8	3	1				23	2	19	
1							2		1				2			3		3	
1																		1	
0	8	6	2			2	1	1	1	1	2					3	2	29	
								1		1	2		1	1		3	1	2	
	1									1	1	2		1		4		2	
													1			1			
3	3	1	2			1	1											21	
				1		1	2	1	2	4	3	2	4			11	3	6	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF APRIL. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	17	22	39
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	11	6	17
3.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac			
Local.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	2	5
—	Peritonitis	Péritonite			
Locales.	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	2	2	4
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	7		7
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus		1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau			
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	11	1	12
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis		1	1
4.	Malformations	Difformités	1		1
	Teething	Dentition	3	3	6
Developmental.	At Birth	A la Naissance			
—	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
D'figes.	Child Birth	Accouchement			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	2	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atroph'e et Débilité	55	47	102
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions		1	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures			
5.	Poison	Empoisonnements	1		1
	Drowning	Noyades	3		3
Violent Deaths.	Suffocation	Suffocations	2	1	3
—	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	3		3
Morts Violentes.	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1		1
	Suicide	Suicides			
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues			
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	211	192	403

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS D'AVRIL. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 À 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
9	4	1	1	.....	1	1	3	4	3	2	2	5	3	.....	.....	10	4	25	
3	5	2	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
—																			
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12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	
91	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	.....	2	5	95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
171	29	13	7	9	3	11	16	30	21	23	24	16	21	9	.....	87	22	294	20

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	2		2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	17	18	35
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1		1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	4	2	6
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	3	1	4
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	8	2	10
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	2	1	3
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	3	4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	1	2
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	22	19	41
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	2	4
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2		2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	16	11	27
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	3	5
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	2	3
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	12	12	24
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	7	14

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	2	4	3	9	4	9	3	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	11	12	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	17	3	21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
10	4	1	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	23	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	9	1	4	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF MAY. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	21	23	44
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	7	15
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	2	1	3
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	5	8
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	2	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	3	1	4
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	.....	5
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	11	5	16
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1	.....	1
	Malformations	Difformités	2	.....	2
	Teething	Dentition	1	.....	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	2	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	.....	.....
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	54	37	91
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	3	2	5
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	1	2
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	226	177	403

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE MAI. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
10	6	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	5	4	1	5	2	.....	11	7	26	
5	2	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
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16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	4	.....	4	9	78	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
65	24	14	17	13	6	15	14	22	26	19	16	21	23	8	.....	74	28	301	12

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTREAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1, Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	11	10	21
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	1	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		2	2
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		2	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	62	52	114
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1		1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1		1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1		1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		1
	Cancer	Cancer	2	4	6
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres	1		1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	2	2	4
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1		1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	15	23	38
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	1	3
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	1	3
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	14	21	35
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	3	6
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	3	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	4	4	8
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	6	7	13

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
			1	1														2	
1	2	4	2	3	3	5	1											21	
	1		1				1											3	
								1	1								2		
1	1																	2	
104	7								1	1		1					2	112	
										1								1	
											1					1			
1																		1	
								1										1	
											1					1			
									1	2	1	1	1			5	1		
										1								1	
1	1				1		1											4	
						1												1	
4		2		2		2	5	11	5	4	2		1			12	2	24	
3											2		1			3			
																		3	
15	8	4	1		1	1		1		3		1				2	1	32	
										1		3	2			4	2		
										1		3	1			1	2	2	
7			1															8	
1							2	1		1	3	2	3			3	5	5	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JUNE. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	9	12	21
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	5	6	11
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac		1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	7	4	11
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	3		3
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	4	2	6
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1		1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	6½	1	7
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis			
	Malformations	Difformités		1	1
	Teething	Dentition	6	6	12
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	3	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	68	61	129
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3		3
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures			
	Poison	Empoisonnements			
	Drowning	Noyades	3		3
	Suffocation	Suffocations	2	1	3
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1		1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides	1		1
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues			
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	257	237	494

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE JUIN. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	.....	5	3	13	
3	2	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	3	.....		
17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	6	.....	2	6	121	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
38	33	14	7	7	7	12	12	17	13	23	18	17	16	10	.....	57	30	407	18

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1, Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	1	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1		1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	3	4
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1		1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	6		6
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	100	83	183
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	2		2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	2	3
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	3	7	10
	Abscess	Abcès	1		1
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	13	22	35
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	3	4
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	15	12	27
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	8	2	10
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	6	5	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	10	11	21

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over. — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
	1								1							1		1	
						1												1	
	1	1	2															4	
1																		1	
							3	2	1							2		4	
159	19	1	1	1					2							2		181	
							1		1							1		1	
1																		1	
3													1				1		
1								1	1	3	2	1	1			4	4	2	
1																		1	
	1					3	5	19	5		2					17	1	17	
								1			2	1				2	2		
1	1																	2	
10	5		1	1	1	2		2			1	3	1			5	2	20	
									1							1			
								1			1	4	2	2		7	2	1	
6	1		1				1	2										11	
						1	1	1	3	2	4	4	4	1		8	6	7	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JULY. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	17	6	23
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	5	10	15
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	7	8	15
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	3	8
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	5	5	10
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	.....	2
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	.....	4	4
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	4	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	79	69	148
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	1	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	5	2	7
	Suffocation	Suffocations	2	.....	2
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	3	.....	3
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	308	275	583

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE JUILLET. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	5	.....	1	1	.....	9	1	13	
5	5	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	
7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	4	.....	
139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	3	2	143	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
360	40	4	6	3	2	11	15	42	17	9	27	21	18	8	.....	78	30	475	24

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTREAL,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1		1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	4	5	9
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine		1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	4	8	12
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	91	68	159
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	2	3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		2	2
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		1	1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		2	2
	Cancer	Cancer	2	4	6
	Abscess	Abcès	1		1
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	22	22	44
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	1	3
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2		2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	11	9	20
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	4	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	5	7	12
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	6	13

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
			1															1	
1	1	2	1	2	1	1												9	
		1																1	
						1	6	2	1		1		1			4		8	
													1				1		
133	21	1		1					1				2			3		156	
											1	1	1			2	1		
1									1							1		1	
1																		1	
											1	1				1	1		
						1			1	1	3	1				2	3	1	
																		1	
2	1	2				1	6	16	7	6	2	1				19	2	23	
1	1								1	1	1					2	1		
																		2	
9	4	1				2		1	1	1		1				1	1	18	
											1					1			
								1	2		1		1			3	1	1	
4	3	1				1			2		1					1		11	
					1	1		3	1		1	1	5			3	3	7	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF AUGUST. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	8	6	14
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	7	9	16
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	9	8	17
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	3	.....	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	11	.....	11
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	2	3
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	6	3	9
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	1	1
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	7	4	11
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	1	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	51	58	109
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	2	5
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	4	.....	4
	Suffocation	Suffocations	3	1	4
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	1	2
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	274	241	515

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS D'AOUT. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	5	1	8	
7	2	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	3	.....	1	7	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	
98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	6	4	99	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
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304	40	11	2	5	3	11	14	30	19	17	16	15	22	5	1	69	26	420	13

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTREAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF SEPTEMPBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	.....	.....	.....
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	.....	.....
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	10	3	13
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	5	10
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	.....	.....
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	.....	.....
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	.....	.....
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	49	51	100
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	.....	.....
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	.....	.....
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	.....	.....
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	.....	.....	.....
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	.....	.....	.....
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	.....	.....	.....
	Purpura	Purpura	.....	.....	.....
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	.....	.....
	Worms	Vers	.....	.....	.....
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	3	4
	Cancer	Cancer	1	5	6
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	.....	.....
	Others	Autres	.....	.....	.....
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	.....	.....
	Phthisis	Phthisie	15	30	45
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	.....	.....	.....
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	.....	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	19	13	32
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	.....	2
	Insanity	Folie	.....	.....	.....
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	3	7	10
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	4	9

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
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.....	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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71	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	97	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	8	11	8	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	14	6	25	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
15	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	6	1	25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	7	2	.....	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	7	13	20
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	7	6	13
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	2	1	3
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	8	11	19
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	4	3	7
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	1	6
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1	.....	1
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	4	3	7
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	3	7	10
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	2
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	2	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Détilité	51	64	115
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	.....	3
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	1	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	5	.....	5
	Suffocation	Suffocations	3	1	4
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	.....	.....
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	223	240	463

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. 1 à 2.	2 to 3. 2 à 3.	3 to 4. 3 à 4.	4 to 5. 4 à 5.	5 to 6. 5 à 6.	6 to 11. 6 à 11.	11 to 21. 11 à 21.	21 to 31. 21 à 31.	31 to 41. 31 à 41.	41 to 51. 41 à 51.	51 to 61. 51 à 61.	61 to 71. 61 à 71.	71 to 81. 71 à 81.	81 and over 81 et plus	Not given Non donnés.	Married Mariés.	Widowed Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	1	....	6	1	13	
2	5	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.. .	1	1	1	
13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	17	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	4	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
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7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
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.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	
01	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	5	3	107	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
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32	62	9	9	1	4	10	19	19	13	24	20	13	18	10	.....	70	23	370	16

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTREAL,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1, Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	13	11	24
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	12	5	17
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	21	12	33
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1		1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		1	1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1		1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	2	3
	Cancer	Cancer	2		2
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	12	19	31
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2		2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	10	6	16
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	2	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	4	1	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	2	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	10	8	18

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1	1	2	5	5	4	5	1											24	
2	1	1		1		1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1			6		11	
23	7								1		1		1			1	1	31	
													1			1			
1								1										2	
										1						1			
1																		1	
									1							1			
1																		1	
			1							1	1		1			1		2	
																2			
	1																	1	
1																		1	
5	1	1		1			9	7	5			2				8	1	22	
								1				1				1		1	
1																		1	
4	2		2			2		1	2		1	2				4	1	11	
											1	2				3			
						1				2			2			3		2	
1			1	1					1							1		3	
							3	1	5	1	2	4	2			13	2	3	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF OCTOBER. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	13	13	26
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	10	4	14
3.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	2	1	3
Local.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	4	6
—	Peritonitis	Péritonite		3	3
Locales.	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	3	3	6
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	4	2	6
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1		1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	4	3	7
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis			
	Malformations	Difformités	3	1	4
Developmental.	Teething	Dentition	4	4	8
—	At Birth	A la Naissance	2		2
D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	3	4	7
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	33	42	75
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	1	3
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures			
5.	Poison	Empoisonnements			
	Drowning	Noyades	3		3
Violent Deaths.	Suffocation	Suffocations	4		4
—	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
Morts Violentes.	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides			
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	4		4
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	193	157	350

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS D'OCTOBRE. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
5	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	5	.....	.....	8	5	13	
3	1	4	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
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7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	5	.....	
65	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	4	70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
135	31	10	11	9	9	11	19	17	23	15	12	20	22	6	.....	71	22	257	1

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1		1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	10	9	19
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	13	4	17
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	5	3	8
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers		2	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2		2
	Cancer	Cancer	2	6	8
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres		1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	13	22	35
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	1	3
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	8	11	19
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	4	6
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	5	4	9
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	8	5	13

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
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1	3	4	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2	1	1	1	.....	2	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
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6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
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1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	12	7	8	2	1	1	.....	.....	13	4	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	16	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	3	2	.....	.....	8	3	2	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF NOVEMBER. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	21	13	34
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	19	12	31
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	3	.....	3
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	5	2	7
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	5	5	10
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	1	1
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	1	.....	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	6	3	9
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	29	24	53
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	2	.....	2
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch de F	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	176	137	313

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Mortsnés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. 1 à 2.	2 to 3. 2 à 3.	3 to 4. 3 à 4.	4 to 5. 4 à 5.	5 to 6. 5 à 6.	6 to 11. 6 à 11.	11 to 21. 11 à 21.	21 to 31. 21 à 31.	31 to 41. 31 à 41.	41 to 51. 41 à 51.	51 to 61. 51 à 61.	61 to 71. 61 à 71.	71 to 81. 71 à 81.	81 and over 81 et plus	Not given. Non donnés	Married Mariés	Widowed Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
7	7	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	3	1	2	5	2	.....	.....	12	2	20	
4	5	7	5	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	31	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	3	5	1	
40	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
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....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
95	34	16	12	8	6	11	11	25	23	15	17	14	17	9	.....	67	26	220	25

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	.....	.....	.....
	Measles	Rougeole	9	7	16
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	.....	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	19	30	49
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	6	11
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	2	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	2	2
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	2	4
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	2	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	.....	.....
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	.....	.....	.....
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	.....	.....	.....
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	.....	.....	.....
	Purpura	Purpura	.....	.....	.....
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	.....	.....	.....
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	.....	.....
	Worms	Vers	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	.....	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	.....	.....
	Cancer	Cancer	2	3	5
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	.....	.....
	Others	Autres	.....	.....	.....
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	.....	.....	.....
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	.....	.....
	Phthisis	Phthisie	13	27	40
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	.....	2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	2	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	18	15	33
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	4	6
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	1	3
	Insanity	Folie	.....	.....	.....
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	8	3	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	11	12	23

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	5	3	1	1	.....	2	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	16	
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	4	10	7	8	4	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
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3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
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....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	5	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	17	1	22	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	8	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	... ..	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	1	1	1	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	... ..	.....	2	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	1	4	3	6	2	.....	.....	9	5	9	

TABLE I. CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF DECEMBER. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	26	34	60
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	25	19	44
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	2	1	3
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	1	3
	Peritonitis	Péritonite		2	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	4	1	5
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	3	6
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1		1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	1		1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	6	3	9
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis			
	Malformations	Difformités			
	Teething	Dentition	3	1	4
	At Birth	A la Naissance	2	2	4
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	5	6
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	38	31	69
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2		2
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	1	2
	Poison	Empoisonnements	2		2
	Drowning	Noyades			
	Suffocation	Suffocations	3	1	4
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	1	2
	Suicide	Suicides			
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues			
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	222	227	449

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 41 à 51.	41 to 51. — 51 à 61.	51 to 61. — 61 à 71.	61 to 71. — 71 à 81.	71 to 81. — 81 et plus	81 and over — Non donnés.	Not given.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
18	8	7	1	1	1	1	2	4	.....	2	5	3	3	4	.....	13	5	42	
9	10	6	6	3	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	43	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	4	1	
59	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	4	2	63	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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141	46	36	18	14	11	26	17	39	8	23	19	22	17	12	.....	77	27	345	14

TABLE II

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRÉCEDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF MONTREAL—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	1		1
	Measles	Rougeole	12	9	21
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	10	8	18
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	123	132	255
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	5	1	6
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	61	45	106
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	11	5	16
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		11	11
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	3	2	5
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	347	290	637
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	7	11
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	4	5	9
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	2		2
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1		1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		4	4
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	5	6
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4	1	5
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers	1	2	3
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	6	12	18
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	6	18	24
	Cancer	Cancer	21	48	69
	Abscess	Abcès	4	1	5
	Others	Autres	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	11	6	17
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	3	3	6
	Phthisis	Phthisie	196	273	469
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	23	14	37
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	14	8	22
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	172	142	314
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	21	24	45
	Paralysis	Paralysie	27	30	57
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	81	68	149
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	99	95	194

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
4	8	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19	
1	5	3	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
12	29	40	37	47	26	48	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	254	
3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
3	7	4	5	5	1	14	25	20	6	8	3	2	3	.....	.....	27	.....	79	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	7	2	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	2	
529	82	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	3	8	.....	.....	10	6	621	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	3	.....	.....	6	3	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	8	.....	10	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	3	7	.....	.....	10	5	9	
2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	3	7	.....	.....	10	5	9	
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7	19	19	9	4	3	.....	41	15	13	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
4	3	1	2	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	
3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
24	10	12	1	5	2	11	61	159	80	58	25	16	5	.....	.....	190	25	254	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	4	3	7	5	5	.....	.....	18	7	12	
12	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
111	71	26	19	5	3	20	5	12	8	9	7	14	4	.....	.....	31	12	271	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	11	13	7	4	.....	29	11	5	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	5	9	14	16	4	.....	30	12	15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
86	18	4	14	2	.....	4	2	3	5	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	8	1	140	
5	1	.....	.....	2	4	6	17	14	20	29	34	29	31	2	.....	97	38	59	

TABLE II. CITY OF MONTREAL—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	200	181	381
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	135	114	249
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	21	16	37
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	60	59	119
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	7	16	23
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	29	20	49
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	58	13	71
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	5	5
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1	.....	1
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	6	4	10
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	71	36	107
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	3	3	6
	Malformations	Difformités	9	4	13
	Teething	Dentition	34	35	69
	At Birth	A la Naissance	16	9	25
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	10	10
	Old Age	Vieillesse	23	35	58
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	572	526	1,098
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	18	4	22
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	1	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	4	5	9
	Poison	Empoisonnements	3	1	4
	Drowning	Noyades	27	2	29
	Suffocation	Suffocations	31	11	42
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	8	.....	8
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	7	4	11
	Suicide	Suicides	2	1	3
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	10	1	11
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	2,634	2,388	5,022

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
97	48	23	6	1	7	12	9	22	15	23	32	40	33	13	....	107	39	235	
60	49	40	32	24	17	23	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	246	
15	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	3	3	3	1	.....	9	4	24	
65	16	3	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	2	5	5	8	7	.....	.....	16	6	97	
....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	7	3	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	13	1	9	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	8	5	12	9	2	1	.....	25	10	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	8	11	16	10	10	2	1	36	8	27	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
45	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	46	.....	17	36	5	
944	24	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	9	19	50	35	.....	43	55	1,000	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	6	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	12	3	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	8	5	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10	1	18	
39	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	41	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	3	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2261	422	180	128	102	67	159	172	315	211	228	223	216	223	114	1	863	306	3,853	204

TABLE III

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF MONTREAL.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux.
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	572	526	1,098
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	347	290	637
Phthisis	Phthisie	196	273	469
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	200	181	381
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	172	142	314
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	123	132	255
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	135	114	249
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	99	95	194
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	81	68	149
Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres Maladies d'intestins	60	59	119
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	71	36	107
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	61	45	106
Diseases Urinary Organs	Maladies des Voies Urinaires	58	13	71
Cancer	Cancer	21	48	69
Teething	Dentition	34	35	69
Old Age	Vieillesse	23	35	58
Paralysis	Paralysie	27	30	57
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	29	20	49
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	21	24	45
Suffocation	Suffocations	31	11	42
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	23	14	37
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	21	16	37
Drowning	Noyades	27	2	29
At Birth	A la Naissance	16	9	25
Dropsy	Hydropysie	6	18	24
Peritonitis	Péritonite	7	16	23
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	14	8	22
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	18	4	22
Measles	Rougeole	12	9	21
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	10	8	18
Anæmia	Anémie	6	12	18
Scrofula	Scrofules	11	6	17
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	11	5	16

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	
944	24	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	9	19	50	35	.....	43	55	1,000	
529	82	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	3	8	.....	.....	10	6	621	
24	10	12	1	5	2	11	61	159	80	58	25	16	5	.....	.....	190	25	254	
97	48	23	6	1	7	12	9	22	15	23	32	40	33	13	.....	107	39	235	
111	71	26	19	5	3	20	5	12	8	9	7	14	4	.....	.....	31	12	271	
12	29	40	37	47	26	48	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	254	
60	49	40	32	24	17	23	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	246	
5	1	.....	.....	2	4	6	17	14	20	29	34	29	31	2	.....	97	38	59	
86	18	4	14	2	.....	4	2	3	5	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	8	1	140	
65	16	3	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	2	5	5	8	7	.....	.....	16	6	97	
107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	
3	7	4	5	5	1	14	25	20	6	8	3	2	3	.....	.....	27	.....	79	
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	8	11	16	10	10	2	1	36	8	27	
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7	19	19	9	4	3	.....	41	15	13	
45	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	46	.....	.....	17	36	5	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	5	9	14	16	4	.....	30	12	15	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	8	5	12	9	2	1	.....	25	10	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	11	13	7	4	.....	29	11	5	
39	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	41	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	4	3	7	5	5	.....	.....	18	7	12	
15	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	3	3	3	1	.....	9	4	24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	8	5	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10	1	18	
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	
2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	3	7	.....	.....	10	5	9	
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	7	3	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	13	1	9	
12	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	6	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	12	3	7	
4	8	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19	
1	5	3	4	3	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	8	.....	10	
4	3	1	2	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	7	2	7	

TABLE III. CITY OF MONTREAL. *Continued.*

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
Malformations	Difformités	9	4	13
Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	11	11
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	7	11
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	7	4	11
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	10	1	11
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	6	4	10
Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	10	10
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	4	5	9
Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	4	5	9
Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer	8	.....	8
Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	5	1	6
Privation of Food	Défaut d'Alimentation	1	5	6
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	3	3	6
Cyanosis	Cyanosis	3	3	6
Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	3	2	5
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4	1	5
Abcess	Abcès	4	1	5
Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'Uterus	.....	5	5
Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	4	4
Poison	Empoisonnements	3	1	4
Worms	Vers	1	2	3
Suicide	Suicides	2	1	3
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	2	.....	2
Others	Autres	1	1	2
Small Pox	Variole	1	.....	1
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1	.....	1
Purpura	Purpura	1	.....	1
Thrush	Aphthes	.....	1	1
Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
Various Other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	1	.....	1
Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1	.....	1
Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	1	1
Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	2,634	2,388	5,022

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	Still Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.
7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	...	1	1	3	2	3	.....	.....	6	3	2	
7	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	3	4	
5	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	7	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	
.....	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	8	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
6	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.. ...	....	.....	. ....	.....	1	.....	3	
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	... .	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
261	422	180	128	102	67	159	172	315	211	228	223	216	223	114	1	863	306	3,853	204

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole		1	1
	Measles	Rougeole	1		1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	1	3
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	2	5
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1		1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	1	2
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	3	4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	7	13
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	10	13
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	2	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	1	4
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	2	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	4	6

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
	1																	1	
1																		1	
	1			1		1												3	
							1	1	1	1	1					4		1	
1																		1	
1																		1	
2																		2	
											1					1			
										1	1		1	1		2	2		
		1					1	4	4	1	2					7	2	4	
1	1	4				3		2		1				1			2	11	
									1	1			1			1	1	1	
									1		1	1	1			4			
3	1																	4	
1								1	1	2	1					2	1	3	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JANUARY. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	10	12	22
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	4	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	5	7
	Peritonitis	Péritonite			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	2	3
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau			
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	3	2	5
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis			
	Malformations	Difformités			
	Teething	Dentition			
	At Birth	A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	4	7	11
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	9	8	17
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	1	2
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures		1	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements			
	Drowning	Noyades			
	Suffocation	Suffocations		1	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	24		24
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides		1	1
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues		1	*2
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	86	80	167

* Sex not given.

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JANVIER. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
5	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	8	1	13	
3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	4	7	.....	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	5	2	10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	5	8	3	3	1	4	10	26	16	12	13	6	13	11	1	56	22	89	15

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2		2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	5	7
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	2	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées			
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		1	1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	2		2
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	Abscess	Abcès	2		2
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	13	6	19
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		2	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	1	8
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	3	4
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	4	7	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	6	11

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
				1						1						1		1	
1	1	1		1		2		1										7	
							1		2				1			1	1	2	
1																		1	
												2				2			
							1						1				1	1	
1																		1	
		1																1	
2																		2	
													1				1		
									1			1					1	1	
									1		1					2			
	1															10	1	1	
							1	8	6	2	2							8	
								1										1	
	1					1												2	
1	2		2			1	1		1							1		7	
											1					1			
											1	3				2	2		
6	1			1			2		1									11	
1					1			1	1		1	5	1			7	1	3	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF FEBRUARY. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	9	14	23
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	2	4
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	1	4
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	5	5
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	2	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	5	7	12
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	.....	.....	.....
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	.....	.....
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	1	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	1	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	69	77	146

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE FÉVRIER. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	.....	8	6	9	
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
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2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	7	2	3	3	1	4	7	17	22	6	11	19	12	4	.....	51	20	75	17

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie		1	1
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	2	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	3	4
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	3	4
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente		1	1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	2	3
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			
	Cancer	Cancer	2	3	5
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	11	19
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	1	2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	6	5	11
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	5	2	7
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	8	2	10
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	6	9	15

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés	Veuvage.		
	1																	1	
		1						2	1							1		3	
2	1												1			1		3	
							1	2			1					3		1	
1																		1	
1																		1	
3																		3	
										1	1	2		1		2	2	1	
	1																	1	
1	1						4	7	2	1	1	2				7	1	11	
											1						1	1	
	1																	1	
4				2		1	1					2		1		1	1	9	
														1			1		
									1		2	3	1			4	2	1	
7	2		1															10	
						1	1	1	3	3	3	2	1			11		4	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF MARCH. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	19	13	32
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	4	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	.....	.....
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	4	4
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	2	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	3	3
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	4	7
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	2	4
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	3	3
	Old Age	Vieillesse	3	4	7
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	8	11
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	.....	.....	.....
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	.....	.....
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	2	.....	2
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	80	98	178

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE MARS. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
11	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	.....	5	5	22	
2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	2	4	1	
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	2	2	2	.....	3	15	17	17	9	11	16	9	11	1	50	22	106	14	

TABLE 1

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	1		1
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie		4	4
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	1	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	1	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	4	2	6
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	2	3
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	1	2
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			
	Cancer	Cancer		5	5
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres	1		1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	17	9	26
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	2	3
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	2	6
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2		2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	8	3	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	2	7

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1																		1	
	1	1		1		1												4	
						1	1			2						2		2	
1							1											2	
1																		1	
4											1		1			2		4	
								1		2						2		1	
2																		2	
								1								1			
1																		1	
									1									1	
						1		1				2	1				3	2	
1																		1	
		1																1	
2							2	7	6	4	3	2				11	1	14	
2					1													3	
3	2						1											6	
									1		1		1			1			
																2			
8		2									1						1	10	
								2	1	1		2	1			3	2	2	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF APRIL. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	26	15	41
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	2	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1		1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins		2	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite		1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	3	2	5
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1		1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'utérus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau		1	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées		1	1
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis		1	1
	Malformations	Difformités		1	1
	Teething	Dentition			
	At Birth	A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		3	3
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	8	9
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	9	3	12
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions		1	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1		1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures			
	Poison	Empoisonnements			
	Drowning	Noyades	1	1	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations			
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1		1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides			
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues		1	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	96	81	177

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS D'AVRIL. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Borns. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 41 à 51.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnée	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
13	5	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	6	3	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	5	2	34	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	1	7	1	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	2	4	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
49	9	6	.....	3	3	4	11	23	16	12	7	12	16	6	.....	44	22	111	9

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	.....	.....	.....
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	.....	.....
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	4	.....	4
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	2	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	3	1	4
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	.....	.....
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	.....	.....
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	3	1	4
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	2	.....	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	.....	.....
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	.....	.....	.....
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	.....	.....	.....
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	.....	1	1
	Purpura	Purpura	.....	.....	.....
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	.....	.....	.....
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	.....	.....
	Worms	Vers	.....	.....	.....
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	.....	.....
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	2	2
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	2	2
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	.....	.....
	Others	Autres	.....	.....	.....
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	.....	.....	.....
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	1	2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	9	9	18
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	4	1	5
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	.....	.....
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	5	7
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	.....	2
	Insanity	Folie	.....	.....	.....
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	3	4	7
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	7	12

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
	1		1	1				1										4	
		1			1													2	
		2		1			1											4	
1										2				1		2		2	
3												1				1		3	
									1					1		1	1		
								1				1					1	1	
1																		1	
1																		1	
											1	1				1	1		
										2						1	1		
2																		2	
2					1		3	5	3		4					7	3	8	
2								1	1	1							1	4	
4	1					1				1						1		6	
												2				1	1		
									1		1					1		1	
5	1					1												7	
2						1	1	1	2	3			2			4		8	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF MAY. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	23	12	35
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	2	2
3.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
Local.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	.....	2
—	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	2	2
Locales.	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	3	3
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	1	4
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	.....	2
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
Developmental.	Teething	Dentition	.....	3	3
—	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	1	1
D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	2
	Old Age	Vieillesse	4	2	6
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	4	10	14
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
5.	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
Violent Deaths.	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
—	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
Morts Violentes.	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	1	4
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	87	83	170

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE MAI. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married. — Mariés	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
11	5	3	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	8	1	26	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	2	3	1	
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	3	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
50	11	6	2	4	2	4	7	14	14	14	10	9	12	10	1	44	20	106	4

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		2	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	1	2
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1		1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura	2		2
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1		1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		1
	Cancer	Cancer		4	4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1		1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	12	18
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		1	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	2	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	2	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie		2	2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	6	5	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	3	7

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
		1			1													2	
								1										1	
									1							1			
2																		2	
1																		1	
1											1					1		1	
1																		1	
1										1						1		1	
										2		2				3	1		
							1											1	
3							2	4	6	1	1	1				8	1	9	
		1																1	
	1										1	2				3		1	
										1			2	1		3	1		
												1	1			1	1		
7	2			1		1												11	
						2		1	1		2	1				4		3	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JUNE. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	15	29
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	.....	1
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	.....	.....
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	.....	5
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	3	5	8
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	1	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	8	7	15
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	7	1	8
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	.....	.....
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	75	68	143

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JUIN. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
) o .	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
6	2	2	1	.....	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	7	3	19	
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	4	4	7	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
37	6	4	1	1	2	8	9	13	13	11	7	12	8	8	3	47	12	84	15

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	13	18	31
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	2	3
	Cancer	Cancer		2	2
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres		1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1		1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	7	9	16
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	4	8
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie			
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	5	6	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	1	3

ABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
																	1	
6							1										31	
										1					1			
																	1	
								1	1	1					2		1	
						2											2	
												1				1		
																	1	
						6	2	3	1	2					2	1	13	
										1							1	
																	1	
1						1				1	2				2	1	5	
												1				1		
		1			1			1								1	10	
								1			1				2		1	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JULY. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RERPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	7	12	19
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	2	3	5
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	5	2	7
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	.....	.....
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	3	5
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'utérus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	3	4
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	.....	2
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	2	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	6	7	13
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	2
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	1	2
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	1	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	1	2
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	71	84	155

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JUILLET. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARAIGE.			
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	2	1	3	1	1	.....	8	3	8	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	2	3	1	1	3	12	11	8	5	11	7	6	3	.....	23	14	118	24

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		1	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2		2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	1	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	35	24	59
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1		1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		2	2
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	3	4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	3		3
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	6	10
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	1	4
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	4	11
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		3	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie		2	2
	Insanity	Folie	2		2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	6	5	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	2	4

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
					1													1	
			1				1											2	
	1					1		1		1						1		3	
49	5			1								2	2			2	2	55	
													1				1		
								1										1	
2																		2	
1																		1	
1																		1	
								1		1		2				3		1	
							1											1	
2	1																	3	
1							2	3	1	2	1					5		5	
									1							1			
2	2																	4	
7		1	1				1					1				1		10	
										1	1	1				1	1	1	
												1	1			2			
											2							2	
9								1		1						2		9	
2										1	1					1		3	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF AUGUST. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	6	10	16
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	4	4
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	4	4
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	5	3	8
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	2	3
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	2	3
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	3	4	7
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	2	2	4
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	.....	.....
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	12	16	28
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	3	1	4
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	.....	.....
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	2	1	3
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	108	107	215

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS D'AOUT. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Mortsnés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnée.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	11	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	4	23	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
126	18	2	3	2	1	2	5	10	5	11	7	11	10	.....	2	31	8	176	13

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie		1	1
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	3	6
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	23	16	39
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		1	
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2	2	4
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	1	2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	2		2
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer		1	1
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	1	2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	9	8	17
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	1	4
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	3	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	1	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	12	8	20
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	3	7

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
			1															1	
						1	1	3	1							1		5	
33	3	1							1			1				1	1	37	
								1								1			
1																		1	
4																		4	
									1		1					2			
2																		2	
									1							1			
									1							1			
									1										
1	1																	2	
		1					3	3	4	4	2					8	2	7	
									1							1			
2					1			1										4	
3										1						1		3	
										2	1					3			
									1				1			1	1		
15	3	1							1									20	
							1	2		2		2				6		1	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	4	13	17
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	2	3
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	4	5
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	2	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	3	5
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	4	2	6
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	1	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	13	14	27
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	1	1	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	1	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	.....	.....
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	100	101	201

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	3	2	1	.....	3	4	10	
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	2	3	22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
105	12	6	2	1	2	1	6	11	15	10	11	7	10	1	1	40	14	147	6

TABLE 1

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	2	
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	2	
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	8	8	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2		
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1		
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		
	Cancer	Cancer		1	
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	5	1
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	3	
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		4	
	Paralysis	Paralysie		1	
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	5	6	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	4	

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. 1 à 2.	2 to 3. 2 à 3.	3 to 4. 3 à 4.	4 to 5. 4 à 5.	5 to 6. 5 à 6.	6 to 11. 6 à 11.	11 to 21. 11 à 21.	21 to 31. 21 à 31.	31 to 41. 31 à 41.	41 to 51. 41 à 51.	51 to 61. 51 à 61.	61 to 71. 61 à 71.	71 to 81. 71 à 81.	81 and over 81 et plus	Not given. Non donnés.	Married. Mariés.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
			1			3												4	
						1	2	2		2						2		5	
								1										1	
9	3							1	2				1			2	1	13	
1	1																	2	
										1						1			
1																		1	

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF OCTOBER. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	5	8
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	3	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	3	6
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	2	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	.....	.....
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	1	.....	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	3	1	4
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1	.....	1
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	2	.....	2
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	3	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	12	15	27
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	4	5
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	.....	.....	.....
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	.....	.....
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	69	77	146

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS D'OCTOBRE. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	7	
1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
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4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	
13	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	.....	2	8	17	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	2	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
47	15	7	4	.....	.....	4	6	13	10	10	6	6	10	8	.....	37	15	94	15

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1		1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	4	4	8
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	7	3	10
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	3		3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1		1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		2	2
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	6	10
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	1	2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	2	5
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	2	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	3	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	6	7
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang		5	5

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 41 à 51.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
		1	3		3	1			1							1		8	
1				1		1	2	3	2	1						2	1	7	
1												1		1		2		1	
				1				1								1		1	
																1			
																2		1	
																1		1	
1																			
																1		1	
1																		1	
								1	1							2			
						1					1					2			
1				1		2	2	2	2							3	1	6	
1								1			1					2		1	
1		1				1			1			1				1	1	3	
									1	2						2	1		
5	1			1					1		2	2				2	3		
																		7	
						1		1			1	2				4	1		

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF NOVEMBER. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RERPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	11	5	16
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	3	4
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	.....	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	5	8
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'utérus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	1	1
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	1	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	8	7	15
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	.....	.....
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	2	.....	2
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	1	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	63	64	127

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	... .	.....	1	1	2	3	4	.....	.....	8	3	5	
2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
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1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
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1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	2	7	6	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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27	2	2	4	5	3	6	9	10	14	6	10	11	12	6	.....	43	19	65	6

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	3	5
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	8	5	13
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	2	3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1		1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	2	3
	Cancer	Cancer	3	4	7
	Abscess	Abcès	1		1
	Others	Autres			
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	1	2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	8	16
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	3	6
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	2	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	1	4
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	3	2	5
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	6	2	8

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Mort-nés.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF DECEMBER. *Continued*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	11	5	16
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	.....	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	1	6
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	1	.....	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	3	2	5
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	4	1	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	6	12	18
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	1	2
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	4	.....	4
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	1	3
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	1	4
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	89	68	157

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	7	1	8	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	4	.....	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	3	3	1	.....	9	13	9	16	15	12	15	10	6	.....	56	15	86	20

TABLE II

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

CITY OF TORONTO—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Tot — Tot
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	1	1	
	Measles	Rougeole	1	.....	
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	7	3	
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	15	22	
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	39	23	
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	8	3	
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	1	
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	93	75	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	3	
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	6	10	
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	1	
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1	.....	
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	.....	.....	.....
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	2	4	
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	8	10	
	Purpura	Purpura	2	.....	
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	2	
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	7	2	
	Worms	Vers	.....	.....	.....
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	3	4	
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	8	1
	Cancer	Cancer	9	30	3
	Abscess	Abcès	3	1	
	Others	Autres	1	1	
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	8	6	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	96	96	19
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	9	6	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	11	10	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	43	43	8
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	10	20	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	19	16	3
	Insanity	Folie	2	.....	
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	63	56	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	46	48	9

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE TORONTO—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	1	2	2	.....	...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	2	.....	8	
1	4	5	6	3	4	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	2	3	.....	2	.....	6	13	15	9	9	1	1	1	.....	19	3	40	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	8	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
0	19	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	5	5	1	.....	11	4	153
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	2	.....
...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	. ...	8	2	6
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	7	4	2
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	4	9	5	9	3	2	.....	19	12	8
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	1
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13
2	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	30	53	43	23	19	5	.....	.....	....	83	13	96
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3	7
9	7	1	.....	....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
0	9	7	4	2	.....	8	6	2	2	3	2	8	1	2	.....	11	6	69
1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	8	4	6	2	.....	18	9	3
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	8	12	7	.....	.....	22	9	4
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	12	4	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	5	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	2	111
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	12	15	14	10	16	9	.....	.....	51	8	35

TABLE II. CITY OF TORONTO—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	143	131	274
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	17	27	44
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	8	14	22
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	21	25	46
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	4	11	15
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	9	14	23
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	29	20	49
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	2	.....	2
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	1	2
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	23	25	48
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	3	1	4
	Malformations	Difformités	3	8	11
	Teething	Dentition	6	8	14
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	4	4
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	15	15
	Old Age	Vieillesse	22	32	54
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	95	114	209
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	9	6	15
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	2	5
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	2	2
	Drowning	Noyades	19	4	23
	Suffocation	Suffocations	2	4	6
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	29	2	31
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	3	1	4
	Suicide	Suicides	3	3	6
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	13	7	*21
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	993	988	1,982

* Sex not given.

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE TORONTO—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnée.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
72	27	12	6	3	5	4	12	28	18	21	14	24	19	8	1	73	29	172	
16	10	4	4	6	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	
10	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	5	2	15	
19	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2	3	1	6	.....	4	.....	.....	9	4	33	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	5	2	2	.....	.....	13	3	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	10	3	5	11	9	1	.....	32	6	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	48	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	38	.....	18	33	3	
12	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	17	33	17	.....	29	40	140	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	6	3	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	7	5	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	20	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	14	.....	17	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	5	2	2	1	.....	3	7	2	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
31	118	50	30	26	16	52	110	174	166	121	116	131	128	74	9	522	203	1,257	158

TABLE III

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF TORONTO.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES. Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	143	131	274
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	95	114	209
Phthisis	Phthisie	96	96	192
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	93	75	168
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	63	56	119
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	46	48	94
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	43	43	86
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	39	23	62
Old Age	Vieillesse	22	32	54
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	29	20	49
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	23	25	48
Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres Maladies d'intestins	21	25	46
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	17	27	44
Cancer	Cancer	9	30	39
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	15	22	37
Paralysis	Paralysie	19	16	35
Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer	29	2	31
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	10	20	30
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	9	14	23
Drowning	Noyades	19	4	23
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	8	14	22
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	11	10	21
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	13	7	*21
Privation of Food	Défaut d'Alimentation	8	10	18
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	6	10	16
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	9	6	15
Peritonitis	Péritonite	4	11	15
Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	15	15
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	9	6	15
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	8	6	14
Teething	Dentition	6	8	14
Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	8	13

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE TORONTO.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
72	27	12	6	3	5	4	12	28	18	21	14	24	19	8	1	73	29	172	
122	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	17	33	17	.....	29	40	140	
12	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	30	53	43	23	19	5	.....	.....	.....	83	13	96	
130	19	1	.....	1	.....	..	.....	2	3	.....	1	5	5	1	.....	11	4	153	
83	12	4	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	5	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	2	111	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	12	15	14	10	16	9	.....	.....	51	8	35	
30	9	7	4	2	.....	8	6	2	2	3	2	8	1	2	.....	11	6	69	
.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	6	13	15	9	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	19	3	40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	38	.....	18	33	3	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	10	3	5	11	9	1	.....	32	6	11	
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	48	
19	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2	3	1	6	.....	4	.....	.....	9	4	33	
16	10	4	4	6	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	4	9	5	9	3	2	.....	19	12	8	
1	4	5	6	3	4	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	8	12	7	.....	.....	22	9	4	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	14	.....	17	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	8	4	6	2	.....	18	9	3	
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	5	2	2	.....	.....	13	3	7	
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	7	5	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	20	
10	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	5	2	15	
9	7	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	5	2	2	1	.....	3	7	2	12	
17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	8	2	6	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3	7	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	6	3	6	
6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	
12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	7	4	2	

TABLE III. CITY OF TORONTO. *Continued.*

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	8	3	11
Malformations	Difformités	3	8	11
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	7	3	10
Thrush	Aphthes	7	2	9
Anæmia	Anémie	3	4	7
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	3	6
Syphilis	Syphilis	2	4	6
Suffocation	Suffocations	2	4	6
Suicide	Suicides	3	3	6
Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	2	5
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	2	4
Abcess	Abcès	3	1	4
Cyanosis	Cyanosis	3	1	4
At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	4	4
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	3	1	4
Small Pox	Variole	1	1	2
Purpura	Purpura	2	.....	2
Others	Autres	1	1	2
Insanity	Folie	2	.....	2
Synovitis	Synovitis	2	.....	2
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	1	2
Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	2	2
Measles	Rougeole	1	.....	1
Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	1	1
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	1	1
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1	.....	1
Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'Uterus	.....	1	1
Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	993	988	1,982

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE TORONTO. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	8	
0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	
8	.. ...	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	2	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
4	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ..	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	118	50	30	26	16	52	110	174	166	121	116	131	128	74	9	522	203	1,257	158

TABLE 1

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE ANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	2	4
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	.....	1
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1	1	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	Cancer	Cancer	2	3	5
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	8	16
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	5	2	7
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	2	5
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	3	4
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	2	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	3	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	5	10
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	.....	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	1	4
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	4	2	6
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	4	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	8	11	19
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	.....	3
	Totals	Totaux	55	54	109

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
						1												1	
1						2	1											4	
	1																	1	
1																		1	
												1				1			
			1					1										2	
									1			1				2			
										1	1	1	2			3	2		
				1		1	3	6	3	1		1				8		8	
											1					1			
	2	2		2		1												7	
											1	2	2			4	1		
									1	1		1		1		1	2	1	
1	1								1							1		2	
								1	1	1		1				2	1	1	
						1		3	1	1	1	2	1			5	1	4	
	2					1												3	
				1														1	
		1	1			1				1						1		3	
1																		1	
6																		6	
													1	4		1	2	2	
10	1											1	5	2		2	5	12	
									1		1	1				3			
20	7	3	2	4		8	4	11	9	6	5	12	11	7		35	14	60	9

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	3	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	2	2
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	2	.....	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	7	3	10
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	2	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	Abscess	Abcès	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	10	16
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	1	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	7	14
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	4	5
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	10	6	16
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	1	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	1	.....	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	3	4	7
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	3	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	23	15	38
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	78	67	145

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
		1																1	
		1	1					2								1		3	
										2								2	
				1	1													2	
5	3	2																10	
										1			1			1	1		
						1												1	
								1		1		1				3			
												1				1			
												1				1			
1							3	5	4	2	1					7	1	8	
		1						1								1		1	
5	1	3	2			1						2				1		13	
												1					1		
												1				1			
1												1					1	1	
							1			2		2				1	2	2	
3	3		1				1	1			3	2	1	1		5	3	8	
		1		1														2	
		1				1					1					1		2	
								1	1							1		1	
									1			1				1		1	
1																		1	
7																		7	
												1	2	1		1	2	1	
21	2		1			1						2	4	7		7	4	27	
														1			1		
												1				1			
44	9	10	5	2	1	4	5	11	6	8	5	17	8	10		35	16	94	4

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	1	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	.....	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	.....	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	3	3
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	.....	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	2	1	3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	.....	2
	Cancer	Cancer	1	3	4
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	9	9	18
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	1	2
3. Local — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	15	10	25
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	3	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	.....	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	3	7
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	9	11	20
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	2	5
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	3	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	3	3
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	2	2	4
	At Birth	A la Naissance	6	2	8
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	3	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	22	20	42
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	91	85	176

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	7	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	7	3	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
2	8	4	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	4	2	1	
2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	4	2	.....	.....	8	3	9	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	
24	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	3	2	.....	7	4	31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
40	20	9	6	1	2	7	8	8	14	4	16	19	18	4	.....	47	24	105	9

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUEBEC,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	2	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	.....	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	Cancer	Cancer	1	2	3
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	7	10
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5	11	16
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	3	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	6	9
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	3	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	3	3
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	1	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	3	2	5
	At Birth	A la Naissance	9	.....	9
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	5	7
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	23	9	32
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	59	60	119

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	5	
1	1	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	12	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	5	
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.. ..	2	5	.....	
6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	30	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	6	7	6	.....	.....	3	5	4	9	10	7	5	11	5	.....	31	9	79	6

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUEBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	4	5
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	2	.....	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	1	2
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Purpura	Purpura	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	2	4
	Cancer	Cancer	2	5	7
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	8	11
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	3	10
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	2	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	3	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	8	13
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	7	12
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	1	3
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	1	2	3
	At Birth	A la Naissance	8	4	12
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	4	6
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	15	13	28
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	2	2
	Totals	Totaux	62	73	135

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	2	
...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	1	6	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	2	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	... ...	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		2	.....	.....	1	2	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	1	1	.....	10	1	2	
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	2	.....	6	2	4	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	4	.....	
20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	4	22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	
41	6	3	5	3	3	5	6	10	3	8	10	9	15	7	1	36	17	82	8

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	3	4
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	2	2
	Cancer	Cancer	2	.....	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	7	3	10
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	8	15
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	3	3
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	3	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	2	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	6	1	7
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	2	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	6	1	7
	At Birth	A la Naissance	6	2	8
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	5	6
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	9	15	24
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Drowning	Noyades	3	1	4
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	1	2
	Totals	Totaux	52	56	108

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	2	2	2	
19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
36	10	12	2	1	1	1	8	7	3	5	3	10	4	4	1	21	5	82	2

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUEBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	.....	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	24	14	38
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	.....	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	5	9
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affection Cérébro-Spinales	18	18	36
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	7	2	9
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	2	4
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	8	6	14
	At Birth	A la Naissance	2	.....	2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	4	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	19	19	38
5 Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	5	.....	5
	Totals	Totaux	104	78	182

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
29	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	37	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	...	2	.....	.....	
...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	3	1	5	
15	16	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
7	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	14	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	2	.....	3	1	1	
30	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	1	34	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	
91	36	6	.....	.....	1	4	5	5	6	3	5	6	7	5	2	28	5	149	7

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.	2	2	4
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	32	17	49
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	9	14
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	15	12	27
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	6	5	11
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	5	7
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	4	6
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	2	1	3
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	2	4
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'utérus	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	7	6	13
	At Birth	A la Naissance	6	.....	6
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	4	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	16	15	31
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	2
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	110	89	199

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
34	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	6	
8	6	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	23	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	4	3	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	4		
2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	
27	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
92	33	11	1	1	.....	3	2	7	5	4	10	14	10	4	2	31	16	152	8

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	2	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	10	19	29
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	.....	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	3	5
	Cancer	Cancer	2	1	3
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	5	10
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	11	8	19
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	3	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	3	5
	Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	3	8
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	4	5
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	4	5
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	4	6
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	5	7	12
	At Birth	A la Naissance	4	.....	4
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	4	4	8
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	18	10	28
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	84	83	167

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	Still Born.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.
....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
23	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	
12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
4	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	6	2	.....	
20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	4	.....	24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
75	19	7	.....	.....	.....	4	3	14	5	4	8	9	10	8	1	43	6	118	6

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITE DE LA VILLE DE QUEBEC,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	.....	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	8	10
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	2	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	6	4	10
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	3	4
	Cancer	Cancer	1	2	3
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	8	16
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	6	10	16
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	4	7
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	2	7
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	1	3
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	4	.....	4
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	2	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	2	1	3
	At Birth	A la Naissance	3	6	9
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	2	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	7	9	16
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	58	70	128

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnée	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
																	1	
1	2	1		3	2												10	
																	1	
							2										2	
3		1															10	
							1				2	1				2	2	
				1							2	1				1	2	
																	1	
	1					1	3	4	1						6	1	9	
											1					1		
2	4	2		2	1					1			1		1	1	14	
											1				1			
									1	2	1	2	1		1	6		
						1		2		1	2	1			4	2	1	
										2		1			2		1	
1		1															4	
1																	1	
							1										3	
		1															1	
										2					2			
1	1																3	
																	9	
												1	3		2	1	1	
6	1											1	3		1	3	12	
									1								1	
								1							1			
15	9	6		6	3	2	7	7	3	8	7	9	9		21	18	89	6

TABLE 1

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	3	5
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	2	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	3	3
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	5	7
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	4	7
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	10	12
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	1	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	6	4	10
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	4	3	7
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	2	4
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	3	6
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	2	1	3
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	1	1	2
	At Birth	A la Naissance	6	1	7
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	5	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	4	9	13
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	2	2
	Totals	Totaux	45	61	106

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1		1	1	2														5	
1																		1	
			1					1								1		1	
												1					1		
			1	1		1								1				3	
3	2									1				1			1	6	
							1			1						1		1	
							1			1								2	
1		1					1	1		2			1			3		4	
4	1	2		1				1	1	1			1			1		11	
											1	1	1			1	2		
							1		1	1	3	2	2			6	1	3	
	1									1	1		2	2		3	3	1	
2	1										1					1		3	
3	1						1						1				1	5	
1																		1	
2												1				1		2	
	1																	1	
	1	1																2	
7																		7	
												1	2	2		1		4	
8	1					1							3			2	1	10	
						1		1										2	
33	9	5	3	4		3	5	4	2	8	6	6	13	5		21	10	75	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF QUEBEC,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF QUEBEC—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	1	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	3	2	5
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	.....	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	3	1	4
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	4	4
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	8	11
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	5	12
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	4	7
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	2	7
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	7	5	12
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	.....	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	.....	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	.....	3	3
	At Birth	A la Naissance	8	5	13
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	3	1	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	5	7	12
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	58	54	112

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1																		1	
			2	1		2												5	
				1			1											2	
1																		1	
	1	1			1	1												4	
														1			1		
										1	1					1		1	
									1		1	1	1			1	2	1	
								3	5	1	2					7		4	
4	2		2		1	1			2							1		11	
								1		1	3	1		1		3	2	2	
								1	1		4	1				4		3	
							1			6	1	1	2	1		9	2	1	
1	1						1											3	
						1												1	
1		1																2	
										1							1		
													1			1			
											1	1				2			
1	1	1																3	
13																		13	
												1		3		3	1		
6	1											3	1	1		3	1	8	
							1											1	
28	6	3	4	2	2	5	4	5	9	10	13	9	5	7		35	10	67	7

TABLE II

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF QUEBEC—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	14	18	32
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1	1	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	12	16	28
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	2	4	6
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		2	2
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	7	11	18
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	85	68	153
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	6	3	9
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	2		2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	2	1	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2		2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1		1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	16	16	32
	Cancer	Cancer	15	23	38
	Abscess	Abcès	1	4	5
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	64	84	148
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	4	2	6
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	105	104	209
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	7	13	20
	Paralysis	Paralysie	22	30	52
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	6	7	13
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	36	36	72

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.														CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
		1															3	
3	6	6	4	4	7												32	
																	2	
	1	2	2		3	6	11	2							6		22	
1								1	2		1				1	1	4	
							1	1							2			
2	2	3	2	2	2		1	1							2		16	
33	10	2							3			1	2		2	2	149	
						1			2	2	2	2			7	1	1	
					1						1				1		1	
		1					1				1					1	2	
							1										1	
								1	1						1		1	
																	1	
1																	1	
						2	5	3	7	2	5	5	2		19	4	9	
						3		3	5	10	10	7			20	10	8	
	1			1	2						1				1		4	
																	1	
	4		3		1	22	44	32	9	13	4	4			65	10	73	
	1						1		1	2	1				4	1	1	
1																	2	
52	26	15	4	6	16	4	1	8	3	4	8	2	1		16	3	190	
							1		1	3	8	7			11	6	3	
						1	1	1	7	12	13	9	4		21	21	10	
												1			1			
1	1			1				2			1				1	1	11	
			1		2	5	4	6	10	14	16	13	1		42	14	16	

TABLE II. CITY OF QUEBEC—RECAPITULATION. *Continue*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	To Tot
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	61	55	
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	21	16	
3. Local — Locales.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	5	4	
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	19	23	
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	5	9	
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	8	5	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	4	
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	1	.....	
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	3	.....	
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	.....	
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	
	Teething	Dentition	36	32	
	At Birth	A la Naissance	65	26	
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	
	Old Age	Vieillesse	19	44	
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	169	152	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	4	
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	
	Drowning	Noyades	12	1	
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	8	5	
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	
	Totals	Totaux	856	830	1,6

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
11	6	4	.....	1	3	4	6	6	11	20	12	13	7	.....	49	15	52	
8	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	32	
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	6	
4	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	4	1	4	1	2	3	1	.....	9	1	32	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....	5	5	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	3	.....	2	.....	10	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	24	33	.....	25	26	12	
29	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	17	28	19	.....	37	23	261	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	5	1	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
176	85	40	18	16	50	57	93	78	73	96	123	121	75	7	384	150	1,152	75

TABLE III

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF QUEBEC.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	169	152	321
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	105	104	209
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	85	68	153
Phthisis	Phthisie	64	84	148
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	61	55	116
At Birth	A la Naissance	65	26	91
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	36	36	72
Teething	Dentition	36	32	68
Old Age	Vieillesse	19	44	63
Paralysis	Paralysie	22	30	52
Enteritis and other Affect. of the Bowels	Entérites et autres Maladies d'intestins.	19	23	42
Cancer	Cancer	15	23	38
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	21	16	37
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	14	18	32
Dropsy	Hydropisie	16	16	32
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	12	16	28
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	7	13	20
Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	7	11	18
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	5	9	14
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	6	7	13
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	8	5	13
Drowning	Noyades	12	1	13
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	8	5	13
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	6	3	9
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	5	4	9
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	2	4	6
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	4	2	6
Abcess	Abcès	1	4	5
Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'Uterus	.....	4	4
Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	4	4
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
Syphilis	Syphilis	2	1	3
Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	3
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	3	.....	3
Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	2	2
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	2	.....	2
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	.....	2
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	2
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	2
Purpura	Purpura	1	.....	1
Thrush	Aphthes	.....	1	1
Anæmia	Anémie	1	.....	1
Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
Synovitis	Synovitis	1	.....	1
Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer	1	.....	1
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	856	830	1,686

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
216	29	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	17	28	19	.....	37	23	261	
59	52	26	15	4	6	16	4	1	8	3	4	8	2	1	.....	16	3	190	
102	33	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	149	
12	.....	4	.....	3	....	1	22	44	32	9	13	4	4	.....	.....	65	10	73	
12	11	6	4	.....	1	3	4	6	6	11	20	12	13	7	.....	49	15	52	
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	4	6	10	14	16	13	1	.....	42	14	16	
25	27	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	24	33	.....	25	26	12	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	7	12	13	9	4	.....	21	21	10	
11	4	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	4	1	4	1	2	3	1	.....	9	1	32	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	10	10	7	.....	.....	20	10	8	
15	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	32	
2	3	6	6	4	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	7	2	5	5	2	.....	19	4	9	
1	.....	1	2	2	.....	3	6	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	8	7	.....	.....	11	6	3	
3	2	2	3	2	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	
2	.....	.....	1	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....	5	5	4	
7	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.... .	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	3	.....	2	.....	10	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	9	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	.....	2	5	1	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	7	1	1	
2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	6	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	... .	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
78	176	85	40	18	16	50	57	93	78	73	96	123	121	75	7	384	150	1,152	75

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	3	.....	
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	4	.....	
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	3	
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	1	
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	1	
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	.....	
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	1	
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	3	
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	3	
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	2	
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	4	7	1
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'utérus	.....	1	
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	2	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	1	
	Totals	Totaux	33	34	6

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
				2			1											3	
								3	1							1		3	
1							1		1				1			2		2	
2																		2	
										1								1	
1																		1	
									1									1	
											1		1			2			
1																		1	
								1	2	1	1					5			
1									1							1			
																		1	
1									1	1						1		2	
											1	1	1	1		1	3		
1												1				1			
										1		3				3	1		
1	1								2	1	2	1	3			6	2	3	
			1					1								1		1	
												1				1			
1						1												2	
												2				1	1		
									1							1			
1																		1	
							1											1	
														1			1		
2	1											1					1	3	
								1										1	
													1				1		
13	2		1	2		1	3	6	10	5	5	8	9	2		27	10	30	5

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	3	4
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	5	5
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	2	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	2	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	1	6
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	2	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	2	1	3
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	2	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Other Accidental Deaths.	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	19	30	49

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	....	4	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	
....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
7	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	8	3	3	4	5	.....	.....	21	6	22	8

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	1	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	.....	1
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Purpura	Purpura	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	2	2
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	6	8
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	.....	1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	1	3
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	3	.....	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	2	5
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	8	5	13
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	2	3
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	3	.....	3
	Malformations	Difformités	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	1	.....	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	.....	3
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	.....	*1
	Totals	Totaux	41	35	77

*1 sex not given.

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
1																		1	
		1		1														2	
						1		2								2		1	
												1				1			
									1							1			
									1									1	
											1					1			
								1									1		
								1								1			
								1	1							1		1	
									1				1	1		3			
										1	1					1	1		
							2	3	1	2						5		3	
										1							1		
1																		1	
1	2																	3	
										1						1			
												1					1		
1								1					1				1	2	
1								1	1		1		1			2	1	2	
5	1							1	1		1	3	1			3	2	8	
2																		2	
2										1								3	
						1												1	
										1		1				1	1		
									1							1			
3																		3	
1																		1	
1																		1	
1																		1	
														1			1		
1																		1	
								1	1		1						1	2	
									1								1		
															1			1	
21	3	1		1		2	2	12	10	7	5	5	5	2	1	24	12	41	6

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITE DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	1	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	2	3
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	2	1	3
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	7	8
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	.....	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	5	5
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	10	3	13
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	1	6
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations.	2	.....	2
4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	.....	2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	2	5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	1	1	2
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	36	30	66

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
			1															1	
				1				1			1					1		2	
											1					1			
													1				1		
											2	1				2		1	
	1																	1	
							1	2	4			1				3	1	4	
				1														1	
									2							2			
													1	1			2		
1													1			1			
						1			1	2		1				3	1	1	
6	1			1				3				2				2		11	
		1																1	
											1					1			
						1	2	1		1			1			2		4	
							1			1						1		1	
2																		2	
								1								1			
													1					1	
3										1			1				1	4	
									1				2				2		
													1			1			
											1					1			
2	2	1	1	3		2	4	8	8	5	6	5	8	1		22	8	36	3

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	1	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	3	9
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	2	6
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	2	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2 ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	4	7
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	6	3	9
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	3	3
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	2	3
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	2
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	4	5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Suicide	Suicides	2	.....	2
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	2	.....	2
	Totals	Totaux	31	28	59

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	2	
4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	3	.....	6	
...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
14	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	4	8	3	9	5	6	2	1	.....	19	8	32	4

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	2	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	3	5
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	2	.....	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	6	14
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	2	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	4	4	8
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	3	3
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	.....	2
	Teething	Dentition	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	1	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	4	1	5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu.	1	.....	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	35	32	67

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	1	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	7	8	11	5	3	4	6	2	.....	21	8	38	3

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	7	4	11
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	.....	1	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	4	9
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	2	6
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	1	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	2	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	2	.....	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	2	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	.....	3
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	1	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	1	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	37	25	62

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	9	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	
1	....	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	2	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	2	1	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
9	2	1	1	.....	1	3	1	5	6	4	6	4	7	2	.....	19	8	35	3

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITE DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques	1. MIASMATIC— Diphtheria	1. MIASMATIQUE— Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	.....	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	6	3	9
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food	3. DIÉTIQUE — Défaut d'alimentation	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Cancer	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Cancer	.....	2	2
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR— Tabes Mesenterica	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	3	7
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	1	3
3. Local — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	3	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	3	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION. Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	4	5
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	.....	2	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	4	4	8
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions	4	.....	4
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths.	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	35	32	67

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
19	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	5	7	7	3	7	1	.....	19	9	39	6

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	6	8
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	7	7	14
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2	.....	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	2	2
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	3	5
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	1	2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cé:ébro-Spinales	1	4	5
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	.....	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	2	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	1	3
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	2	3
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'ges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	6	2	8
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	1	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	35	39	74

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
34	4	2	1	2	.....	3	5	3	2	5	6	2	3	2	.....	14	7	53	2

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	3	2	5
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	.....	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	1	2
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1	.....	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	2	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	3	3
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	7	10
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	2	5
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	1	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	1	3
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	2	.....	2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	.....	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	4	3	7
	Totals	Totaux	36	27	63

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	
8	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	12	3	4	9	7	2	2	1	21	5	37	3

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	4	6
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	1	3
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Purpura	Purpura	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	2	1	3
	Abscess	Abcès	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	4	9
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	2	5
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	2	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	.....	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	1	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	1	2
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	3	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	2	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	2	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	5	1	6
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	31	31	62

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	1	3	
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	2	2	4	.....	.....	6	3	7	5	8	5	4	2	1	.....	21	4	37	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	4	5	9
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	.....	3
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	.....	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	3	9
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	5	7
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	3	6
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	.....	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	1	3
	Totals	Totaux	31	25	56

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	1	2	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
7	2	4	1	4	.....	3	2	9	4	2	5	5	7	1	.....	14	11	31	4

TABLE II

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF HAMILTON—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		2	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	19	25	44
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine		1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	17	6	23
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	6	5	11
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	23	20	43
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	1	4
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	3	6
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente		1	1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1	2	3
	3. DISTIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	4	1	5
	Purpura	Purpura		2	2
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		2	2
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		6	6
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	3	3	6
	Cancer	Cancer	10	13	23
	Abscess	Abcès	1	1	2
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2	4	6
	Phthisis	Phthisie	44	54	98
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	5	4	9
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	4	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	23	23	46
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	7	11	18
	Paralysis	Paralysie	6	6	12
	Insanity	Folie	2		2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	12	7	19
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	24	29	53

TABLEAU II. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	3	7	6	7	.....	12	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	43	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	14	
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
31	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	3	37	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	2	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	8	5	4	.....	.....	14	6	3	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
3	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	11	33	26	11	6	5	1	....	.....	51	4	43	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
2	6	2	2	3	.....	6	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	.. ...	.....	7	1	38	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	3	4	3	.....	8	8	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	3	5	.....	.....	7	2	3	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.. ..	
1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	17	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	6	11	11	7	6	1	.....	28	14	11	

TABLE II. CITY OF HAMILTON—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	46	31	77
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	10	18
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	5	3	8
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	8	14	22
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	7	6	13
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	11	7	18
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	2	.....	2
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	2	.....	2
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	16	5	21
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	1	1	2
	Teething	Dentition	5	1	6
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	7	7
	Old Age	Vieillesse	7	9	16
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	33	22	55
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	10	2	12
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	4	.....	4
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	1	2
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	3	.....	3
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	1	3
	Suicide	Suicides	3	.....	3
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	4	1	*6
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	400	368	769

TABLEAU II. CITÉ D'HAMILTON—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
24	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	7	3	7	13	8	.....	.....	25	11	41	
3	1	6	4	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5	4	1	....	.....	.....	4	5	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	7	2	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	4	1	2	.....	6	....	.....	9	4	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	.....	3	12	1	
32	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	7	1	.....	7	7	41	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	6	3	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
180	37	20	13	14	3	31	37	91	75	64	65	57	63	17	2	242	96	431	50

TABLE III

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF HAMILTON.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES. Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
Phthisis	Phthisie	44	54	98
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	46	31	77
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité.	33	22	55
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	24	29	53
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	23	23	46
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	19	25	44
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	23	20	43
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	17	6	23
Cancer	Cancer	10	13	23
Enteritis and other Affect. of the Bowels	Entérites et autres Maladies d'intestins.	8	14	22
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	16	5	21
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	12	7	19
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	7	11	18
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	10	18
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	11	7	18
Old Age	Vieillesse	7	9	16
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	7	6	13
Paralysis	Paralysie	6	6	12
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	10	2	12
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	6	5	11
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	5	4	9
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	5	3	8
Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	7	7
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	3	6
Anæmia	Anémie	.....	6	6
Dropsy	Hydropisie	3	3	6
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2	4	6
Teething	Dentition	5	1	6
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	4	1	5
Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	4	1	5

TABLEAU III. CITÉ D'HAMILTON

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	33	26	11	6	5	1	.....	.....	51	4	43	
24	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	7	3	7	13	8	.....	.....	25	11	41	
32	3	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	7	1	....	7	7	41	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	6	11	11	7	6	1	.....	28	14	11	
12	6	2	2	3	.....	6	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	7	1	38	
....	3	7	6	7	.....	12	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	43	
31	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	... ..	3	3	37	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	14	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	8	5	4	.....	.....	14	6	3	
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5	4	1	....	.....	.....	4	5	13	
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
11	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	17	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	3	4	3	.....	.....	8	8	2	
3	1	6	4	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	... .	17	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	4	1	2	.....	6	.....	.....	9	4	5	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	....	3	12	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	7	2	4	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	3	5	.....	.....	7	2	3	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	6	3	3	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....	6	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	... .		3	2	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	
5	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	

TABLE III. CITY OF HAMILTON. *Continued.*

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	4	5
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	1	4
Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4
Drowning	Noyades	4	.....	4
Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	3	3
Syphilis	Syphilis	1	2	3
Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer	3	.....	3
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	Suicides	3	.....	3
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	2	2
Purpura	Purpura	.....	2	2
Thrush	Aphthes	.....	2	2
Abscess	Abcès	1	1	2
Insanity	Folie	2	.....	2
Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'Uterus	.....	2	2
Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	2	.....	2
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	2	.....	2
Malformations	Difformités	1	1	2
Suffocation	Suffocations	1	1	2
Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	1	1
Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	1	1
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	1	1
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	.....	1	1
Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
Totals	Totaux	400	368	769

TABLEAU III. CITÉ D'HAMILTON. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over. — 81 et plus.	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
4				1														5	
1							1			1	1					2		2	
						1	1	1			1					2		2	
						1	2		1							1		3	
							1	1	1							2		1	
1								2									1	2	
								1	1		1						2	1	
										1		1	1			2	1		
	1					1			1	1						1		2	
							1	1								1		2	
1	1																	2	
2																		2	
											1				1	2			
								1	1							2			
							1			1						1		1	
1		1																2	
2																		2	
1	1																	2	
1																		1	
										1								1	
									1									1	
										1			1				1		
										1						1			
	1																	1	
1																		1	
							1											1	
			1															1	
										1						1			
1	37	20	13	14	3	31	37	91	75	64	65	57	63	17	2	242	96	431	50

TABLE 1

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
1. Zymotic — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	3	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	.....	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	2	1	3
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	4	8
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	.....	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	2	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	2	3
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	5	.....	5
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	1	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	3	5
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	2	3
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	4	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	.....	1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	.....	1	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	25	29	54

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1	2																3	
	1																1	
									1						1			
									1						1			
									1							1		
																	1	
											1				1	2		
		1			1	2	2		1	1					2	1	5	
2																	2	
								1		1						2		
										2		1			2	1		
																	5	
										1		1			1	1		
1											1					1	4	
1	1																2	
					1								1			1	2	
							1								1			
																	1	
																	1	
1																	1	
												2	2			2	2	
																	1	
													1			1		
								1							1			
6	4	1			2	2	3	2	4	7	1	5	4		10	13	31	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	1	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	.....	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	3	2	5
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	8	14
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	3
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	2	3
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	2	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	1	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	1	6
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	.....	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	Teething	Dentition	1	1	2
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	4	6
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	40	30	70

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
o to .	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
o à .	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés	Veuvage.		
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
..	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	... .	.....	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	8	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	
.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	1	5	2	2	1	3	3	11	6	5	5	1	6	3	.....	13	8	49	3

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Total — Total
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	2	.....	
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	2	
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	.....	
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	1	
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Purpura	Purpura	1	.....	
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	7	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	.....	
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	1	
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	5	2	
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	2	
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	2	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	
	Old Age	Vieillesse	3	1	
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	2	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	1	
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	1	
	Totals	Totaux	37	32	69

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 41 à 51.	41 to 51. — 51 à 61.	51 to 61. — 61 à 71.	61 to 71. — 71 à 81.	71 to 81. — 81 et plus.	81 and over. — Non donnés.	Not given.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1	1																	2	
	1		2		1													4	
												1				1			
													1				1		
											1					1			
										1						1			
												1					1		
	1						2	4	5	2	1					9		6	
1																		1	
1	1				1													3	
									1		1					2			
											2	2				2	1	1	
6	1																	7	
1	1						1				1							4	
1	1																	2	
											1					1			
1									1							1		1	
											1					1			
											2					2			
									1							1			
1																		1	
							1	1								2			
											1	1	2			1	3		
								1				1	1			1	1	1	
							1									1			
									1							1			
									1							1			
3	7		2		2		5	6	10	3	11	6	4			29	7	33	6

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Diphtheria	1. MIASMATIQUE— Diphtérie	1	3	4
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Cancer	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Cancer	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	5	5	10
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	1	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	2	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	.....	3
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	3	3	6
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	2	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	7	2	9
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées	2	4	6
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	1	1	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility.	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	31	26	57

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
17	4	4	.....	2	.....	4	2	5	2	7	2	2	2	4	.....	11	5	41	4

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Diphtheria	1. MIASMATIQUE— Diphtérie	3	.....	3
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	3. DIETIC— Alcoholism	3. DIÉTIQUE— Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Dropsy	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	2 TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	8	6	14
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	7	10
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	1	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	3	5
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION. Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	.....	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	11	7	18
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac	2	1	3
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	1	4
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Teething	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Dentition	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	1	3	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Drowning	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Noyades	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	46	34	80

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	2	8	
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
4	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	5	2	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
8	6	3	1	.....	2	4	6	9	4	9	5	8	11	4	.....	26	14	40	3

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	.....	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.	1	2	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	2	.....	2
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	7	15
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	2	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	4	.....	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	1	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	6	8
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	2	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	2	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	.....	2	2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	.....	1	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu.	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths.	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	28	31	59

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
			1															1	
						1												1	
	1						1	1	1	1						2		1	
												1				1		2	
											1	1				1	1		
													1				1		
						1	5	3	3	1	1	1				4	1	10	
								1										1	
1						1			1							1		2	
3	1												2			1	1	4	
									1		1			1		1	1	1	
3			1			2					1		1				1	7	
				1		1												2	
								2								2			
2																		2	
														1			1		
1											1					1		1	
									1		1					1			
								1								1		1	
9	2		2	1		6	6	8	7	2	4	4	5	2		16	7	36	5

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	3	.....	3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	5	9
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	3
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	1	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	5	5
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	1	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	4	2	6
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	3	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Infanticide	Infanticide	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	24	26	50

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 41 à 51.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
17	1	1	1	2	.....	2	3	4	1	8	3	.....	5	1	1	10	5	35	3

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	.....	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, FièvresTyphoïdes	.....	2	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	17	4	21
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	.....	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	3	2	5
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	7	3	10
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	5	7
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	1	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	2	4
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	1	3
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	3	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	6	9
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Poison	Empoisonnements	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	51	39	90

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
17	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
33	9	3	.....	.....	1	1	6	5	4	8	5	4	3	8	.....	23	9	58	4

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	2	3
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	8	6	14
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	7	10
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	1	3
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	.....	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	7	4	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	2	5
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	2	3
	Totals	Totaux	37	30	67

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
11	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	
24	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	4	6	4	8	3	8	1	2	.....	20	4	43	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	4	1	5
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	1	4
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	2	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	1	1
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	Cancer	Cancer	2	.....	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	7	10
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	4	6
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	2	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	2	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	3	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	33	30	63

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....		
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
11	7	.....	1	1	1	1	5	4	9	8	2	4	5	4	.....	19	7	37	2

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	.....	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	.....	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	2	1	3
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	4	8
Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	.....	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	4	2	6
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	1	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	4	9
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	.....	2
	Liver Disease.	Maladie du Foie	2	.....	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	4	1	5
4 Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	2	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	5	6
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu.	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	44	23	67

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
		1																1	
								1								1			
	1																	1	
1																		1	
										1		1				2			
											1		2			2		1	
								6	2							5		3	
	1																	1	
												1				1			
												1	1			1	1		
3	1	2																6	
								1			1	1	1			2	1	1	
1	1	2	2								1	2				1	2	6	
1					1				1							1		2	
												1					1		
1													1					2	
												1	1			1	1		
1										1	1		2			3	1	1	
1																		1	
2																		2	
														2		1	1		
1	1											1	1	2		2	2	2	
								1								1			
							1											1	
														1		1			
12	5	5	2		1		1	9	3	2	4	9	9	5		25	10	32	2

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	6	7	13
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	1	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	2	.....	2
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	6	11
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	.....	3
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	3	.....	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	1	5
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	10	15
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	1	4
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	2	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	39	34	73

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
1	1	2	2	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	
4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	11	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
10	4	2	4	.....	3	8	7	5	6	7	5	3	6	3	.....	18	9	46	2

TABLE II

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF HALIFAX—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	5	3	8
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	4	5	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	21	15	36
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	8	10	18
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	5		5
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	30	11	41
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	4	8
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	1	2
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4		4
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	4	4	8
	Cancer	Cancer	14	10	24
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	65	69	134
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	2	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	14	21	35
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	16	5	21
	Paralysis	Paralysie	14	11	25
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	38	30	68
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	22	11	33

TABLEAU II. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11	11 to 21	21 to 31	31 to 41	41 to 51	51 to 61	61 to 71	71 to 81	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11	11 à 21	21 à 31	31 à 41	41 à 51	51 à 61	61 à 71	71 à 81	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	2	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
1	4	7	4	2	4	12	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	11	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
31	5	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	3	4	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	5	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	4	7	.....	.....	.....	11	6	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	1	1	2	1	.....	3	20	44	23	21	11	4	2	.....	.....	55	7	72	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	4	2	.....	2	2	5	3	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	3	5	3	1	.....	17	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	7	10	2	.....	9	10	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
52	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	64	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	4	3	3	5	5	3	6	2	.....	17	6	10	

TABLE II. CITY OF HALIFAX—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	50	41	91
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	11	9	20
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	7	2	9
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	11	8	19
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	6	5	11
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	16	7	23
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	10	8	18
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	3	3	6
	At Birth	A la Naissance	2	1	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	3	3
	Old Age	Vieillesse	9	19	28
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	12	28	40
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	5	2	7
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	2	.....	2
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	1	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	1	2	3
	Drowning	Noyades	6	.....	6
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	.....	2
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	1	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	.....	3
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	435	364	799

TABLEAU II. CITÉ D'HALIFAX—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
24	13	5	5	.....	1	4	2	3	2	3	8	12	8	1	.....	21	9	61	
4	5	2	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	1	2	.....	6	4	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	7	2	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	3	3	7	.....	.....	13	3	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	20	.....	4	21	3	
17	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	5	10	.....	4	12	24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
34	54	29	16	8	12	33	45	74	54	78	48	55	64	44	1	220	98	481	40

TABLE III

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF HALIFAX.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Phthisis	Phthisie	65	69	134
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	50	41	91
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	38	30	68
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	30	11	41
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	12	28	40
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	21	15	36
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	14	21	35
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	22	11	33
Old Age	Vieillesse	9	19	28
Paralysis	Paralysie	14	11	25
Cancer	Cancer	14	10	24
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	16	7	23
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	16	5	21
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	11	9	20
Enteritis and other Affect. of the Bowels	Entérites et autres Maladies d'intestins.	11	8	19
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	8	10	18
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	10	8	18
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	6	5	11
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	4	5	9
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	7	2	9
Measles	Rougeole	5	3	8
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	4	8
Dropsy	Hydropisie	4	4	8
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	5	2	7
Teething	Dentition	3	3	6
Drowning	Noyades	6	.....	6
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	5	.....	5
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	2	5
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4	.....	4
Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	3	3
At Birth	A la Naissance	2	1	3
Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	3	3
Poison	Empoisonnements	1	2	3
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	.....	3
Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	1	2
Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2
Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'Uterus	.....	2	2
Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	2	.....	2
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	.....	2
Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	.....	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	1	1
Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	1	1
Purpura	Purpura	1	.....	1
Thrush	Aphthes	.....	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	1	1
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	1
Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	1	1
Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer	1	.....	1
Suicide	Suicides	.....	1	1
Infanticide	Infanticide	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	435	364	799

TABLEAU III. CITÉ D'HALIFAX.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1	1	1	2	1	.....	3	20	44	23	21	11	4	2	.....	.....	55	7	72	
24	13	5	5	.....	1	4	2	3	2	3	8	12	8	1	.....	21	9	61	
52	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	64	
31	5	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	40	
17	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	5	10	.....	4	12	24	
1	4	7	4	2	4	12	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	
10	4	2	.....	2	2	5	3	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	29	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	3	5	5	3	6	2	...	17	6	10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	20	.....	4	21	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	7	10	2	.....	9	10	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	4	7	.....	...	11	6	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	3	3	7	.....	.....	13	3	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	3	5	3	1	.....	17	1	3	
4	5	2	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	1	2	.....	6	4	9	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	...	6	1	11	
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	7	2	2	
.....	2	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	
4	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	3	4	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	5	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	3	1	3	
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
84	54	29	16	8	12	33	45	74	54	78	48	55	64	44	1	220	98	481	40

TABLE 1

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, FièvresTyphoïdes	1	.....	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	.....	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	2	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	4	8
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	.....	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	.....	4	4
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	.....	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	4	6
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	21	22	43

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
		1																1	
									1							1			
		1																1	
										1						1			
	1																	1	
											1					1			
													1	1		1	1		
								4	2	1	1					6		2	
			1															1	
				2							1					1		2	
								2										2	
1																		1	
												1				1			
1	1											2				2		2	
									1							1			
							1											1	
														1		1			
1																		1	
										1						1			
														2		2			
3											2		1			3		3	
									1							1			
1																		1	
7	2	2	1	2			1	6	5	3	5	3	2	4		23	1	19	3

TABLE I

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	2	3
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	3	4
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	.....	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	7	3	10
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	1	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility.	3. Atrophie et Débilité	.....	1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	19	18	37

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
		1																1	
			1															1	
1																		1	
3																		3	
												1				1			
								3		1						2		2	
1	1																	2	
1			1															2	
							1									1			
1																		1	
											1					1			
3	3	1					1					2				2		8	
1																		1	
											1							1	
											1					1			
						1												1	
								1								1			
														2			2		
													1			1			
										1						1			
1	4	2	2			1	1	5		2	3	3	1	2		11	2	24	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	3	4
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	1	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	2	.....	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	3	5
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	.....	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	1	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	3	4
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	3	.....	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	2	5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	24	20	44

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
1				2			1											4	
2																		2	
2																		2	
						1	2	2								2		3	
2																		2	
									1									1	
										1		1				2			
1																		1	
						1						1	1			2		1	
3		1																4	
1																		1	
											1					1			
						1												1	
									1							1			
		1										1				1		1	
1																		1	
1																		1	
	3																	3	
													1			1			
3											1	1				2		3	
									1							1			
17	3	2		2		3	3	2	3	1	2	4	2			13		31	1

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE 1. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	1. MIASMATIQUE— Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.	1	.....	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	3	6	9
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
	3. DIETIC— Purpura	3. DIÉTIQUE— Purpura	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Anæmia	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Anémie	1	.....	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	Abscess	Abcès	3	.....	3
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	3	6
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	6	2	8
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	2	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	.....	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	3	4	7
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION. Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	2	1	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	.....	2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Totals	Totaux	37	23	60

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
23	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	1	4	5	6	2	2	.....	17	.....	43	5

TABLE 1.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	4	2	6
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	3	4
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	.....	1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	4	6
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	3	4
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	2	3
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	4	3	7
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	2	2
	Teething	Dentition	2	1	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	28	30	58

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
27	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	5	6	2	2	3	1	2	1	16	.....	42	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	5	10	15
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	3	3
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	2	2
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	6	8
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	6	9
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	2	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	2	3
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Teething	Dentition	3	3	6
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	4	5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Totals	Totaux	22	43	65

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	2	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
39	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	2	4	2	2	3	3	.....	16	.....	49	2

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	16	12	28
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	3	4	7
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	2	3
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	3	6
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	4	5	9
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	1	4
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	.....	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	1	
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	2	4
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	3	2	5
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	.....	2
	Teething	Dentition	1	6	7
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	8	11
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	49	53	102

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	26	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
65	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	1	9	6	2	.....	25	..		

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Diarrhœal Affections	1. MIASMATIQUE— Diarrhées	8	6	14
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Dropsy	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Hydropisie	3	1	4
	2 TUBERCULAR— Scrofula	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules	2	1	3
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	2	6
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	.....	1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	5	7
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION. Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Péritonite	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Skin Disease	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	4	3	7
	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	2	1	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	5	8
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Empoisonnements	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	39	26	65

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	
5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
34	10	3	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	.....	11	.....	54	5

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.	2	2	4
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	3	4	7
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie.....	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer.....	2	.....	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie.....	2	4	6
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie	3	2	5
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	3	.....	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires....	.....	3	3
	Throat Affections...	Affections de la Gorge.....	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées....	1	.....	1
	Teething.....	Dentition.....	3	3	6
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	3	3	6
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions...	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades.....	1	1	2
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	31	26	57

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
						2		1			1				2		2	
1																	7	
																	3	
									1			1			2			
																	1	
							2	2	1	1					5		1	
																	5	
						1											1	
								1							1			
																	1	
							1	1	1						3			
	1										1				1		2	
1																	1	
											1				1			
																	1	
2																	6	
								1							1			
2												1			1		5	
									1						1			
		1															1	
						1								1			2	
6	1	1				4	3	6	4	1	3	2		1	18		39	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, FièvresTyphoïdes	1	1	2
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	3	1	4
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	.....	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	.....	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules.....	2	1	3
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	5	10
	Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie	1	1	2
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	3	3	6
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	1	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	1	2	3
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées....	1	.....	1
	Teething.....	Dentition.....	3	1	4
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	.....	3	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	.....	1	1
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	.....	2	2
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	29	25	54

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Mortsnés.
0 to .	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0 à .	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
6	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	8	1	2	4	3	.....	.....	16	.....	38	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		3	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	3	5
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	2		2
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	2	1	3
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	4	6
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	2	5
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Paralysis	Paralysie		1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	4	3	7
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1		1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie		1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1		1
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1		1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		2	2
	Old Age	Vieillesse		2	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2		2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1		1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	1		1
	Totals	Totaux	25	26	51

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
1				1														2	
						2			1							1		2	
1																		1	
1																		1	
5																		5	
2																		2	
							1											1	
										1		1	1			3			
1						1		1	1	2						2		4	
5																		5	
													1			1			
3				1		1							1	1		2		5	
						1												1	
										2						2			
													1			1			
1																		1	
1																		1	
								2								2			
													1	1		2			
													2			2			
		1																1	
								1										1	
1		1		2		5	1	4	2	5		1	7	2		18		33	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	4	1	5
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	5	9
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	3	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	2	3
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	2	3
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1	1	2
	Teething	Dentition	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	2	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	2	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	19	23	42

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
									1							1		
4													1			1		4
1																		1
					1			4		1	3					5		4
1																		1
1																		1
							1			1	1	1				3		1
2				1														3
						1												1
			1							1								2
3																		3
2																		2
1																		1
														3		3		
1									1				1	1		2	1	1
1																		1
17			1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	4	1	2	4		15	1	26	1

TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF OTTAWA—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		2	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	6	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	6	11
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		2	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	2		2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	50	46	96
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		3	3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1		1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura		1	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	13	15	28
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	7	3	10
	Cancer	Cancer	4	6	10
	Abscess	Abcès	3	2	5
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	8	5	13
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	34	46	80
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	2	4
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	29	29	58
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	6	13
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	4	4	8
	Paralysis	Paralysie	10	7	17
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	9	2	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	17	8	25

TABLEAU II. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
86	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	93	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	28	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	2	1	2	4	1	.....	8	1	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	7	29	13	10	8	1	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	36	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
55	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	3	5	2	.....	13	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	3	3	9	1	2	.....	21	.....	4	

TABLE II. CITY OF OTTAWA—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	25	31	56
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	3	11
3.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
Local.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	7	9
—	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	3
Locales.	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	8	5	13
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	2	7
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	9	3	12
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	4	6
4.	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	20	17	37
Developmental.	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
—	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
D'âges.	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	6	6
	Old Age	Vieillesse	9	11	20
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	21	32	53
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	1	4
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	.....	3
5.	Poison	Empoisonnements	2	1	3
	Drowning	Noyades	7	1	8
Violent Deaths.	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	5	6
—	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
Morts Violentes.	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	.....	2
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	1	2
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	343	335	678

TABLEAU II. CITÉ D'OTTAWA—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
21	9	4	.....	3	.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	12	.....	44	
7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	7	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
34	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....	18	2	.....	
37	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	7	7	2	.....	19	1	33	
....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
92	42	18	7	10	1	16	25	45	39	35	30	40	33	23	2	199	4	475	27

TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF OTTAWA.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	50	46	96
Phthisis	Phthisie	34	46	80
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	29	29	58
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	25	31	56
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	21	32	53
Teething	Dentition	20	17	37
Anæmia	Anémie	13	15	28
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	17	8	25
Old Age	Vieillesse	9	11	20
Paralysis	Paralysie	10	7	17
Scrofula	Scrofules	8	5	13
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	7	6	13
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	8	5	13
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	9	3	12
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	6	11
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	9	2	11
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	3	11
Dropsy	Hydropisie	7	3	10
Cancer	Cancer	4	6	10
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	6	9
Enteritis and other Affect. of the Bowels	Entérites et autres Maladies d'intestins	2	7	9
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	4	4	8
Drowning	Noyades	7	1	8
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	2	7
Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	4	6
Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	6	6
Suffocation	Suffocations	1	5	6
Abscess	Abcès	3	2	5
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	2	4
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	1	4
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	3	3
Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	3
Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	.....	3
Poison	Empoisonnements	2	1	3
Measles	Rougeole	.....	2	2
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	2	2
Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	2	.....	2
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	.....	2
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1	.....	1
Purpura	Purpura	.....	1	1
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	343	335	678

TABLEAU III. CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
86	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	93	
5	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	7	29	13	10	8	1	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	36	
55	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	
21	9	4	.....	3	.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	12	.....	44	
27	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	7	7	2	.....	19	1	33	
24	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	3	3	9	1	2	.....	21	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....	18	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	3	5	2	.....	13	.....	4	
12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
3	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	....	6	.....	7	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	
10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	4	1	.....	8	1	1	
1	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
12	42	18	7	10	1	16	25	45	39	35	30	40	33	23	2	199	4	475	27

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	2	2	4
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	4	3	7
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	2	2
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	4	6
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	3	5
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	3	.....	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	1	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	5	.....	5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	24	18	42

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
9	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	5	3	3	2	5	2	.....	.....	15	.....	27	2

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole		1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1		1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	3	1	4
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.		1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1		1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	6	12
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2		2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	1	6
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	3		3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1		1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées		1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2		2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2		2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues		1	1
	Totals	Totaux	29	16	45

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
			1															1	
	1																	1	
				2	1	1												4	
								1										1	
									1							1			
									1							1			
2	1						2	5	1	1						3	1	8	
											1		1			1	1		
2																		2	
							1			1								2	
1							1		1		1	2				3	1	2	
				1								2				2		1	
							1				1						1	1	
							1											1	
1																		1	
														2		1		1	
													1	1			2		
									1							1			
6	2		1	3	1	1	6	6	5	2	3	4	2	3		13	6	26	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	5	2	7
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	9	14
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	2	1	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	1	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	11	14
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	.....	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	3	3
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	4	5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	27	33	60

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married, — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	7	4	3	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
12	4	.....	2	3	.....	1	5	5	5	8	5	8	1	1	.....	23	6	31	1

TABLE 1.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	2	3
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	.....	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	2	2
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	7	9	16
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	1	3
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	.....	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	1	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	1	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	7	4	11
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	2	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	33	28	61

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	3	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
5	4	1	2	.....	1	4	4	8	9	7	5	6	3	2	.....	22	4	35	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Diphtheria	1. MIASMATIQUE— Diphtérie	3	.....	3
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR— Tabes Mesenterica	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	6	11
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION. Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	.....	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	4	4	8
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	2	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Liver Disease.	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS— Child Birth	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	2	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	4	5
5 Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Burns and Scalds	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	21	23	44

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	6	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	5	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	3	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
3	6	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	5	3	3	3	3	8	2	.....	15	6	23	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	1	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	.....	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	3	5
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	3	3
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	1	7
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	4	5
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	6	.....	6
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIS URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
4. Developmental — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	26	18	44

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	5	3	1	1	.....	3	1	6	5	2	7	3	2	.....	.....	16	3	25	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	.....	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	2	4
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	8	14
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	3	2	5
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	1	4
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	3	.....	3
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	2	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	4	2	6
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	.....	1	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	31	21	52

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	
10	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	4	6	6	4	2	3	6	4	.....	22	4	26	2

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	5	.....	5
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	6	11	17
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	3	6
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	2	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	4	7
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	4	7
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	2
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Totals	Totaux	30	31	61

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	3	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
22	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	5	4	5	7	10	.....	.....	24	6	31	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	1	3
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		2	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	4	5	9
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1		1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	5	9
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1
	Paralysis	Paralysie		2	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1		1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	1	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	2	3
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac		1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	1	3
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	1	3
	Totals	Totaux	21	23	44

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	... .	6	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	
16	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	5	2	3	6	2	2	2	.....	14	3	27	1

TABLE 1.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	4	3	7
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	3	5
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	4	10
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	.....	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	1	4
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	.....	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	.....	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	4	7
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	5	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	2	4
	Totals	Totaux	27	24	51

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	7	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	4	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	
10	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	7	7	.....	17	9	25	4

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	2	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	3	4	7
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	2	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	3	4
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	7	3	10
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	4	2	6
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	3	6
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	24	22	46

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	
..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	2	1	1	.....	2	6	4	4	5	4	2	2	8	.....	.....	13	5	28	6

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	.....	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	6	2	8
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	3	.....	3
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	7	11
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	3	2	5
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	.....	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	11	3	14
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	2	3
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	3	6
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	45	21	66

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	5	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	
3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
12	2	2	1	.....	1	5	6	8	8	2	4	6	6	3	.....	22	6	38	1

TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRECÉDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	3	4	7
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	6	3	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	40	23	63
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	3	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax.			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	15	22	37
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	2	3
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	2	3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	10	15
	Cancer	Cancer	2	3	5
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	1	1	2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	61	65	126
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	4	5	9
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	12	12	24
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3		3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	10	5	15
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	19	7	26
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	18	9	27

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	3	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
8	8	4	6	9	6	15	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*63	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	...	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	8	2	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	18	37	31	17	3	7	2	.....	.....	46	4	76	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	10	2	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	9	.....	.....	11	4	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	4	7	3	2	1	.....	15	4	8	

TABLE II. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	51	37	88
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	6	14
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	6	6	12
	Peritonitis	Péritonite			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	4	4	8
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	13		13
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1		1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	1	3
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis			
	Malformations	Difformités			
	Teething	Dentition			
	At Birth	A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		4	4
	Old Age	Vieillesse	5	11	16
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	29	25	54
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	1	4
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1		1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2	1	3
	Poison	Empoisonnements			
	Drowning	Noyades	6		6
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1		1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides			
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	2	3
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	338	278	616

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
11	6	.....	1	....	1	3	3	6	8	6	21	17	5	.....	.....	48	10	30	
8	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	1	.....	9	.....	3	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	.....	.....	8	3	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	8	6	2	
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	32	5	.....	24	20	10	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	34	13	10	14	8	30	42	64	60	44	48	53	57	24	.....	216	58	342	29

TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.	MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.	SEXES. Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Phthisis	Phthisie	61	65	126
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	51	37	88
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	40	23	63
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	29	25	54
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	15	22	37
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	18	9	27
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	19	7	26
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	12	12	24
Old Age	Vieillesse	5	11	16
Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	10	15
Paralysis	Paralysie	10	5	15
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	6	14
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	13	.....	13
Enteritis and other Affect. of the Bowels	Entérites et autres Maladies d'intestins.	6	6	12
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	6	3	9
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	4	5	9
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	4	4	8
Measles	Rougeole	3	4	7
Drowning	Noyades	6	.....	6
Cancer	Cancer	2	3	5
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	3	4
Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	4	4
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	1	4
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	2	3
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	2	3
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	.....	3
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	2	1	3
Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2	1	3
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	2	3
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	1	2
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	1	1
Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	338	278	616

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	18	37	31	17	3	7	2	.....	.....	46	4	76	
11	6	.....	1	.....	1	3	3	6	8	6	21	17	5	.....	.....	48	10	30	
8	8	4	6	9	6	15	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	32	5	.....	24	20	10	
33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	4	7	3	2	1	.....	15	4	8	
25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	10	2	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	8	6	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	8	2	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	9	.....	.....	11	4	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	.....	...	8	3	14	
.....	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	1	.....	9	.....	2	
5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	9	
.....	1	3	1	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	....	5	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
15	34	13	10	14	8	30	42	64	60	44	48	53	57	24	.....	216	58	342	29

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	.....	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	5	2	7
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	15	6	21
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	1	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	3	3
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	3	1	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	3	6
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	2	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	2	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	.....	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	38	26	64

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
1																		1	
		2																2	
	2		1			3	1											7	
1			1			1	5	10	3							3		18	
2											1					1		2	
								1										1	
										1						1			
									1							1			
			1					2										3	
1																		1	
3	1																	4	
									1							1			
3		1					1		1									6	
								1								1			
					1	1												2	
								1								1			
									1							1			
								1										1	
2																		2	
								1	1	1								3	
1																		1	
14	3	3	3		1	5	7	17	8	2	1					10		54	2

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Diphtheria	1. MIASMATIQUE— Diphtérie	2	5	7
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	9	3	12
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Dropsy	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	3	3	6
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	.....	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION. Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	7	5	12
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Gunshot Wounds	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	29	21	50

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à .	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
5	1	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	8	
...	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	2	2	1	1	2	2	6	14	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	3	40	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	1	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	2	3
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.	1	2	3
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	2	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	1	3
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	.....	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	2	.....	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	2	7
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIS URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1	.....	1
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	1	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Poison	Empoisonnements	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	21	20	41

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
14	2	3	1	.....	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	35	5

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Diphtheria	1. MIASMATIQUE— Diphtérie	4	1	5
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	4	5
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food	3. DIÉTIQUE — Défaut d'alimentation	.....	1	1
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes	.....	2	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Dropsy	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	3	1	4
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Epilepsy and Convulsions	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	1	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	1	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES — Affections Pulmonaires	4	3	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS — Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	.....	1
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Teething	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Dentition	1	2	3
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement	.....	3	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Unascertained	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	21	22	43

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
14	5	3	1	.....	2	.....	3	5	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	30	2

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	.....	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	2	3
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	.....	3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	4	6
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	1	3
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	2	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	2	4
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	2	3
	Totals	Totaux	17	15	32

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 41 à 51.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
						1												1	
				1	1	1												3	
								2	1									3	
											1					1			
							2	3	1							5		1	
							1											1	
							1		1					1			1	2	
								1	1							2			
								1		2		1				2	1	1	
1																		1	
1																		1	
					1													1	
								1								1			
													1				1		
							1					2				2	1		
2				1	2	2	5	8	4	2	1	3	1	1		13	4	15	1

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	2	.....	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	.....	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	3	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	2	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	4	6
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	2	1	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	2	3
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	1	3
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	16	20	36

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
8	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	6	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	25	1

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	.....	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	4	4
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	4	6
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	4	6
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	7	1	8
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	2	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1	1	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires....	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées....	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	2
	Totals	Totaux	17	22	39

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Mortsnés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
13	5	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2	31	3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	1	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	2	4
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	6	8	14
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	.....	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	1	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	.....	3	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	.....	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	3	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	2	.....	2
	Poison	Empoisonnements	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	23	23	46

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
23	5	1	1	.....	1	1	3	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	40	4

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	.....	1	1
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	4	3	7
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	.....	3
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	2	4
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	2	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	.....	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIS URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	.....	1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	21	16	37

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1																		1	
		1		1	1	4												7	
1								1	1									3	
2											1				1	1		3	
						1												1	
										1		1					2		
1																		1	
								2										2	
2	1																	3	
1								1						1			1	2	
							1									1			
1																		1	
										1	1					1	1		
1																		1	
1																		1	
									1							1			
1																		1	
								1								1			
									1									1	
12	1	1		1	1	5	1	5	3	2	2	1		1	1	5	4	28	1

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	4	2	6
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	.....	2
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	.....	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	.....	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	2	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	1	2
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	.....	1	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	17	10	27

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.														CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	3	.....	3	3	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	25	1

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE . CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	3	5
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	Teething	Dentition	.....	1	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	2	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	1	.....	1
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	14	14	28

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
1			1															2	
		1	1			2	1											5	
1																		1	
										1						1			
							1											1	
				1														1	
1																		1	
1																		1	
1		1								1						1		2	
1																		1	
	1																	2	
									1				1			1			
4																		4	
											1							1	
										1						1			
12	1	2	2	1		2	2		1	3	1		1			5		23	

TABLE 1.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR LE MOIS DE DECEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF WINNIPEG—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1	.....	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	.....	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	2	1	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	1	2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	4	5
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	1	2
	Totals	Totaux	14	13	26

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	7	1	18	3

TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF WINNIPEG—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	3	1	4
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	8	8	16
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	27	27	54
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1		1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	36	16	52
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	1	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	13	19	32
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	4	7
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2	2	4
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	1	3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1	3	4
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	2	4
	Cancer	Cancer	2	8	10
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2		2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	23	21	44
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	10	14
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	2	5
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1		1
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	14	8	22
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	5	12

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11	11 to 21	21 to 31	31 to 41	41 to 51	51 to 61	61 to 71	71 to 81	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11	11 à 21	21 à 31	31 à 41	41 à 51	51 à 61	61 à 71	71 à 81	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
2	5	2	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
3	5	7	7	2	6	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	54	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	12	24	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	46	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	21	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
8	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	18	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	7	2	3	

TABLE II. CITY OF WINNIPEG—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	29	26	55
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	4	5	9
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	3	2	5
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	3	5
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	3	4
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	6	2	8
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1	.....	1
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	6	9	15
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	.....	2
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
	Teething	Dentition	1	4	5
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	9	9
	Old Age	Vieillesse	3	1	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	11	9	20
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	2
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	5	.....	5
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2	.....	2
	Poison	Empoisonnements	2	.....	2
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	1	1
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	3	6
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	248	221	469

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
24	5	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	6	2	3	3	1	2	2	.....	10	4	41	
2	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	3	.....	
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	17	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
140	32	15	13	4	15	32	40	82	38	28	11	5	6	5	3	88	17	364	23

TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF WINNIPEG.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES. Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	29	26	55
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	27	27	54
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	36	16	52
Phthisis	Phthisie	23	21	44
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	13	19	32
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	14	8	22
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	11	9	20
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	8	8	16
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	6	9	15
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	4	10	14
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	5	12
Cancer	Cancer	2	8	10
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	4	5	9
Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	9	9
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	6	2	8
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	4	7
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	3	6
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	2	5
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	3	2	5
Enteritis and other Affect. of the Bowels	Entérites et autres Maladies d'intestins.	2	3	5
Teething	Dentition	1	4	5
Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	5	.....	5
Measles	Rougeole	3	1	4
Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2	2	4
Thrush	Aphthes	1	3	4
Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	2	4
Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	3	4
Old Age	Vieillesse	3	1	4
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	1	3
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	1	2
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2	.....	2
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	.....	2
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	2
Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2	.....	2
Poison	Empoisonnements	2	.....	2
Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1	.....	1
Abscess	Abcès	.....	1	1
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	.....	1
Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1	.....	1
Malformations	Difformités	.....	1	1
Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	1	1
Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	248	221	469

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Mortsnés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
24	5	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	6	2	3	3	1	2	2	.....	10	4	41	
3	5	7	7	2	6	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	54	
3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	12	24	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	46	
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	21	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	29	
25	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	30	
15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	18	
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	17	
2	5	2	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
8	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	7	2	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	
2	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	3	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
40	32	15	13	4	15	32	40	82	38	28	11	5	6	5	3	88	17	364	23

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	1	3
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	.....	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	10	2	12

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	7	.....

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	.....	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	.....	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	4	3	7

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	1	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	.....	3
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	.....	2	2
	Totals	**Totaux**	5	7	12

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	
4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	5	1	6	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Erysipelas	1. MIASMATIQUE— Erysipèle		1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	4	1	5
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang		1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac		1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité		1	1
	Totals	Totaux	5	6	11

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	1	5	1

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	1	2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Epilepsy and Convulsions.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Epilepsie et Convulsions.	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	3	4
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	7	10	17

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Mortsnés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	.....	10	1	6	1

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF JUIN.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	1	1	2
3. Local — Locales.	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	3	.....	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues...	.....	1	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	7	3	10

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotics. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Puerperal Fever	1. MIASMATIQUE— Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	2	1	3
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Paralysis	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Paralysie		1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections de la Gorge	1		1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Liver Disease	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie du Foie		1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	1		1
	Totals	Totaux	4	4	8

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 41 à 51.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
								1								1			
							1			1				1		2		1	
									1									1	
1																		1	
													1					1	
													1			3		1	
1							1	1	1	1			2	1		3		5	2

TABLE 1.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	.....	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	1	2
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	.....	2	2
4 Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	.....	2	2
	Totals	Totaux	7	5	12

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
1																		1	
										1						1			
									1				1			1		1	
									1							1			
1													1			1		1	
	1	1																2	
														1			1		
														2		2			
2	1	1							2	1			2	3		6	1	5	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	2	.....	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	.....	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite	.....	1	1
4, Developmental. — D'âges.	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	1	.....	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	10	6	16

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	.....	7	4	5	.....

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Others	Autres	1	.....	1
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	3	6
3. Local. — Locales.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	6	5	11

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS D'OCTOBRE

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	2

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires....	.....	2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Skin Disease.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Maladie de la Peau.	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse.....	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	.....	4	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Causes Inconnues.....	1	.....	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	4	8	12

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Mortsnés.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	1	5	6	2

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Scarlatina	1. MIASMATIQUE— Scarlatine	2	.....	2
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Dropsy	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	3	1	4
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	1	... ...	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	3	5
	Totals	Totaux	11	6	17

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	8	3	6	

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Scarlatina	1. MIASMATIQUE— Scarlatine	2	.....	2
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Dropsy	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Hydropisie	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	3	1	4
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	1	... ...	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	2	3	5
	Totals	Totaux	11	6	17

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
		1				1												2	
1																		1	
									1							1			
			1				1	1	1							2		2	
						1												1	
												1				1			
												1				1			
														1		1			
									1			1	1	2		2	3		
1		1	1			2	1	1	3			3	1	3		8	3	6	

TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRECÉDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	.....	.....	.....
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	.....	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	.....	.....
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	.....	.....
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	1	3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	.....	.....
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	.....	.....
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	.....	.....	.....
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	.....	.....	.....
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....
	3. DISTIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	.....	1
	Purpura	Purpura	.....	.....	.....
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	.....	.....	.....
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1	.....	1
	Worms	Vers	.....	.....	.....
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	.....	.....
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	4	.....	4
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	.....	.....
	Others	Autres	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	.....	.....	.....
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	.....	.....	.....
	Phthisis	Phthisie	22	10	32
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	.....	.....	.....
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	3	7
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	2	5
	Insanity	Folie	.....	.....	.....
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	2	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	1	4

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Mortsnés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
						1												1	
		1				1												2	
							1	1								1		1	
										1								1	
								2	1							3			
3																		3	
									1							1			
1																		1	
1																		1	
							1		1		1	..				2		1	
								1		2	1	1				3	1		
								1										1	
1			2				5	7	7	5	1	1	2	1		15	1	16	
	1																	1	
2						2			2		1					2		5	
											1							1	
									3			1		1		4		1	
2											1					1		2	
										2		1	1			2	2		

TABLE II. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	8	22
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	4	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac		2	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite		2	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	2	3	5
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau		1	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées			
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis			
	Malformations	Difformités			
	Teething	Dentition			
	At Birth	A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	5		5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	12	15
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions			
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1		1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures			
	Poison	Empoisonnements		1	1
	Drowning	Noyades			
	Suffocation	Suffocations			
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1		1
	Suicide	Suicides			
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	2	1	3
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	80	65	145

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 51 à 61.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	2	1	.....	7	3	12	
3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	9	.....	7	8	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	3	3	2	.....	1	6	9	12	20	14	9	12	14	16	1	60	19	66	8

TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. / MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES. Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Phthisis	Phthisie	22	10	32
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	8	22
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité.	3	12	15
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	4	3	7
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge.	3	4	7
Paralysis	Paralysie	3	2	5
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	2	3	5
Old Age	Vieillesse	5	.....	5
Cancer	Cancer	4	.....	4
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	1	4
Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	3	3
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	1	3
Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	2	3
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	2	1	3
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	....	2
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
Enteritis and other Affect. of the Bowels	Entérites et autres Maladies d'intestins.	1	1	2
Peritonitis	Péritonite	....	2	2
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
Measles	Rougeole	.....	1	1
Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	1	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	.....	1	1
Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	.....	1
Thrush	Aphthes	1	.....	1
Others	Autres	1	.....	1
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	.....	1	1
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	1	1
Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu.	1	.....	1
Poison	Empoisonnements	... .	1	1
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	80	65	145

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over. — 81 et plus.	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	7	7	5	1	1	2	1	.....	15	1	16	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	2	1	.....	7	3	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	9	.....	7	8	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	
3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
23	3	3	2	.....	1	6	9	12	20	14	9	12	14	16	1	60	19	66	8

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	2	.....	2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	5	1	6

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FREDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	2	.....	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	1	2	3
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Throat Affections...	Affections de la Gorge.....	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie.....	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux.....	6	5	11

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. 1 à 2.	2 to 3. 2 à 3.	3 to 4. 3 à 4.	4 to 5. 4 à 5.	5 to 6. 5 à 6.	6 to 11. 6 à 11.	11 to 21. 11 à 21.	21 to 31. 21 à 31.	31 to 41. 31 à 41.	41 to 51. 41 à 51.	51 to 61. 51 à 61.	61 to 71. 61 à 71.	71 to 81. 71 à 81.	81 and over 81 et plus	Not given. Non donnés.	Married Mariés.	Widowed Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	3	5	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FREDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Scarlatina	1. MIASMATIQUE— Scarlatine	.....	1	1
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Dropsy	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	1	1	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	.....	2
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires	3	.....	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION. Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS— Old Age	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Vieillesse	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Suffocation	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	12	7	19

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE MARS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	3	5	1	.....	7	4	8	.....

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	2	2
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	5	2	7
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	6	7	13

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	9	

TABLE 1.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	1	4
3. Local. — Locales.	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	1	.....	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	7	3	10

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	1	5	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	1	1	2
3. Local — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	2	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse..	.....	1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	1	.....	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	4	6	10

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	1	6	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JULY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUILLET.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF JULY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Diarrhœal Affections.....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Diarrhées	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Cancer	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Cancer	.....	1	1
	2. TUBERCULAR— Phthisis	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Phthisie	.....	3	3
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections de la Gorge.....	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Other Accidental Deaths..	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Autres Accidents.....	1	.....	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	3	4	7

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE JUILLET.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
1																	1	
										1						1		
							1			1	1					2		1
			1															1
									1							1		
1			1				1		1	2	1					4		3

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS D'AOUT.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF AUGUST.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	5	1	6
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	.....	1
	Insanity	Folie	.....	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	10	4	14

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS D'AOUT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 41 à 51.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus.	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	
6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	9	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1	.....	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	2	1	3
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	6	4	10

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	7	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF OCTOBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	.....	1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	.....	1
3. Local. — Locales.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Paralysis	Paralysie	.....	1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	3	1	4
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	.....	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Old Age	Vieillesse	1	.....	1
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	6	8	14

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
						1												1	
									1							1			
1																		1	
								1										1	
												1				1			
													1			1			
3		1																4	
														1		1			
										1						1			
													1				1		
1																		1	
5		1				1		1	1	1			3	1		5	1	8	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR NOVEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH, — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	1	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	1	1
3. Local. — Locales.	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	.....	1	1
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	.....	1	1
	Totals	Totaux	.....	4	4

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE NOVEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

TABLE I. CITY OF FREDERICTON—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	.....	1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	.....	2	2
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	1	1	2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Drowning	Noyades	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	3	3	6

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	Still Born.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Mortsnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....

TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES DOUZE MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II. CITY OF FREDERICTON—RECAPITULATIO

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie		2	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		3	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax.			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	7	3	10
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2		2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	3	3	6
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1		1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	14	22
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	2	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		2	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	2	4
	Insanity	Folie		1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	7	10

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11 — 6 à 11	11 to 21 — 11 à 21	21 to 31 — 21 à 31	31 to 41 — 31 à 41	41 to 51 — 41 à 51	51 to 61 — 51 à 61	61 to 71 — 61 à 71	71 to 81 — 71 à 81	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
	1		1															2	
				1		1												2	
								1	1		1					1	1	1	
1																		1	
8		1												1			1	9	
						1												1	
										1	1					2			
1																		1	
											1					1			
												2	2			5	1		
					1													1	
	1	1	1				4	5	6	2	3					9	1	12	
	1																	1	
						1	1					2				2		2	
											1		1			1	1		
											2		2			2	1	1	
		2										1				1			
																		2	
							1	2	1			2	3	1		2	4	4	

TABLE II. CITY OF FREDERICTON—RECAPITULATION. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	6	20
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	.....	.....
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	.....	2
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	6	1	7
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	68	56	124

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON—RÉCAPITULATION. *Suite.*

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given — Non donnés.	Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Mortsnés.
7	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	3	14	
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	3	3	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	3	7	4	1	2	4	10	9	9	7	10	8	21	5	.....	38	18	68	

TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III. CITY OF FREDERICTON.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES. Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Phthisis	Phthisie	8	14	22
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	6	20
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	7	3	10
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	7	10
Old Age	Vieillesse	6	1	7
Cancer	Cancer	3	3	6
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	2	2	4
Paralysis	Paralysie	2	2	4
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	3	3
Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	2	2
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	....	2
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	2	2
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	1	2
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
Enteritis and other Affect. of the Bowels	Entérites et autres Maladies d'intestins.	1	1	2
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaire	1	1	2
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	1	1	2
Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	.....	2
Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	.....	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
Thrush	Aphthes	1	.....	1
Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	.....	1
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
Insanity	Folie	.....	1	1
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
Totals	Totaux	68	56	124

TABLEAU III. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.	6 to 11. — 6 à 11.	11 to 21. — 11 à 21.	21 to 31. — 21 à 31.	31 to 41. — 31 à 41.	41 to 51. — 41 à 51.	51 to 61. — 51 à 61.	61 to 71. — 61 à 71.	71 to 81. — 71 à 81.	81 and over — 81 et plus	Not given. — Non donnés.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	12	
7	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	3	14	
8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	2	4	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	3	3	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
24	3	7	4	1	2	4	10	9	9	7	10	8	21	5	.....	38	18	68	

TABLE IV.

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU IV.

DÉCÈS D'ENFANTS ILLÉGITIMES POUR L'ANNEE 1884.

TABLE IV. DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

CITIES. — VILLES.	TOTALS. — TOTAUX.	AGE BY MONTHS.					
		0 to 1. — 0 à 1.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5. — 4 à 5.	5 to 6. — 5 à 6.
Montreal	644	403	93	48	34	19	7
Toronto	56	3	12	7	6	4	5
Quebec	165	4	83	31	18	12	7
Hamilton	20	2	2	5	1	5	.....
Halifax	31	4	2	2	3	5	2
Ottawa	116	39	36	12	12	5	5
St. John, N.B	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Winnipeg	5	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Charlottetown	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLEAU IV. DÉCÈS D'ENFANTS ILLÉGITIMES.

AGE PAR MOIS.						AGE BY YEARS—AGE PAR ANS.				
6 to 7. — 6 à 7.	7 to 8. — 7 à 8.	8 to 9. — 8 à 9.	9 to 10. — 9 à 10.	10 to 11. — 10 à 11.	11 to 12. — 11 à 12.	1 to 2. — 1 à 2.	2 to 3. — 2 à 3.	3 to 4. — 3 à 4.	4 to 5 and over. — 4 à 5 et plus.	Ages not given. — Ages omis.
8	11	1	5	1	2	9	3	.....	.....	.....
3	1	6	2	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF MONTREAL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	1	.....	1
	Measles	Rougeole	12	9	21
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	10	8	18
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	123	132	255
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	5	1	6
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	61	45	106
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	11	5	16
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	11	11
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	3	2	5
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	347	290	637
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	7	11
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	4	5	9
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	2	.....	2
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1	.....	1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq	.....	.....	.....
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	4	4
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	5	6
	Purpura	Purpura	1	.....	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4	1	5
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	1	1
	Worms	Vers	1	2	3
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	6	12	18
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	6	18	24
	Cancer	Cancer	21	48	69
	Abscess	Abcès	4	1	5
	Others	Autres	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	11	6	17
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	3	3	6
	Phthisis	Phthisie	196	273	469
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	23	14	37
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	14	8	22
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	172	142	314
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	21	24	45
	Paralysis	Paralysie	27	30	57
	Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	81	68	149
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	99	95	194

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	19	16	3	.....	.....	1	1	....	3	15	1	1	1	.....
.....	.....	18	8	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	7	3	2	.....
1	.....	254	164	37	25	18	6	5	.....	42	125	55	25	8	.....
.....	.....	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	79	88	6	7	4	.....	1	.....	9	72	14	7	4	.....
7	2	7	11	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	9	3	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....
10	6	62	585	23	12	9	3	5	.....	30	507	72	13	15	.....
6	3	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	2	1	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	10	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	2	.....	.....	.....
10	5	9	21	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	19	2	.....	1	.....
41	15	13	40	13	11	3	1	1	.....	8	30	19	11	1	.....
1	.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	16	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
190	25	254	386	38	23	15	3	4	.....	32	265	142	22	8	.....
18	7	12	34	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	24	8	1	3	.....
.....	.....	22	18	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	14	5	.....	.....	.....
31	12	271	278	14	14	5	2	1	.....	17	239	47	9	2	.....
29	11	5	33	8	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	24	16	2	1	.....
30	12	15	48	5	2	1	.....	1	....	2	36	13	5	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	1	140	104	32	8	2	2	1	.....	11	107	23	7	1	.....
97	38	59	146	25	9	9	.....	5	.....	20	96	62	12	4	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF MONTREAL. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	200	181	381
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	135	114	249
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	21	16	37
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	60	59	119
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	7	16	23
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	29	20	49
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	58	13	71
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	5	5
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1	.....	1
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	6	4	10
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	71	36	107
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	3	3	6
	Malformations	Difformités	9	4	13
	Teething	Dentition	34	35	69
	At Birth	A la Naissance	16	9	25
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	10	10
	Old Age	Vieillesse	23	35	58
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	572	526	1,098
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	18	4	22
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	1	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	4	5	9
	Poison	Empoisonnements	3	1	4
	Drowning	Noyades	27	2	29
	Suffocation	Suffocations	31	11	42
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	8	.....	8
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	7	4	11
	Suicide	Suicides	2	1	3
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	10	1	11
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	2,634	2,388	5,022

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others — Autres	Not given — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
107	39	235	312	37	17	11	1	3	.....	33	233	90	17	8	.....
3	.....	246	229	7	8	3	1	1	.....	8	202	31	5	3	.....
9	4	24	29	3	2	1	1	1	....	2	25	6	4	.....	.....
16	6	97	93	11	8	6	.....	1	.....	18	72	21	6	2	.....
13	1	9	21	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	17	5	.....	.....	.....
25	10	14	39	5	2	1	1	1	.....	6	34	6	2	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	8	27	44	13	9	2	.....	3	.....	12	24	24	8	3	.....
2	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	107	97	6	2	.....	1	1	.....	4	81	16	3	3	.....
.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	9	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	2	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	69	65	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....	2	56	7	2	2	.....
.....	.....	25	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	3	.....	1	.....
9	.....	1	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	1	.....	.....
17	36	5	51	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	4	33	18	1	2	.....
43	55	1,000	996	58	21	12	3	8	.....	77	730	243	32	16	.....
12	3	7	14	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	5	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	8	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	2	.....	.....
1	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
10	1	18	23	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	15	7	3	1	.....
1	.....	41	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	4	.....	2	.....
4	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1	.....
4	.....	7	8	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	2	1	2	.....
1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3	4	5	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	4	1	4	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
863	306	3,853	4,205	399	218	118	28	52	2	390	3,293	1,014	221	104	.....

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNEE 18 8

TABLE V. CITY OF TORONTO.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	1	1	2
	Measles	Rougeole	1	.....	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	7	3	10
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	15	22	37
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	39	23	62
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	8	3	11
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	93	75	168
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	3	6
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	6	10	16
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	1	1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1	.....	1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq	.....	.....	.....
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	2	4	6
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	8	10	18
	Purpura	Purpura	2	.....	2
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	2	4
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	7	2	9
	Worms	Vers	.....	.....	.....
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	3	4	7
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	8	13
	Cancer	Cancer	9	30	39
	Abscess	Abcès	3	1	4
	Others	Autres	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	8	6	14
	Phthisis	Phthisie	96	96	192
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	9	6	15
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	11	10	21
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	43	43	86
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	10	20	30
	Paralysis	Paralysie	19	16	35
	Insanity	Folie	2	.....	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	63	56	119
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	46	48	94

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE TORONTO.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English — Anglais.	French. — Français	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	8	3	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	37	11	15	3	5	1	2	.....	21	.....	11	2	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	3	40	10	30	5	12	1	4	.....	32	1	19	6	4	.....
3	.....	8	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
11	4	153	39	77	17	29	3	3	.....	96	2	53	10	7	.....
4	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
8	2	6	3	6	2	2	1	2	.....	7	.....	5	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	18	3	8	1	5	.....	1	.....	9	.....	6	2	1	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....
7	4	2	2	4	3	2	1	1	.....	7	.....	2	2	2	.....
19	12	8	8	13	6	6	3	3	.....	20	1	12	3	3	.....
3	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	13	2	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	3	1	.....
83	13	96	52	70	22	36	6	6	.....	83	.....	83	17	9	
5	3	7	5	4	3	1	1	1	.....	6	.....	8	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	7	9	1	4	.....	.....	.....	11	1	7	1	1	.....
11	6	69	11	38	10	17	1	9	.....	52	.....	18	11	5	.....
18	9	3	5	14	5	4	1	1	.....	9	1	12	5	3	.....
22	9	4	7	12	9	5	.....	2	.....	16	.....	14	4	1	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2	111	27	58	11	17	3	3	.....	63	1	34	15	6	.....
51	8	35	22	41	9	13	5	4	.....	45	1	38	8	2	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF TORONTO. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	143	131	274
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	17	27	44
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	8	14	22
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	21	25	46
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	4	11	15
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	9	14	23
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	29	20	49
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	2	.....	2
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	1	2
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	23	25	48
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	3	1	4
	Malformations	Difformités	3	8	11
	Teething	Dentition	6	8	14
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	4	4
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	15	15
	Old Age	Vieillesse	22	32	54
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	95	114	209
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	9	6	15
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	2	5
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	2	2
	Drowning	Noyades	19	4	23
	Suffocation	Suffocations	2	4	6
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	29	2	31
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	3	1	4
	Suicide	Suicides	3	3	6
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	13	7	*21
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	993	988	1,982

* 1 sex not given.

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE TORONTO. *Suite*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
73	29	172	68	111	31	40	9	15	.....	133	3	102	27	9	.....
.....	.....	44	9	16	6	10	2	1	.....	20	3	14	5	2	.....
5	2	15	6	9	3	4	.....	.....	.....	9	1	7	4	1	.....
9	4	33	14	11	6	12	1	2	.....	20	.....	19	4	3	.....
8	.....	7	1	8	2	3	.....	1	.....	7	.....	6	2	.....	.....
13	3	7	9	9	3	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	15	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	6	11	15	18	6	6	1	3	.....	25	.....	18	4	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	48	5	23	9	8	2	1	.....	25	.....	16	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11	2	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	2	2	.....
.....	.....	14	4	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	3	3	.....
.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	1	1	9	1	.....	2	2	.....	9	.....	3	1	2	.....
18	33	3	5	26	10	7	1	5	.....	17	.....	28	3	1	.....
29	40	140	51	88	27	24	8	11	.....	98	1	79	24	7	.....
6	3	6	2	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....		.....	5	3	1	
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	20	10	7	1	2	1	2	.....	9	.....	10	2	2	.....
2	.....	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	17	10	12	5	2	.....	2	.....	12	.....	13	4	2	.....
2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3	.....	3	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	2	12	4	3	3	5	1	5	.....	11	.....	3	2	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
522	203	1,257	453	828	245	299	56	101	.....	950	16	708	206	102	.....

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF QUEBEC.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
I. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	14	18	32
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1	1	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	12	16	28
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	2	4	6
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		2	2
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	7	11	18
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	85	68	153
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	6	3	9
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	2		2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	2	1	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2		2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
II. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1		1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	16	16	32
	Cancer	Cancer	15	23	38
	Abscess	Abcès	1	4	5
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	64	84	148
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	4	2	6
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	105	104	209
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	7	13	20
	Paralysis	Paralysie	22	30	52
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	6	7	13
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	36	36	72

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists — Baptistes.	Others — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
6	.....	22	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	3	.....	.....	.....
1	1	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	16	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	2	.....	.....	.....
2	2	149	148	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	126	2	.....	21	.....
7	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	4	9	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	7	.....	.....	.....
20	10	8	30	3	1	2	1	1	.....	5	23	9	.....	1	.....
1	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
65	10	73	138	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	98	30	2	11	.....
4	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	3	190	199	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	183	12	.....	4	.....
11	6	3	16	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	13	5	.....	.....	.....
21	21	10	49	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	44	5	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	11	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	1	.....
42	14	16	64	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	49	17	.....	2	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF QUEBEC. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	61	55	116
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	21	16	37
3.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	5	4	9
Local.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	19	23	42
— Locales.	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	5	9	14
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	8	5	13
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	4	4
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	1	.....	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	3	.....	3
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	.....	.....
4.	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
Developmental.	Teething	Dentition	36	32	68
— D'âges.	At Birth	A la Naissance	65	26	91
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	2
	Old Age	Vieillesse	19	44	63
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	169	152	321
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	2
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	4	4
5.	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	12	1	13
Violent Deaths.	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
—	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
Morts Violentes.	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	8	5	13
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	856	830	1,686

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens	Methodists. — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
49	15	52	97	12	5	2	.....	.....	.....	13	70	28	1	3	1
4	1	32	35	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	20	5	.....	10	.....
3	.....	6	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....
9	1	32	40	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	31	2	.....	8	.....
.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
5	5	4	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	2	9	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	68	66	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	62	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	91	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	2	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	26	12	52	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	37	19	2	1	.....
37	23	261	313	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	6	193	19	1	102	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	9	8	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	7	2	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	7	7	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	2	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
384	150	1,152	1,566	71	22	12	6	9	.....	80	1,222	194	8	181	1

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF HAMILTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		2	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	19	25	44
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine		1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	17	6	23
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	6	5	11
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	23	20	43
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	1	4
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	3	6
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente		1	1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1	2	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	4	1	5
	Purpura	Purpura		2	2
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		2	2
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		6	6
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	3	3	6
	Cancer	Cancer	10	13	23
	Abscess	Abcès	1	1	2
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2	4	6
	Phthisis	Phthisie	44	54	98
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	5	4	9
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	4	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	23	23	46
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	7	11	18
	Paralysis	Paralysie	6	6	12
	Insanity	Folie	2		2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	12	7	19
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	24	29	53

TABLEAU V. CITÉ D'HAMILTON.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	43	6	12	14	12	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	10	12	3	2
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1	14	7	6	3	7	.....	.....	.....	10	1	8	1	3	.....
5	.....	6	.....	4	2	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	2	.....
2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	37	12	8	7	10	4	2	.....	15	.....	15	8	5	.....
2	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
3	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
3	2	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....
14	6	3	6	5	5	5	1	1	.....	8	1	6	5	3	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	5	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
51	4	43	19	23	27	18	5	6	.....	26	2	35	22	12	1
6	2	1	3	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	2	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
7	1	38	10	10	12	9	2	3	.....	17	2	10	13	4	.....
8	8	2	1	11	2	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	2	3	.....
7	2	3	1	6	2	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1	1	17	2	8	3	5	.....	1	.....	12	.....	2	3	2	.....
28	14	11	10	21	10	11	.....	1	.....	18	.....	18	10	7	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF HAMILTON. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	46	31	77
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	10	18
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	5	3	8
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	8	14	22
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	7	6	13
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	11	7	18
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	2	.....	2
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	2	.....	2
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	16	5	21
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	1	1	2
	Teething	Dentition	5	1	6
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	7	7
	Old Age	Vieillesse	7	9	16
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	33	22	55
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	10	2	12
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	4	.....	4
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	1	2
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	3	.....	3
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	1	3
	Suicide	Suicides	3	.....	3
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	4	1	*6
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	400	368	769

TABLEAU V. CITÉ D'HAMILTON. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
25	11	41	20	17	15	16	5	4	....	25	.....	30	13	9	.....
1	.....	17	7	5	2	3	1	.....	.....	7	.....	8	2	1	.....
4	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....
4	5	13	7	6	4	4	.....	1	.....	8	.....	9	1	3	1
2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
7	2	4	.....	2	4	4	1	2	.....	4	.....	4	2	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	4	5	2	6	3	3	2	2	.....	8	.....	3	3	4	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	1	7	5	5	1	2	.....	11	.....	3	5	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	1	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	.....
3	12	1	8	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	3	2	.....
7	7	4	17	18	4	9	2	5	.....	19	1	20	8	7	.....
6	3	3	2	3	3	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	4	2	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	96	431	163	223	153	161	27	42	.....	276	8	244	141	96	4

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF HALIFAX.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	5	3	8
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	4	5	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	21	15	36
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	8	10	18
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	5		5
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax.			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	30	11	41
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	4	8
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	1	2
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4		4
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	4	4	8
	Cancer	Cancer	14	10	24
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	65	69	134
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	2	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	14	21	35
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	16	5	21
	Paralysis	Paralysie	14	11	25
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	38	30	68
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	22	11	33

TABLEAU V. CITÉ D'HALIFAX.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	1	.....
.....	1	35	16	8	7	3	1	1	.....	13	1	13	6	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	11	12	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	9	4	2	.....
2	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	40	20	13	3	5	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	13	7	6	.....
3	4	1	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	2	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1	.....
11	6	7	10	8	4	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	11	8	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
55	7	72	68	27	9	14	16	.....	.....	40	2	57	20	15	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
3	3	29	14	11	3	6	1	.....	.....	16	1	11	4	3	.....
17	1	3	9	5	2	3	2	.....	.....	4	.....	8	7	2	.....
9	10	6	8	7	7	1	1	1	.....	7	.....	9	8	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	64	36	13	5	8	6	.....	.....	28	2	21	8	8	1
17	6	10	12	13	2	6	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	10	4	4	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF HALIFAX. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	50	41	91
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	11	9	20
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	7	2	9
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	11	8	19
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	6	5	11
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	16	7	23
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	10	8	18
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	3	3	6
	At Birth	A la Naissance	2	1	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	3	3
	Old Age	Vieillesse	9	19	28
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	12	28	40
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	5	2	7
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	2	.....	2
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	1	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	1	2	3
	Drowning	Noyades	6	.....	6
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	1	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	.....	2
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	1	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	.....	3
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	1	.....	1
	Totals	Totaux	435	364	799

TABLEAU V. CITÉ D'HALIFAX. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
21	9	61	36	21	9	13	11	1	.....	29	.....	32	10	20	.....
1	.....	19	9	3	4	1	2	1	.....	5	1	6	5	3	.....
3	2	4	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....
6	4	9	8	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	5	5	1	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
7	2	2	8	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	3	7	11	7	3	1	1	.....	.....	9	.....	11	2	1	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	14	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
4	21	3	11	10	3	.....	2	2	.....	12	1	12	2	1	.....
4	12	24	10	12	7	7	3	1	.....	22	.....	8	6	4	.....
3	1	3	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
2	.....	4	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
220	98	481	368	197	84	83	59	8	.....	267	13	305	123	90	1

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF OTTAWA.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		2	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	6	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, FièvresTyphoïdes	5	6	11
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		2	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	2		2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	50	46	96
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		3	3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1		1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura		1	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	13	15	28
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	7	3	10
	Cancer	Cancer	4	6	10
	Abscess	Abcès	3	2	5
	Others	Autres			
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	8	5	13
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	34	46	80
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	2	4
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	29	29	58
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	6	13
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	4	4	8
	Paralysis	Paralysie	10	7	17
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	9	2	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	17	8	25

TABLEAU V. CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Methodists — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English — Anglais.	French — Français	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
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.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	2	1	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	7	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	2	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	93	75	8	2	9	1	.....	.....	25	39	26	1	2	3
2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	5	1	.....	.....
3	.....	7	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	2	.....	1	.....
8	1	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	36	55	10	8	4	.....	2	1	6	30	34	4	6	.....
2	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	58	57	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	29	15	.....	2	.....
3	.....	10	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	1	1	.....
6	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	4	9	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	4	7	5	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11	7	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	2	.....	2	1
21	.....	4	20	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	14	8	.....	1	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF OTTAWA. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	25	31	56
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	3	11
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	7	9
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	8	5	13
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	2	7
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	9	3	12
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	4	6
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	20	17	37
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	6	6
	Old Age	Vieillesse	9	11	20
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	21	32	53
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	1	4
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	.....	3
	Poison	Empoisonnements	2	1	3
	Drowning	Noyades	7	1	8
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	5	6
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	.....	2
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	1	2
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	343	335	678

TABLEAU V. CITÉ D'OTTAWA. *Suite*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
12	.....	44	32	11	5	2	4	1	1	9	20	20	4	2	1
.....	.....	11	7	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	6	2	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	4	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	1
1	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	7	8	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	5	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	4	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	37	34	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	32	2	2	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....
18	2	.....	15	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	8	1	1	.....
19	1	33	27	17	4	4	1	.....	.....	19	10	19	3	2	.....
3	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
4	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	1	1	.....
1	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
199	4	475	492	93	40	30	7	13	3	117	302	189	29	33	8

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	3	4	7
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	6	3	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	40	23	63
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	3	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	15	22	37
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	2	3
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	2	3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	10	15
	Cancer	Cancer	2	3	5
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	1	2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	61	65	126
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	4	5	9
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	12	12	24
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3		3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	10	5	15
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	19	7	26
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	18	9	27

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	63	36	18	3	3	2	1	.....	19	.....	36	7	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	37	23	3	2	4	4	.....	1	6	.....	29	2	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
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3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
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8	2	5	4	7	.....	2	2	.....	.....	7	.....	6	2	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
46	4	76	65	24	12	11	14	.....	.....	36	.....	79	9	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
10	2	12	3	8	3	5	5	.....	.....	12	.....	6	4	2	.....
2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
11	4	.....	1	7	2	3	2	.....	.....	5	1	5	3	1	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	26	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	23	.....	.....	.....
15	4	8	11	9	2	1	4	.....	.....	10	.....	14	2	1	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	51	37	88
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	6	14
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	6	6	12
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	.....	.....
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	4	4	8
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	13	.....	13
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	1	3
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	4	4
	Old Age	Vieillesse	5	11	16
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	29	25	54
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	1	4
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2	1	3
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	6	.....	6
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	.....	.....	.....
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	2	3
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	338	278	616

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others — Autres	Not given — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
48	10	30	45	17	9	6	10	1	.....	21	1	53	11	2	.....
.....	.....	14	8	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2	1	.....
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	3	8	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	8	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	2	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	3	2	3	2	2	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
8	6	2	4	4	2	5	1	.....	.....	7	.....	7	1	1	.....
24	20	10	34	5	3	5	6	1	.....	11	.....	36	5	2	.....
1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	5	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
216	58	342	302	137	49	61	61	5	1	180	3	358	59	16	.....

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF WINNIPEG.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	3	1	4
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	8	8	16
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	27	27	54
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1		1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	36	16	52
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	1	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	13	19	32
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	4	7
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2	2	4
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	1	3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1	3	4
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	2	4
	Cancer	Cancer	2	8	10
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2		2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	23	21	44
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	10	14
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	2	5
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1		1
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	14	8	22
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	5	12

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Methodists — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	16	.....	4	5	6	.....	1	.....	8	.....	3	4	1	.....
.....	.....	54	9	10	18	9	6	2	.....	16	3	11	22	2	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	.....	46	6	9	16	12	2	7	.....	20	3	6	18	5	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	30	2	12	6	5	.....	7	.....	8	.....	10	6	8	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	1	3	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6	2	2	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	3	3	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
13	2	29	4	11	14	7	.....	8	.....	12	1	10	14	7	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	.....	13	1	6	3	1	2	1	.....	4	.....	3	5	2	.....
.....	1	4	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	18	.....	11	5	3	1	2	.....	13	.....	3	4	2	.....
7	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	.....	5	.....	1	3	3	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF WINNIPEG. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	29	26	55
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	4	5	9
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	3	2	5
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	3	5
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	3	4
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	6	2	8
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1		1
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau			
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	6	9	15
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2		2
	Malformations	Difformités		1	1
	Teething	Dentition	1	4	5
	At Birth	A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		9	9
	Old Age	Vieillesse	3	1	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	11	9	20
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2		2
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	5		5
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2		2
	Poison	Empoisonnements	2		2
	Drowning	Noyades	2		2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1		1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents		1	1
	Suicide	Suicides	1		1
	Homicide	Homicide	1		1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	3	6
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	248	221	469

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
10	4	41	11	9	21	6	3	5	.....	15	5	11	19	5	.....
.....	.....	9	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	2	2	.....
1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
1	.....	4	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....
3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	4	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	1	3	3	4	1	3	.....	8	1	2	3	1	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....
1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
2	1	17	4	6	5	4	.....	1	.....	8	2	1	6	2	1
.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
3	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	.....	3	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	17	364	53	138	121	81	20	56	.....	165	16	88	141	58	1

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2		2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	1	3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1		1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	4		4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres	1		1
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	22	10	32
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		1	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	3	7
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	2	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	2	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	1	4

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
		1			1								1		
		2	1			1						2			
1		1	2									2			
		1	1									1			
3			2	1						1		2			
		3	1	1	1					2		1			
1						1							1		
		1				1				1					
		1				1				1					
2		1	1			2				2		1			
3	1		1	1		2				2		2			
		1	1								1				
15	1	16	16	2	4	7	3			9		13	9	1	
		1				1				1					
2		5	1	1	1	3		1		4		1	2		
		1			1								1		
4		1	1	1	1	2				2		2	1		
1		2		1	1	1				2			1		
2	2		1	2		1				3		1			

TABLE V. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	8	22
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	4	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	2	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	2	3	5
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	1	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	.....	.....
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	5	.....	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	12	15
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	.....	.....	.....
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	.....	.....
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	2	1	3
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	80	65	145

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — No donnés.
7	3	12	9	3	4	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	12	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
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1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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2	2	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....
7	8	.....	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	1	.....	.....
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.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	19	66	59	20	24	36	4	2	.....	48	1	61	30	5	.....

TABLE V.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU V.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS ET LES NATIONALITÉS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE V. CITY OF FREDERICTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie		2	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		3	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	7	3	10
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2		2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	3	3	6
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1		1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	14	22
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	2	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		2	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	2	4
	Insanity	Folie		1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	7	10

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others. — Autres	Not given. — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	9	4	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	1	12	8	7	3	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	12	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	4	3	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V. CITY OF FREDERICTON. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	6	20
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	.....	.....
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	.....	2
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	6	1	7
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	68	56	124

TABLEAU V. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			RELIGIONS.							NATIONALITIES—NATIONALITÉS.					
Married — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Others — Autres	Not given — Non donnés.	English. — Anglais.	French. — Français.	Irish. — Irlandais.	Scotch. — Ecossais.	Others. — Autres.	Not given. — Non donnés.
3	3	14	5	4	2	4	5	.....	.....	7	.....	9	1	3	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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3	3	1	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	18	68	34	31	15	20	23	1	.....	48	2	53	10	11	.....

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF MONTREAL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	1	.....	1
	Measles	Rougeole	12	9	21
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	10	8	18
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	123	132	255
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	5	1	6
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	61	45	106
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	11	5	16
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	11	11
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	3	2	5
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	347	290	637
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	7	11
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	4	5	9
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	2	.....	2
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1	.....	1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	.....	.....	.....
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	4	4
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	5	6
	Purpura	Purpura	1	.....	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4	1	5
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	.....	1	1
	Worms	Vers	1	2	3
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	6	12	18
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	6	18	24
	Cancer	Cancer	21	48	69
	Abscess	Abcès	4	1	5
	Others	Autres	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	11	6	17
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	3	3	6
	Phthisis	Phthisie	196	273	469
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	23	14	37
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	14	8	22
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	172	142	314
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	21	24	45
	Paralysis	Paralysie	27	30	57
	Insanity	Folie	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	81	68	149
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	99	95	194

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III.. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial. — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
		1						1	
2		19		4		11	1	5	
		18		5		9	1	2	
1		254	1	64	6	138	14	26	6
		6		2		3		1	
27		79	1	11	11	44	7	28	4
7	2	7	1	5	1	5	1	3	
11				3		5	1	2	
2	1	2		3		1		1	
10	6	621	6	156	14	300	19	127	15
6	3	2	2	3		4		1	1
5		4		4	1	3	1		
1		1		1		1			
1				1					
2		2			1	3			
		6		1		4		1	
		1						1	
2		3		1		1		2	1
		1						1	
		3				1		2	
8		10	1	6	1	7	1	2	
10	5	9	3	1	2	9	1	7	1
41	15	13	2	20	6	19	3	9	10
1		4				4		1	
	1	1						1	
1		16		5	1	5		6	
		6				4		2	
190	25	254	8	86	53	175	20	99	18
18	7	12	4	12	1	12		7	1
		22		5	2	10		5	
31	12	271	4	64	8	152	19	56	11
29	11	5	4	15	4	10	3	6	3
30	12	15	5	9	4	18	2	10	9
1				1					
8	1	140	1	30	5	69	10	29	5
97	38	59	5	44	11	77	10	35	12

TABLE VI. CITY OF MONTREAL. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	200	181	381
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	135	114	249
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	21	16	37
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	60	59	119
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	7	16	23
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	29	20	49
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	58	13	71
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	5	5
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	1	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1	.....	1
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	6	4	10
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	1	.....	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	71	36	107
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	3	3	6
	Malformations	Difformités	9	4	13
	Teething	Dentition	34	35	69
	At Birth	A la Naissance	16	9	25
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	10	10
	Old Age	Vieillesse	23	35	58
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	572	526	1,098
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	18	4	22
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	1	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	4	5	9
	Poison	Empoisonnements	3	1	4
	Drowning	Noyades	27	2	29
	Suffocation	Suffocations	31	11	42
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	8	.....	8
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	7	4	11
	Suicide	Suicides	2	1	3
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	10	1	11
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	2,634	2,388	5,022

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
107	39	235	9	89	25	137	18	84	19
3	.....	246	.....	58	6	125	12	47	1
9	4	24	.....	12	2	13	3	5	2
16	6	97	.....	28	6	53	7	19	6
13	1	9	2	5	2	7	.....	6	1
25	10	14	2	14	4	13	3	10	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	8	27	3	23	6	18	3	13	5
2	1	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	8	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	107	.....	22	2	47	3	27	6
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	.....	4	.....	3	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	69	.....	11	3	32	6	17	.....
.....	.....	25	.....	5	.....	9	1	7	3
9	.....	1	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
17	36	5	16	12	5	13	.....	7	5
43	55	1,000	14	101	30	176	27	104	646
12	3	7	2	3	.....	11	.....	5	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	8	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
10	1	18	.....	9	1	14	.....	3	2
1	.....	41	.....	11	1	18	1	8	3
4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	1	2	.....
4	.....	7	.....	4	.....	3	1	2	1
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3	4	.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
863	306	3,853	98	999	228	1,823	211	859	804

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF TORONTO.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
I. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	1	1	2
	Measles	Rougeole	1	.....	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	7	3	10
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	15	22	37
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	39	23	62
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	8	3	11
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	.....	1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	93	75	168
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	3	6
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	6	10	16
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	1	1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	1	.....	1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	.....	.....	.....
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	2	4	6
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	8	10	18
	Purpura	Purpura	2	.....	2
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	2	4
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	7	2	9
	Worms	Vers	.....	.....	.....
II. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	3	4	7
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	8	13
	Cancer	Cancer	9	30	39
	Abscess	Abcès	3	1	4
	Others	Autres	1	1	2
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1	.....	1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	8	6	14
	Phthisis	Phthisie	96	96	192
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	9	6	15
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	11	10	21
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	43	43	86
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	10	20	30
	Paralysis	Paralysie	19	16	35
	Insanity	Folie	2	.....	2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	63	56	119
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	46	48	

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE TORONTO.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	8	1	1	.....	4	1	1	2
.....	.....	37	1	7	2	18	4	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	3	40	2	17	3	20	5	9	6
3	.....	8	1	1	.....	3	1	4	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
11	4	153	8	33	7	53	9	38	20
4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1
8	2	6	1	4	.....	10	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
.....	.....	18	2	2	1	3	2	5	3
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	5	.....	1	1	3	1	1	.....
7	4	2	2	1	2	4	.....	3	1
19	12	8	2	7	1	15	.....	6	8
3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	13	.....	1	1	5	2	4	1
83	13	96	9	36	5	78	8	31	25
5	3	7	2	5	1	3	1	2	1
.....	.....	21	1	7	.....	10	1	2	.....
11	6	69	3	22	5	25	6	13	12
18	9	3	2	8	3	8	2	3	4
22	9	4	2	9	2	15	.....	6	1
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	2	111	2	15	6	53	6	27	10
51	8	35	6	19	2	37	11	13	6

TABLE VI. CITY OF TORONTO. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	143	131	274
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	17	27	44
3.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	8	14	22
Local.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	21	25	46
—	Peritonitis	Péritonite	4	11	15
Locales.	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	9	14	23
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	29	20	49
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	2	.....	2
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	1	2
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	23	25	48
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	3	1	4
4.	Malformations	Difformités	3	8	11
	Teething	Dentition	6	8	14
Developmental.	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	4	4
—	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
D'âges.	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	15	15
	Old Age	Vieillesse	22	32	54
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	95	114	209
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	9	6	15
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	2	5
5.	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	2	2
	Drowning	Noyades	19	4	23
Violent Deaths.	Suffocation	Suffocations	2	4	6
—	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	29	2	31
Morts Violentes.	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	3	1	4
	Suicide	Suicides	3	3	6
	Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	13	7	*21
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	993	988	1,982

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE TORONTO. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial. — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
73	29	172	13	53	8	109	17	45	29
.....	.....	44	1	6	.....	24	7	2	4
5	2	15	1	2	2	7	2	4	4
9	4	33	2	4	2	17	6	9	6
8	.....	7	.....	2	.....	7	1	1	4
13	3	7	3	7	3	4	1	3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	6	11	2	11	4	10	6	10	6
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	48	.....	10	1	23	3	7	4
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
.....	.....	11	1	2	2	4	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	14	1	1	1	5	.....	5	1
.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
14	.....	1	1	5	.....	3	1	3	2
18	33	3	3	7	1	10	6	11	16
29	40	140	16	25	5	61	7	55	40
6	3	6	2	4	.....	5	.....	1	3
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	.....	20	1	6	1	7	1	5	2
2	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1
14	.....	17	1	4	.....	20	.....	4	2
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
3	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
7	2	12	1	1	2	7	2	3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
522	203	1,257	100	359	77	716	123	360	247

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF QUEBEC.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	14	18	32
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1	1	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	12	16	28
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	2	4	6
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		2	2
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	7	11	18
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	85	68	153
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	6	3	9
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	2		2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	2	1	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2		2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1		1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	16	16	32
	Cancer	Cancer	15	23	38
	Abscess	Abcès	1	4	5
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	64	84	148
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	4	2	6
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	105	104	209
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	7	13	20
	Paralysis	Paralysie	22	30	52
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	6	7	13
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	36	36	72

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
		3		1		2			
		32		4		19	2	4	3
		2							2
6		22	1	4		15	1	7	
1	1	4	2	1		2			1
2						2			
2		16		4		8		6	
2	2	149		33		68	9	22	21
7	1	1			1	6		2	
1		1		1		1			
	1	2				1	1		1
		1						1	
1		1				1		1	
		1						1	
		1		1					
19	4	9	1	4	1	10		15	1
20	10	8	1	8	1	13	5	8	2
1		4		1		4			
		1							1
65	10	73	10	32	5	46	12	28	15
4	1	1		2				1	3
		2		1		1			
16	3	190	4	45	4	100	18	32	6
11	6	3		6		7		6	1
21	21	10		10	1	24	3	13	1
1						1			
1	1	11		4		3		3	3
42	14	16		18	3	24	5	20	2

TABLE VI. CITY OF QUEBEC. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES –			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	61	55	116
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	21	16	37
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	5	4	9
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	19	23	42
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	3
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	5	9	14
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	8	5	13
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	4	4
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	1	.....	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	3	.....	3
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	.....	.....
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	36	32	68
	At Birth	A la Naissance	65	26	91
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	2	2
	Old Age	Vieillesse	19	44	63
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	169	152	321
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2	.....	2
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	4	4
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	12	1	13
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	1	.....	1
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	8	5	13
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	856	830	1,686

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
49	15	52	6	31	2	31	8	34	4
4	1	32	.....	8	.....	12	1	6	10
3	.....	6	.....	3	.....	2	1	3	.....
9	1	32	2	3	1	22	.....	6	8
.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5	5	4	.....	2	.....	4	3	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	2	.....	6	.....	2	.....	4	1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	68	1	17	4	27	5	12	2
.....	.....	91	1	21	1	45	10	9	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
25	26	12	6	15	2	13	3	22	2
37	23	261	7	43	7	101	10	48	105
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	9	1	4	.....	2	.....	1	5
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	7	.....	3	.....	4	1	3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
384	150	1,152	43	342	34	630	102	322	213

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF HAMILTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		2	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	19	25	44
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine		1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus. Fièvres Typhoïdes	17	6	23
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	6	5	11
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	23	20	43
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	1	4
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	3	6
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente		1	1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1	2	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	4	1	5
	Purpura	Purpura		2	2
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		2	2
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		6	6
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	3	3	6
	Cancer	Cancer	10	13	23
	Abscess	Abcès	1	1	2
	Others	Autres			
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2	4	6
	Phthisis	Phthisie	44	54	98
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	5	4	9
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	4	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	23	23	46
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	7	11	18
	Paralysis	Paralysie	6	6	12
	Insanity	Folie	2		2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	12	7	19
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	24	29	53

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ D'HAMILTON.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III.. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial. — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
		1				1			
		2				2			
1		43	1	14	1	18	4	6	
		1		1					
8	1	14		9		9		3	2
5		6	1	2		4		3	1
2		1		1		2			
		1	1						
3	3	37	1	9	3	22	1	3	4
2		2		2		1		1	
3	1	2		2		2	2		
	1				1				
	1	2			2			1	
		5				4		1	
1		1				1		1	
1						1			
		2				1		1	
4		2		3		1		2	
3	2	1		2		1	1	2	
14	6	3	3	1		10	1	5	3
		2	1					1	
		1						1	
1		5		1	1	4			
51	4	43	4	17	6	44	4	13	10
6	2	1		2		5		1	1
		5		1		3			1
7	1	38	2	6	2	23		8	5
8	8	2	4	2		10	2		
7	2	3	2			5	1	3	1
2								1	1
1	1	17		4	1	11		3	
28	14	11	6	12		21	3	9	2

TABLE VI. CITY OF HAMILTON. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	46	31	77
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	10	18
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	5	3	8
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	8	14	22
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	7	6	13
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	11	7	18
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	2	.....	2
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	2	.....	2
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	16	5	21
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	1	1	2
	Teething	Dentition	5	1	6
	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	7	7
	Old Age	Vieillesse	7	9	16
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	33	22	55
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	10	2	12
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	.....	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	4	.....	4
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	1	2
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	3	.....	3
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	1	3
	Suicide	Suicides	3	.....	3
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	4	1	*6
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	400	368	769

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ D'HAMILTON. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
25	11	41	6	12	4	30	3	16	6
1	.....	17	.....	1	.....	10	1	3	3
4	1	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	1
4	5	13	2	3	1	7	.....	5	4
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
7	2	4	1	3	.....	6	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	4	5	1	2	.....	10	1	.....	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	1	2	2	11	1	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	1
3	12	1	2	.....	1	5	.....	2	6
7	7	41	3	8	3	20	4	10	7
6	3	3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	96	431	45	142	28	332	32	121	69

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF HALIFAX.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females — Femmes	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	5	3	8
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	4	5	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	21	15	36
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	8	10	18
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	5		5
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax.			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	30	11	41
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	4	8
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		1	1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	1	2
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4		4
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes		1	1
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	4	4	8
	Cancer	Cancer	14	10	24
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	65	69	134
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	2	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	14	21	35
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	16	5	21
	Paralysis	Paralysie	14	11	25
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.	38	30	68
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	22	11	33

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ D'HALIFAX.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III.. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial. — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
		8		2		3		1	2
		9		4		2	2	1	
	1	35	5	6	5	11	1	5	3
6	1	11		2	1	7	2	5	1
2		3		2				3	
3				1	1		1		
		1			1				
1		40		12	6	11	2	4	6
3	4	1				3	2	2	1
1				1					
		1			1				
		2			1	1			
1							1		
3	1			1		2		1	
		1							1
5	1	2		2		2	2	2	
11	6	7	2	7	2	4	3	3	3
	1			1					
55	7	72	2	27	11	53	4	29	8
		1				1			
		5	1			2		2	
3	3	29		7	4	11	5	5	3
17	1	3	1	4		8	2	4	2
9	10	6	1	7	1	7	2	3	4
3	1	64		15	9	15	4	12	13
17	6	10		15	3	4	1	7	3

TABLE VI. CITY OF HALIFAX. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	50	41	91
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	11	9	20
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	7	2	9
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	11	8	19
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	6	5	11
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	16	7	23
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus		2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis		1	1
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1		1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	10	8	18
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis			
	Malformations	Difformités			
	Teething	Dentition	3	3	6
	At Birth	A la Naissance	2	1	3
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		3	3
	Old Age	Vieillesse	9	19	28
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	12	28	40
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	5	2	7
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	2		2
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures		1	1
	Poison	Empoisonnements	1	2	3
	Drowning	Noyades	6		6
	Suffocation	Suffocations		1	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1		1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2		2
	Suicide	Suicides		1	1
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3		3
	Hanged, (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide	1		1
	Totals	Totaux	435	364	799

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ D'HALIFAX. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
21	9	61	2	26	4	21	3	24	11
1	.....	19	1	3	.....	3	4	6	3
3	2	4	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	.....
6	4	9	.....	7	1	2	1	4	4
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	2	2	.....	2	1	2	2	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	3	7	.....	7	2	7	1	3	3
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	.....	3	2	7	1	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
4	21	3	1	6	2	5	2	9	3
4	12	24	.....	5	11	10	2	6	6
3	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	2
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
220	98	481	19	192	69	217	55	161	86

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS,
POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF OTTAWA.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		2	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	6	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	6	11
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		2	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	2		2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	50	46	96
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		3	3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1		1
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura		1	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	13	15	28
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	7	3	10
	Cancer	Cancer	4	6	10
	Abscess	Abcès	3	2	5
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	8	5	13
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	34	46	80
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	2	4
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	29	29	58
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	6	13
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	4	4	8
	Paralysis	Paralysie	10	7	17
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	9	2	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	17	8	25

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
		2		1				1	
		9		2		4		3	
		2						2	
4		7		1	2	1	4	3	
1		1				1		1	
1							1		
		2				1		1	
3		93		11	3	12	12	19	39
2		1				1		2	
		1				1			
1								1	
1						1			
		28		2		8	1	7	10
3		7	1	1	1	2		5	
8	1	1		2	1	1	1	4	1
4		1					3	2	
		13				1		2	10
44		36	2	6	1	19	12	36	4
2		2				1	2	1	
		58		1	1	3	3	10	40
3		10	1	5		3		4	
6		2			1	1		5	1
13		4	1	3		3	3	6	1
		11		1		1	1	6	2
21		4		2	2	3	3	10	5

TABLE VI. CITY OF OTTAWA. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	25	31	56
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	3	11
3.	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	1	1
Local.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	7	9
—	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	1	3
Locales.	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	8	5	13
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	5	2	7
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1	.....	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	9	3	12
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	4	6
4.	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	20	17	37
Developmental.	At Birth	A la Naissance	1	.....	1
—	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
D'âges.	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	6	6
	Old Age	Vieillesse	9	11	20
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	21	32	53
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	3	1	4
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	.....	3
	Poison	Empoisonnements	2	1	3
5.	Drowning	Noyades	7	1	8
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	5	6
Violent Deaths.	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1	.....	1
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	2	.....	2
—	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
Morts Violentes.	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	1	2
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	343	335	678

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ D'OTTAWA. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV Industrial. — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
12		44		13	1	17	4	15	6
		11	1	2	1	3		3	1
1					1				
5		4		3		1	2	3	
1		2				1	1	1	
6		7	1	1			2	4	5
3		4		2		2	2	1	
		1		1					
		12		2		3		6	1
		6							6
		37		4		9	2	20	2
		1				1			
6				3		1		2	
18	2			3		2	1	13	1
19	1	33	1	12	1	8	11	15	5
3		1				3		1	
		3						3	
1		2		1		1		2	
4		4		1			1	4	1
1		5					1	4	1
		1						1	
2								2	
		2					1	1	
199	4	475	8	86	16	120	74	232	142

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS,
POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	3	4	7
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	6	3	9
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	40	23	63
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	3	4
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	15	22	37
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	2	3
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	2	3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	10	15
	Cancer	Cancer	2	3	5
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	1	2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	61	65	126
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	4	5	9
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	12	12	24
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3		3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	10	5	15
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	19	7	26
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	18	9	27

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé
		7				1		6	
		9		4		2	1	2	
		63		17		21	2	17	6
		4		1	1	2			
		1		1					
		37		8	3	10	1	15	
2				1				1	
1		2		1	1		1		
3					1	1		1	
8	2	5		1	1	6		5	2
5				1		2		2	
		1				1			
		2			1		1		
46	4	76	1	13	12	53	7	37	3
		9		2		3	1	1	2
10	2	12	1	7		9	2	4	1
2		1		1	1			1	
11	4			3	1	5	2	1	3
		1						1	
		26		1	2	9	1	13	
15	4	8	1	8	1	6	3	6	2

TABLE VI. CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES –			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	51	37	88
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	8	6	14
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	6	6	12
	Peritonitis	Péritonite			
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	4	4	8
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	13		13
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	1		1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	2	1	3
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis			
	Malformations	Difformités			
	Teething	Dentition			
	At Birth	A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		4	4
	Old Age	Vieillesse	5	11	16
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	29	25	54
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NÉGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	3	1	4
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1		1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2	1	3
	Poison	Empoisonnements			
	Drowning	Noyades	6		6
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1		1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides			
	Homicide	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	2	3
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	338	278	616

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
48	10	30	2	14	7	34	4	24	3
		14		3	1	4		5	1
2						1		1	
9		3		1		6	1	4	
4	2	2		4		3		1	
8	3	2		4		6	1	1	1
1						1			
		3		2			1		
4						1		3	
8	6	2	1	4		4	2	4	1
24	20	10		9	12	10	3	19	1
1		3		2		1			1
		1		1					
1		2				2		1	
1		5		3		2		1	
1								1	
1	1	1		2	1				
216	58	342	6	119	46	206	34	178	27

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF WINNIPEG.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	3	1	4
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	8	8	16
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	27	27	54
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	1		1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	36	16	52
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	1	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	13	19	32
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	4	7
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE —			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2	2	4
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	1	3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1	3	4
	Worms	Vers			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	2	4
	Cancer	Cancer	2	8	10
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
	Others	Autres			
	2 TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2		2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	23	21	44
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	10	14
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	2	5
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1		1
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	14	8	22
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	5	12

TABLEAU VI — CITÉ DE WINNIPEG.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
		4		1		2		1	
		16	4	3		2		4	3
		54	4	15	4	11	4	16	
		1				1			
6		46	4	7	4	14		20	3
1		1				1			1
2		30	4	6	2	7	2	10	1
2						1			1
3	1	3			2	3	1	1	
		4	1		2			1	
1		2				1		1	1
		4		1		1	1	1	
								1	1
2		2		2				5	
6	2	2	1			3	1	1	
1									
		2				2			
13	2	29	5	7	3	6		19	4
		1		1					
		2				1			1
1		13		2	1	4	1	4	2
	1	4	1	1			3		
		1		1					
4		18	1	4		8	1	4	4
7	2	3		4	1	4		1	2

TABLE VI. CITY OF WINNIPEG. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	29	26	55
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	4	5	9
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION.			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	3	2	5
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	3	5
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	3	4
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	6	2	8
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	1		1
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau			
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	6	9	15
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2		2
	Malformations	Difformités		1	1
	Teething	Dentition	1	4	5
	At Birth	A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		9	9
	Old Age	Vieillesse	3	1	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	11	9	20
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE.			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	2		2
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	5		5
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2		2
	Poison	Empoisonnements	2		2
	Drowning	Noyades	2		2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1		1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents		1	1
	Suicide	Suicides	1		1
	Homicide	Homicide	1		1
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	3	3	6
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice			
	Infanticide	Infanticide			
	Totals	Totaux	248	221	469

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE WINNIPEG.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
10	4	41	3	10	3	20	3	15	1
		9		2		4	2	1	
1		4			1	1		3	
1		4			1	1	2		1
3		1		1			1	2	
1		3		3		1			
3	1	4		3				5	
		1						1	
		15		5	2	2	3	3	
		2	1	1					
		1		1					
		5	1	1		1		2	
9				2	2	3	2		
1	3				1				3
2	1	17	2	5		6	2	5	
		2						2	
3		2		2		1			2
1		1						1	1
		2		1			1		
		2			1	1			
1			1						
		1				1			
		1				1			
		1						1	
3		3			1	1	1	2	1
88	17	364	33	92	31	116	31	133	33

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
I. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2		2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	1	3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
	2 ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1		1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
II. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	4		4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres	1		1
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	22	10	32
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		1	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	3	7
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	2	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	2	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION.			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	1	4

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III.. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial. — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
		1							1
		2				1		1	
1		1	1			1			
		1				1			
3							1	1	1
		3		1		1		1	
1				1					
		1	1						
		1				1			
2		1				1		2	
3	1		1	2			1		
		1		1					
15	1	16	1	4	3	10	1	10	3
		1				1			
2		5		1		5	1		
		1			1				
4		1	1			2	1	1	
1		2		1		2			
2	2				1	3			

TABLE VI. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	8	22
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	3	4	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	2	2
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	2	3	5
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	1	1
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	.....	.....	.....
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	5	.....	5
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	3	12	15
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	1	1
	Drowning	Noyades	.....	.....	.....
	Suffocation	Suffocations	.....	.....	.....
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	2	1	3
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	80	65	145

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
7	3	12	1	5	2	6		7	1
		7		2	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1		1			1		
2				1		1			
1		1				1		1	
3		2			1	1		3	
2							1	1	
1						1			
2	2	1	2			1	1	1	
7	8		5		1			9	
		1				1			
		1				1			
	1					1			
1		2				1		1	
60	19	66	13	20	10	45	9	40	

TABLE VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

TABLEAU VI.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES PROFESSIONS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

TABLE VI. CITY OF FREDERICTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	.....	.....	.....
	Measles	Rougeole	.....	.....	.....
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	.....	2	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	.....	3	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	.....	.....	.....
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	.....	.....	.....
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	.....	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	7	3	10
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	.....	.....	.....
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	.....	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	.....	.....	.....
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	.....	.....	.....
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	.....	.....	.....
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	.....	.....	.....
	Purpura	Purpura	.....	.....	.....
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	.....	2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1	.....	1
	Worms	Vers	.....	.....	.....
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia	Anémie	.....	.....	.....
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	.....	1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	3	3	6
	Abscess	Abcès	.....	.....	.....
	Others	Autres	.....	.....	.....
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	.....	.....	.....
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	1	.....	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	14	22
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	.....	.....	.....
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	2	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	.....	2	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	2	4
	Insanity	Folie	.....	1	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGANES DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	7	10

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON.

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
		2				1		1	
		2				2			
1	1	1	1	1					1
		1				1			
	1	9	2			2	1	4	1
		1					1		
2					1	1			
		1	1						
1						1			
5	1		2	1		2	1		
		1				1			
9	1	12		1	1	8	1	10	1
		1					1		
2		2	1	1		2			
1	1				1		1		
2	1	1		1		2	1		
1			1						
		2						2	
2	4	4	4			4	1		1

TABLE VI. CITY OF FREDERICTON. *Continued.*

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	14	6	20
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge	2	1	3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	.....	2	2
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	1	2
	Peritonitis	Péritonite	.....	.....	.....
	Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1	1	2
	Spleen Disease	Maladie de la Rate	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis	.....	.....	.....
	Joint Disease	Maladie des Articulations	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau	.....	.....	.....
	Various other Local Diseases	Autres Affections Locales	.....	.....	.....
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth	Naissances prématurées	1	1	2
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	.....	2
	Malformations	Difformités	.....	.....	.....
	Teething	Dentition	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth	A la Naissance	.....	.....	.....
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	Vieillesse	6	1	7
	3. Atrophy and Debility	3. Atrophie et Débilité	1	.....	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions	.....	.....	.....
	Gunshot Wounds	Blessures par armes à Feu	.....	.....	.....
	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	Empoisonnements	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning	Noyades	2	.....	2
	Suffocation	Suffocations	1	.....	1
	Railway Accidents	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	.....	.....	.....
	Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents	1	.....	1
	Suicide	Suicides	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	Homicide	.....	.....	.....
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues	1	.....	1
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Justice	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide	Infanticide	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	Totaux	68	56	124

TABLEAU VI. CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON. *Suite.*

MARRIAGE STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			OCCUPATIONS DURING LIFE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAME AS HEAD OF FAMILY. — OCCUPATIONS SUIVIES DURANT LA VIE, CELLES DES CHEFS DE FAMILLE ÉTANT DONNÉES AUX FEMMES ET AUX ENFANTS.						
Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Veuvage.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	I. Agricultural. — Agricole.	II. Commercial. — Commerciale.	III. Domestic. — Domestique.	IV. Industrial — Industrielle.	V. Professional. — Professions.	VI. Labourers — Journaliers.	VII. Not Classed. — Non Classé.
3	3	14	3	2	1	3		9	2
		3				2			1
1	1					2			
2			1	1					
1		1		1				1	
1	1			1		1			
		2				1		1	
		2				1		1	
3	3	1	2			2	1	2	
		1				1			
		2			1	1			
		1				1			
1								1	
		1							1
38	18	68	18	10	5	42	9	32	8

TABLE VII.

RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGES.

TABLEAU VII.

RÉSUMÉ ET PROPORTIONS DE LA MORTALITÉ PAR AGES.

TABLE VII.—RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGES.

TABLEAU VII.—RÉSUMÉ ET PROPORTIONS DE LA MORTALITÉ PAR AGES.

CITIES. — VILLES.	Assumed Population — Population Présumée	Total Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000 of population. — Proportion par 1,000 de Population.	Deaths of first 5 years of age. — Décès des 5 premières années.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Deaths from 5 to 20 years. — Décès de 5 à 20 ans.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Deaths from 20 to 40 years. — Décès de 20 à 40 ans.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Deaths from 40 to 60 years. — Décès de 40 à 60 ans.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Deaths over 60 years. — Décès au dessus de 60 ans.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Deaths of ages not given. — Décès d'âges non donnés.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 Décès.
Montreal	151,946	5,022	33·05	3,093	615·89	398	79·25	526	104·73	451	89·80	553	110·11	1	·19
Toronto	97,596	1,982	20·30	885	446·51	178	89·80	340	171·54	237	119·57	333	168·01	9	4·54
Quebec	63,294	1,686	26·63	897	532·02	123	72·95	171	101·42	169	100·23	319	189·20	7	4·15
Hamilton	39,098	769	19·66	264	343·30	71	92·32	166	215·86	129	167·75	137	178·15	2	2·60
Halifax	38,181	799	20·92	291	364·20	90	112·64	128	160·20	126	157·69	163	204·00	1	1·25
Ottawa	29,334	678	23·11	389	573·74	42	61·94	84	123·89	65	95·87	96	141·59	2	2·94
St. John, N.B	27,630	616	22·29	186	301·94	80	129·87	124	201·29	92	149·35	134	217·53	.....	.....
Winnipeg	22,563	469	20·78	204	434·96	87	185·50	120	255·86	39	83·15	16	34·11	3	6·39
Charlottetown	12,376	145	11·71	31	213·79	16	110·34	32	220·68	23	158·62	42	289·65	1	6·89
Fredericton	6,279	124	19·74	39	314·51	16	129·03	18	145·16	17	137·09	34	274·19	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.

RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

TABLEAU VIII.

RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES CONFESSIONS RELIGIEUSES.

TABLE VIII—RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

TABLEAU VIII—RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES CONFESSIONS RELIGIEUSES.

CITIES. — VILLES.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains.			Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.			Methodists. — Méthodistes.			Church of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.			Baptists—Baptistes.			Others—Autres.		
	Assumed population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.
Montreal	114,167	4,205	36·83	9,923	218	21·96	5,720	118	20·62	15,563	399	25·63	1,584	28	17·67	4,989	54	10·82
Toronto	17,157	453*	26 40	16,580	245	14·77	18,699	299	15·99	34,570	828	23·95	4,555	56	12·29	6,035	101	16·73
Quebec	57,019	1,566	27·46	1,362	22	16·15	895	12	13·40	3,373	71	21·04	177	6	33·89	468	9	19·23
Hamilton	7,653	163	21·29	8,522	153	17·95	9,285	161	17·33	10,359	223	21·52	1,128	27	23·93	2,151	42	19·52
Halifax	15,454	368	23·81	5,334	84	15·74	4,091	83	20·28	9,741	197	20·22	2,902	59	20·33	659	8	12·13
Ottawa	16,992	492	28·95	3,316	40	12·06	2,388	30	12·56	5,032	93	18·48	538	7	13·01	1,068	16	14·98
St. John, N.B.	9,202	302	32·81	3,758	49	13·03	3,476	61	17·54	6,324	137	21·66	3,952	61	15·43	918	6	6·53
Winnipeg	2,882	53	18·39	6,682	121	18·10	3,873	81	20·91	6,705	138	20·58	986	20	20·28	1,435	56	39·02
Charlottetown	4,401	59	13·40	2,206	24	10·87	2,615	36	13·76	2,517	20	7·94	473	4	8·45	164	2	12·19
Fredericton	1,399	34	24·30	710	15	21·12	856	20	23 36	1,361	31	22·77	1,089	23	21·12	864	1	1·15

TABLE IX.

RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

TABLEAU IX.

RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES NATIONALITÉS.

TABLE IX—RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

TABLEAU IX—RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES NATIONALITÉS.

CITIES. — VILLES.	French. — Français.			Irish. — Irlandais.			English. — Anglais.			Scotch. — Ecossais.			Others. — Autres.		
	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.
Montreal	85,785	3,293	38·38	30,357	1,014	33·40	17,604	390	22·15	13,420	221	16·46	4,780	104	21·75
Toronto	1,482	16	10·79	35,230	708	20·09	39,444	950	24·08	15,758	206	13·07	5,682	102	17·95
Quebec	47,075	1,222	25·95	10,363	194	18·72	3,483	80	22·96	1,706	8	4·68	667	182	272·86
Hamilton	593	8	13·49	11,480	244	21·25	14,807	276	18·63	8,328	141	16·93	3,890	100	25·70
Halifax	1,090	13	11·92	13,249	305	23·02	12,325	267	21·66	7,055	123	17·43	4,462	91	20·39
Ottawa	10,080	302	29·96	10,133	189	18·65	5,269	117	22·20	3,128	29	9·27	724	41	56·62
St. John, N.B	280	3	10·71	13,439	358	26·63	8,972	180	20·06	3,647	59	16·17	1,292	16	12·38
Winnipeg	1,272	16	12·57	5,267	88	16·70	6,589	165	25·04	6,980	141	20·20	2,455	59	24·03
Charlottetown	232	1	4·31	4,374	61	13·94	4,005	48	11·98	3,411	30	8·79	354	5	14·12
Fredericton	82	2	24·39	2,716	53	19·51	1,952	48	24·59	996	10	10·04	533	11	20·63

TABLE X.

RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.

TABLEAU X.

RESUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES CLASSES DES OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE X—RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.

TABLEAU X—RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES CLASSES DES OCCUPATIONS.

CITIES. — VILLES.	Industrial Class. — Classe Industrielle.			Labourers. — Journaliers.			Commercial. — Commerciale.			Domestic. — Domestique.			Professional. — Professions.			Others. — Autres.		
	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths. — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population présumée.	D'ths — Décès	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.
Montreal.....	53,072	1,823	34·34	16,383	859	52·43	30,830	999	32·40	20,423	228	11·16	9,225	211	22·87	22,013	902	40·97
Toronto.....	40,425	716	17 68	6,756	360	53·28	19,421	359	18·48	11,364	77	6·77	6,159	123	19·97	13,411	347	25·87
Quebec.....	23,256	630	27·08	8,193	322	39·27	10,814	342	31·62	6,587	34	5·16	4,659	102	21·89	9,780	256	26·17
Hamilton.....	18,337	332	18 10	3,335	121	36·28	6,359	142	22·33	3,900	28	7·17	1,921	32	16·65	5,246	114	21·73
Halifax	12,761	217	17·00	2,702	161	59·58	9,438	192	20·34	6,480	69	10·64	2,241	55	24·54	4,559	105	23·03
Ottawa.....	7,784	120	15·41	4,037	232	57·46	4,378	86	19·64	3,507	16	4·56	4,384	74	16·87	5,244	150	28·60
St. John, N.B....	9,500	206	21·68	2,660	178	66·91	6,052	119	19·66	3,754	46	12·25	1,621	34	20·97	4,043	33	8·16
Winnipeg.....	5,926	116	19·57	3,401	133	39·10	3,660	92	25·13	2 901	31	10·68	1,535	31	20·19	5,140	66	12·84
Charlottetown...	4,700	45	9·57	1,239	40	32·28	1,736	20	11·52	1,770	10	5·64	882	9	10·20	2,049	21	10·24
Fredericton.....	1,554	42	27·02	1,491	32	21·46	611	10	16·36	516	5	9·68	448	9	20·08	1,650	26	15·67

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" Halifax..... " 664 " 667
" Ottawa..... " 670 " 673
" St. John, N.B..... " 676 " 679
" Winnipeg..... " 682 " 685
" Charlottetown..... " 688 " 691
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" Quebec..... " 712 " 715
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" Halifax..... " 724 " 727
" Ottawa..... " 730 " 733
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" d'Ottaoua..... " 670 " 673
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" de Winnipeg..... " 682 " 685
" de Charlottetown..... " 688 " 691
" de Frédericton..... " 694 " 697

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Pour la Ville de Montréal..... " 700 " 703
" de Toronto..... " 706 " 709
" de Québec..... " 712 " 715
" d'Hamilton..... " 718 " 721
" d'Halifax..... " 724 " 727
" d'Ottaoua..... " 730 " 733
" de Saint-Jean, N.B..... " 736 " 739
" de Winnipeg..... " 742 " 745
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